

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

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**Financial Overview
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Ministry of Public Safety & Solicitor General

Budget 2022

Key Messages

ISSUE SUMMARY:

- The overall budget for the ministry is \$1,393.726 million which is up \$492.868 million, or 54.7 percent, from 2021/22 (restated).
- The overall increase against 2021/22 (restated) includes budget increases in *Budget 2022*:
 - \$400.000 million for Disaster Financial Assistance and Major Events;
 - \$62.442 million for RCMP Collective Agreement Wage Increase;
 - \$6.665 million for Wildfire Services and Prevention;
 - \$4.900 million for Intersection Safety Camera;
 - \$4.000 million for Road Safety Initiative;
 - \$3.782 million for BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures;
 - \$1.503 million for Gang Intervention Programs;
 - \$1.262 million for Victim Services Pressures;
 - \$0.694 million for Legal Services Funding;
 - \$0.605 million for Driver Medical Fitness Transformation;
 - \$0.546 million for RCMP Leasing Pressures;
 - \$0.500 million for Sexual Assault Centres;
 - \$0.112 million for Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy (CPAS);
 - \$0.100 million for Victim Services Medical Forensic Examinations; and
 - \$0.046 million for Sustainable Services Negotiating Mandate Allocations (PSA Nurses).

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes**

1a) Three Year Service Plan Comparison

(\$ millions)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
2021/22 Plan*	900.858	906.569	906.675	906.675
2022/23 Plan	900.858*	1,393.726	1,007.123	1,007.946
Plan over Plan Change		\$487.157	\$100.448	\$101.271
Plan over Plan % Change		53.74%	11.08%	11.17%
Year over Year Change		\$492.868	(\$386.603)	\$0.823
Year over Year % Change		54.71%	(27.74%)	0.08%

*2021/22 restated

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes**

1b) Plan-over-Plan Changes

Plan over Plan Changes	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<u>Budget 2022 Decisions</u>	(\$ millions)		
RCMP Collective Agreement Wage Increase	62.442	62.442	62.442
Gang Intervention Programs	1.503	1.503	1.503
RCMP Leasing Pressures	0.546	3.179	3.179
Victim Services Pressures	1.262	1.262	1.262
Sexual Assault Centres	0.500	10.712	10.712
Victim Services Medical Forensic Examinations	0.100	0.115	0.133
BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures	3.782	4.427	4.399
Intersection Safety Camera	4.900	4.900	4.900
Road Safety Initiative	4.000	4.000	4.000
Driver Medical Fitness Transformation	0.605	0.515	0.455
Wildfire Services and Prevention	6.665	6.538	7.431
Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy (CPAS)	0.112	0.115	0.115
Disaster Financial Assistance and Major Events	400.000		
Legal Services Funding	0.694	0.694	0.694
SSNM Allocations (PSA Nurses)	0.046	0.046	0.046
Net Change	487.157	100.448	101.271

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes**

1c) Year-over-Year Changes

Year over Year Changes	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
(\$ millions)			
<u>Budget 2022 Decisions</u>			
RCMP Collective Agreement Wage Increase	62.442		
Gang Intervention Programs	1.503		
RCMP Leasing Pressures	0.546	2.633	
Victim Services Pressures	1.262		
Sexual Assault Centres	0.500	10.212	
Victim Services Medical Forensic Examinations	0.100	0.015	0.018
BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures	3.782	0.645	(0.028)
Intersection Safety Camera	4.900		
Road Safety Initiative	4.000		
Driver Medical Fitness Transformation	0.605	(0.090)	(0.060)
Wildfire Services and Prevention	6.665	(0.127)	0.893
Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy (CPAS)	0.112	0.003	
Disaster Financial Assistance and Major Events	400.000	(400.000)	
Legal Services Funding	0.694		
SSNM Allocations (PSA Nurses)	0.046		
Sub-Total	487.157	(386.709)	0.823
<u>Prior Year Funding Decisions</u>			
<i>Budget 2021:</i>			
Office of the Fire Commissioner	0.661		
Post-Mortem Diagnostic Suites	0.053	0.044	
First Nation Policing Program	0.050	0.050	
Minister's Office salaries pressure	0.013	0.012	
Community Corrections Accommodation Strategy	(1.175)		
Drugs and Driving Initiative (DDI)	(0.137)		
<i>Budget 2020:</i>			
Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR)	6.211		
Crime Victim Assistance Program (CVAP)	0.649		
Community Corrections Accommodation Strategy	0.210		
Post Mortem Diagnostic Suite	0.053		
First Nation Policing	0.041		
Court Operating Costs	0.009		
Community Safety Unit	(0.660)		
High Risk Offender Supervision	(0.232)		
Segregation Reform	(0.032)		
Benefits Chargeback Rate Adjustment	(0.003)		
Sub-Total	5.711	0.106	0.000
Net Change	492.868	(386.603)	0.823

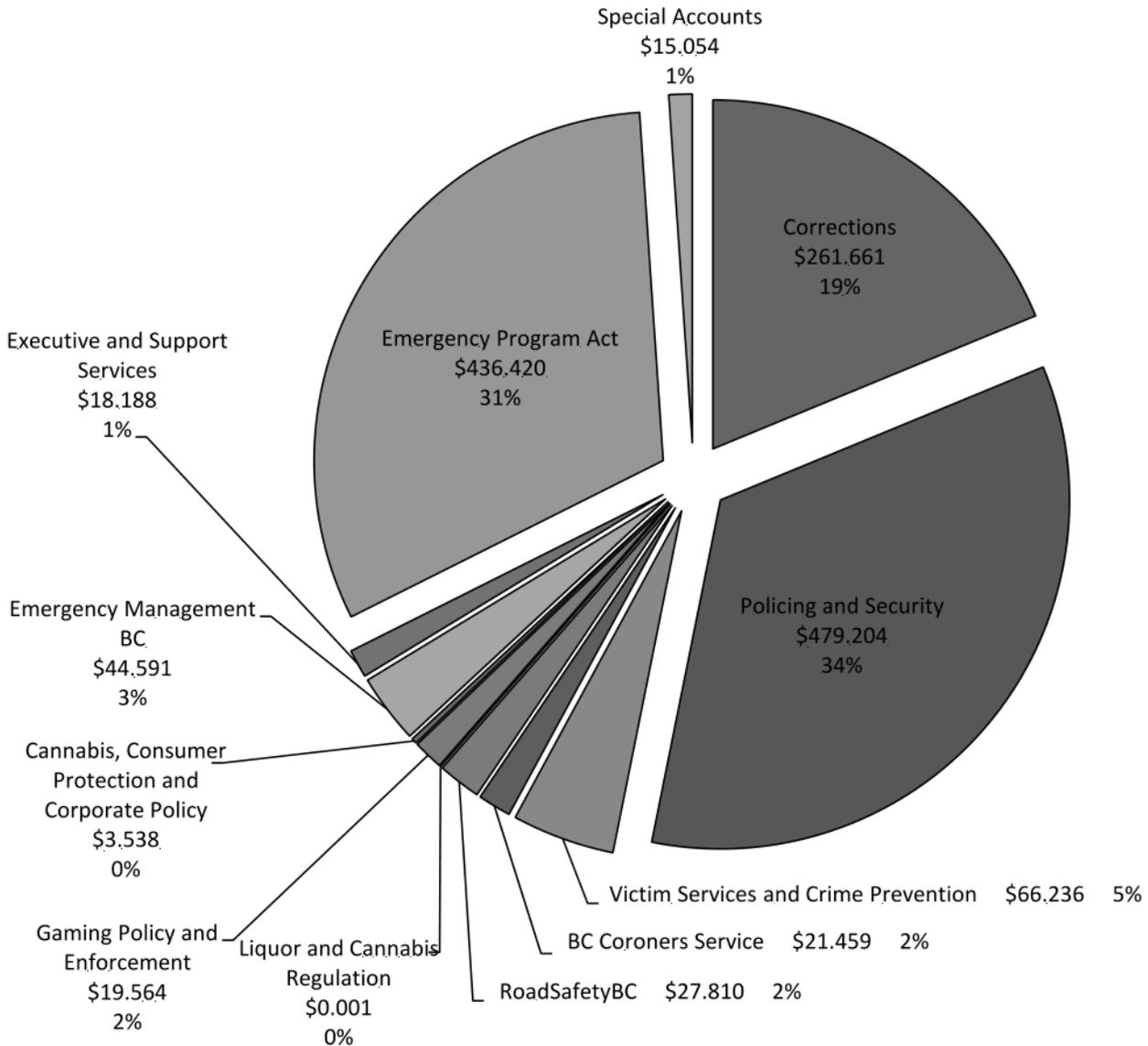
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

1d) Ministry Budget by Branch

Expenses by branch, as a share of total expenses (\$ millions)

Expenses by Branch

(Net Operating)
(\$ millions)



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

Expense by branch, table of changes from 2021/22 restated

(\$ Millions)	2021/22	2022/23	Change	Change
	Restated Estimates	Estimates	(\$)	(%)
Voted Appropriations				
Corrections	262.742	261.661	(1.081)	(0.41%)
Policing and Security	415.178	479.204	64.026	15.42%
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	63.715	66.236	2.521	3.96%
BC Coroners Service	17.569	21.459	3.890	22.14%
RoadSafetyBC	18.311	27.81	9.499	51.88%
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.00%
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	19.539	19.564	0.025	0.13%
Cannabis Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy	3.521	3.538	0.017	0.48%
Emergency Management BC	30.899	44.591	13.692	44.31%
Executive and Support Services	18.138	18.188	0.050	0.28%
Total Ministry Operations	849.613	942.252	92.639	10.90%
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36.420	436.420	400.000	1098.30%
Total Voted Appropriations	886.033	1,378.672	492.639	55.60%
Statutory Appropriations				
Civil Forfeiture Account	0.040	0.269	0.229	572.50%
Correction Work Program Account	1.281	1.281	0.000	0.00%
Victim Surcharge Special Account	13.504	13.504	0.000	0.00%
Total Statutory Appropriations	14.825	15.054	0.229	1.54%
Total Appropriations	900.858	1,393.726	492.868	54.71%

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

1e) Summary of Changes by Branch

BC Corrections

A (\$1.081) million year over year funding decrease reflects an incremental funding decrease from *Budget 2021* and *Budget 2020* for the Community Corrections Accommodation Strategy (\$0.965) million, from *Budget 2020* for the High Risk Offender Supervision (\$0.232) and Segregation Reform (\$0.032) million; and offset by additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Legal Services Costs \$0.141 million.

Policing and Security

A \$64.026 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the RCMP Collective Agreement Wage increase \$62.442 million, Gang Intervention Programs \$1.503 million, RCMP Leasing Pressures \$0.546 million, Legal Services Costs \$0.107 million; an incremental funding increase from *Budget 2021* for the First Nation Policing Program \$0.050 million; incremental funding increases from *Budget 2020* for the First Nation Policing \$0.041 million and Community Safety Unit \$0.033 million; and offset by an incremental funding decrease from *Budget 2020* for the Community Safety Unit (\$0.693) million.

Victim Services and Crime Prevention

A \$2.521 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Victim Services Pressures \$1.262 million, Sexual Assault Centres \$0.500 million, Victim Services Medical Forensic Examinations \$0.100 million; and incremental funding increases from *Budget 2020* for the CVAP \$0.649 million.

BC Coroners Service

A \$3.890 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures \$3.782 million; and an incremental funding increase from *Budget 2021* and *Budget 2020* for the Post-Mortem Diagnostic Suites \$0.106 million.

RoadSafetyBC

A \$9.499 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for Intersection Safety Camera \$4.900 million, Road Safety Initiative \$4.000 million, Driver Medical Fitness Transformation \$0.605 million, Legal Services Costs \$0.085 million and SSNM Allocations (PSA Nurses) \$0.046 million; offset by an incremental funding decrease from *Budget 2021* for DDI (\$0.137) million.

Liquor and Cannabis Regulation

No change.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

Gaming Policy and Enforcement

A \$0.025 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Legal Services Costs.

Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy

A \$0.017 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for Legal Services Costs.

Emergency Management BC

A \$13.692 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Wildfire Services and Prevention \$6.665 million, CPAS Funding \$0.112 million, Legal Services Costs \$0.043 million; an incremental funding increase from *Budget 2021* for the Office of the Fire Commissioner \$0.661 million; and an incremental funding increase from *Budget 2020* for GSAR \$6.211 million.

Executive and Support Services

A \$0.050 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Legal Services Costs \$0.037 million; and an incremental funding increase from *Budget 2021* for the Minister's Office \$0.013 million.

Emergency Program Act

A \$400.000 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Disaster Financial Assistance and Major Events.

Civil Forfeiture Office

A \$0.229 million year over year funding increase reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Legal Services Costs.

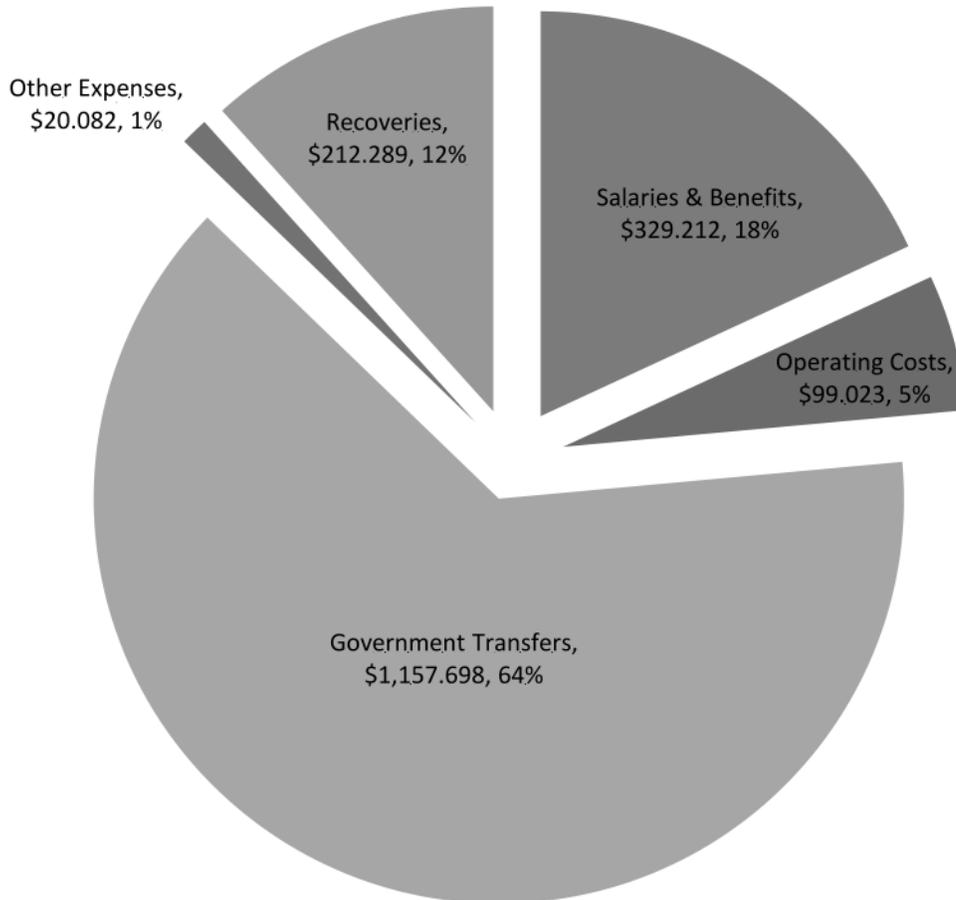
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

1f) Ministry Budget by Expense Type

Expenses by expense type, as a share of total expenses (\$ millions)

Expenses by Expense Type

(Net Expense)
(\$ millions)



Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

Expenses by expense type, table of changes from 2021/22 restated¹

(\$ millions)	2021/22	2022/23	Change	Change
	Restated Estimates	Estimates	(\$)	(%)
Salaries & Benefits	317.834	329.212	11.378	3.58%
Operating Costs	91.699	99.023	7.324	7.99%
Government Transfers	623.791	1,157.698	533.907	85.59%
Other Expenses	19.422	20.082	0.660	3.40%
Recoveries	(17.793)	(17.794)	(0.001)	0.01%
Recoveries External	(134.095)	(194.495)	(60.400)	45.04%
Total	900.858	1,393.726	492.868	54.71%

¹Does not include Allowances for Doubtful Accounts and Commissions on Collection of Public Funds, or the offsetting recoveries.

Summary of Changes:

Salaries & Benefits

Increase of \$11.378 million reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for Wildfire Services and Prevention \$4.429 million, Intersection Safety Camera \$2.379 million, Road Safety Initiative \$1.724 million, BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures \$1.543 million, STOB realignment adjustment for the Gambling Support BC \$1.050 million, Sexual Assault Centres \$0.214 million, CPAS Funding \$0.109 million, SSNM Allocations (PSA Nurses) \$0.046 million; incremental funding increases from *Budget 2021* for the Office of the Fire Commissioner \$0.524 million and Minister's Office \$0.013 million; incremental funding increases from *Budget 2020* for the Post-Mortem Diagnostic Suite \$0.053 million, CVAP \$0.013 million and Court Operating Costs \$0.009 million; offset by an incremental funding decrease from *Budget 2020* for the Community Safety Unit (\$0.693) million, Segregation Reform (\$0.032) million..

Operating Costs

Increase of \$7.324 million reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures \$2.239 million, Wildfire Services and Prevention \$2.236 million, Road Safety Initiative \$1.550 million, Legal Services Costs \$0.694 million, Driver Medical Fitness Transformation \$0.605 million, Gang Intervention Programs \$0.532 million, Intersection Safety Camera \$0.218 million, STOB realignment adjustment for the Gambling Support BC \$0.200 million, incremental funding increases from *Budget 2021* for the Office of the Fire Commissioner \$0.137 million and Post-Mortem Diagnostic Suites \$0.053 million; incremental funding increases from *Budget 2020* for the Community Corrections Accommodation Strategy \$0.210 million, Community Safety Unit \$0.033, offset by incremental funding decreases from *Budget 2021* for the Accommodation Strategy (\$1.175) million and DDI (\$0.225) million.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

Government Transfers

Increase of \$533.907 million reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Disaster Financial Assistance and Major Events \$400.000 million, RCMP Collective Agreement Wage increase \$62.442 million, Distribution of Gaming Proceeds adjustments \$12.000 million, Intersection Safety Camera \$2.003 million, Victim Services Pressures \$1.262 million, Gang Intervention Programs \$0.971 million, Road Safety Initiative \$0.816 million, RCMP Leasing Pressures \$0.546 million, Sexual Assault Centres \$0.286 million, Victim Services Medical Forensic \$0.100 million; incremental funding increases from *Budget 2021* for the Distribution of Gaming Proceeds adjustments \$43.000 million, First Nation Policing Program \$0.050 million; incremental funding increases from *Budget 2020* for GSAR \$6.211 million, reorganization budget transfer from Ministry of Finance to GPEB \$3.000 million, Federal Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund adjustment \$2.036 million (offset by external recoveries), CVAP \$0.625 million, First Nation Policing \$0.041 million; offset by STOB realignment adjustment from *Budget 2022* for the Gambling Support BC (\$1.250) million, and an incremental funding decrease from *Budget 2020* for High Risk Offender Supervision (\$0.232).

Other Expenses

Increase of \$0.660 million reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Road Safety Initiative \$0.360 million and Intersection Safety Camera \$0.300 million.

Internal Recoveries

The change is immaterial.

External Recoveries

Increase of (\$60.400) million reflects additional funding provided from *Budget 2022* for the Distribution of Gaming Proceeds adjustments (\$12.000) million, Road Safety Initiative (\$0.450) million, incremental funding increases from *Budget 2021* for the Distribution of Gaming Proceeds adjustments (\$43.000) million; incremental funding increases from *Budget 2020* due to reorganization budget transfer from Ministry of Finance to GPEB (\$3.000) million and the Federal Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund adjustment (\$2.036) (offset by transfers); offset by an incremental funding decrease from *Budget 2021* for DDI \$0.088 million.

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes**

External recoveries in PSSG total \$194.495 million:

External Recoveries	
Estimates	2022/23
	(\$ millions)
Corrections	4.045
Policing and Security	52.251
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	0.300
BC Coroners Service	0.002
RoadSafetyBC	4.589
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	12.539
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	102.772
Cannabis Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy	0.002
Emergency Management BC	10.491
Executive and Support Services	0.002
Emergency Program Act	0.001
Civil Forfeiture Account	7.501
Total	194.495

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2022/23 Summary of Ministry Changes

1g) Capital Budget

The 2022/23 capital budget is \$3.664 million, an increase of \$1.122 million from the previous year. The increase is primarily due to ministry's Vehicles budget have been reprofiled from FY21/22 to FY22/23 and additional funding provided for Emergency Management BC's Wildfire Services and Prevention to support travel for regional staff.

Asset Type (\$ millions)	2021/22	Estimates 2022/23	Budget Change
Specialized Equipment	1.097	1.109	0.012
Office Furniture and Equipment	0.039	0.039	0.000
Vehicles	1.198	1.964	0.766
Information Systems	0.014	0.164	0.150
Tenant Improvements	0.194	0.388	0.194
Total	2.542	3.664	1.122

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
3 Year Resource Summary**

ANNUAL SERVICE PLAN						
Core Business Area	2021/22 Restated Budget	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Plan	2024/25 Plan	2022/23 Changes	2022/23 Changes
	In \$ Millions				In \$ Millions	%
Corrections	262,742	261,661	261,661	261,661	(1,081)	-0.4%
Policing and Security	415,178	479,204	481,887	481,887	64,026	15.4%
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	63,715	66,236	76,463	76,481	2,521	4.0%
BC Coroners Service	17,569	21,459	22,148	22,120	3,890	22.1%
RoadSafetyBC	18,311	27,810	27,720	27,660	9,499	51.9%
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,000	0.0%
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	19,539	19,564	19,564	19,564	0,025	0.1%
Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy	3,521	3,538	3,538	3,538	0,017	0.5%
Emergency Management BC	30,899	44,591	44,467	45,360	13,692	44.3%
Executive and Support Services	18,138	18,188	18,200	18,200	0,050	0.3%
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36,420	436,420	36,420	36,420	400,000	1098.3%
Special Accounts	14,825	15,054	15,054	15,054	0,229	1.5%
TOTAL	900,858	1,393,726	1,007,123	1,007,946	492,868	54.7%

Budget 2022 Decisions:

- RCMP Collective Agreement Wage Increase - \$62,442 million.
- Gang Intervention Programs - \$1,503 million.
- RCMP Leasing Pressures - \$0.546 million.
- Victim Services Pressures - \$1,262 million.
- Sexual Assault Centres - \$0,500 million.
- Victim Services Medical Forensic Examinations - \$0,100 million.
- BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures - \$3,782 million.
- Intersection Safety Camera - \$4,900 million.
- Road Safety Initiative - \$4,000 million.
- Driver Medical Fitness Transformation - \$0,605 million.
- Disaster Financial Assistance and Major Events - \$400,000 million.
- Wildfire Services and Prevention - \$6,665 million.
- Climate Preparedness and Adaption Strategy (CPAS) - \$0,112 million.
- Legal Services Costs - \$0,694 million.
- SSNM Allocations (PSA Nurses) - \$0,046 million.

Prior Years' Decisions:

Budget 2021:

- Office of the Fire Commissioner - \$0,661 million.
- Post-Mortem Diagnostic Suites - \$0,053 million.
- First Nation Policing Program - \$0,050 million.
- Community Corrections Accommodation Strategy - (\$1,175) million.
- Drugs and Driving Initiative (DDI) - (\$0,137) million.

Budget 2020:

- Ground Search and Rescue (GSAR) - \$6,211 million.
- Criminal Victim Assistance Program (CVAP) - \$0,649 million.
- Community Corrections Accommodation Strategy - \$0,210 million.
- Post Mortem Diagnostic Suites - \$0,053 million.
- First Nation Policing Program - \$0,041 million.
- Community Safety Unit - (\$0,660) million.
- High Risk Offender Supervision - (\$0,232) million.
- Segregation Reform - (\$0,032) million.

COVID-19 Cost Report 2021/22 (\$M)

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

#	Program Name	Description	Q1	Q2	Q3	Program Total
1	Corrections	Including replacement overtime due to staff that are unable to report to work due to STIIP or self-isolation, PPE supplies and COVID required facility purchases, and deep cleaning high-touch surfaces in Community Corrections' field offices.	0.116	0.536	5.593	6.245
2	Gaming Policy and Enforcement	Horsereading Industry Grant	0.000	3.000	0.000	3.000
3	Emergency Program Act	Purchase and Resale of Critical Supplies in Response to COVID-19	1.673	(0.022)	0.100	1.751
4	RoadSafetyBC	Salaries, contract fees, PPE, and other COVID related supplies costs.	0.098	0.041	0.001	0.140
5	Policing and Security	Information systems costs.	0.004	0.005	0.000	0.009
6	BC Coroners Service	PPE costs.	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.003
7	Gaming Policy and Enforcement	PPE, office cleaning supplies and glass dividers costs.	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001
Total			1.895	3.560	5.694	11.149

Ministers are responsible for speaking to COVID-19 expenditures for their ministries. Responses should be based on Q3 information, as reported in the budget and fiscal plan document. Responses can also advise that the 2021/22 annual operating results, including COVID-19 related expenditures, are being prepared and audited. Final results will be available when the Minister of Finance releases the Public Accounts.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Full Time Equivalents

FTEs	2021/2022 YTD Average	Funded Increase	Projected 2022/23
Corrections	2,696	-	2,696
Policing and Security	198	-	198
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	120	2	122
BC Coroners Services	103	18	121
RoadSafetyBC	194	42	236
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch	167	-	167
Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch	142	-	142
Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy	29	-	29
Emergency Management BC	194	45	239
Executive & Support Services			
Minister's Office	8	-	8
Office of the Deputy Solicitor General	4	-	4
Emergency Management BC Deputy Minister	3	-	3
Corporate Policy and Planning	0	-	0
Corporate Management Services Branch	103	-	103
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	64	TBD	64
<i>Special Accounts</i>			
Civil Forfeiture Account	13	-	13
Total	4,036	107	4,143

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Victim Services and Crime Prevention: Additional FTEs approved through base budget funding for the Gender Based Violence Action Plan (2 FTE's).

BC Coroners Services: Additional FTEs approved through base budget funding for coroners caseload (18 FTE's).

RoadSafetyBC: Additional FTEs approved through base budget funding for the Intersection Safety Camera Program, eTicketing Program, and Driver Medical Fitness Transformation Program (42 FTE's).

Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy: Newly created Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy Branch. The new branch combines the Cannabis Secretariat and the Corporate Planning and Policy Office (CPPO) (Reallocation of existing FTE's).

Emergency Management BC: Additional FTEs approved through base budget funding for Wildfire Response (45 FTE's).

Emergency Program Act: Resources funded by the EPA are subject to response and recovery activities related to emergency events.

KEY MESSAGES

COVID-19 Vaccination Policy Employee Terminations

- Effective November 22, 2021, all employees in the BC Public Service were required to provide proof of vaccination, and compliance with this policy is a condition of employment.
- Accommodations for medical or other grounds protected under B.C.'s Human Rights Code were also considered.
- Approximately 1% of employees chose not to be vaccinated or chose not to disclose their vaccination status. Those employees were placed on unpaid leave for 3 months, at the end of which they were informed they would face termination if still unvaccinated and if no accommodation was in place.
- Unfortunately, within our ministry three employees have been terminated as of April 1, 2022 as a result of not complying with the vaccination policy.
- It would be inappropriate to share more details given these are human resource matters that must be treated with an appropriate respect for the privacy of those employees.
- However, I can confirm the ministry did take steps to ensure these terminations did not substantively impact ministry operations and service delivery. The positions encumbered by employees placed on unpaid leave and subsequent termination, were distributed across the ministry and province.
- Questions about the details and application of the vaccination policy are appropriately addressed to the Minister of Finance as the minister responsible for the BC Public Service Agency.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Budget 2022 Decisions
(in \$ millions)

Base Budget

TB Decisions:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
BC Coroners Service Caseload Pressures	3.782	4.427	4.399
RCMP Contract Pressures	62.988	65.621	65.621
Victim Services Pressures	1.362	1.377	1.395
Caseload	68.132	71.425	71.415
CPAS: Understanding Climate and Disaster Risk Initiatives (EMBC)	0.112	0.115	0.115
EPA Vote - Flooding	400.000	-	-
Gang Intervention Programs	1.503	1.503	1.503
Legal Services Funding	0.694	0.694	0.694
Road Safety Programs	9.505	9.415	9.355
Sexual Assault Centres	0.500	10.712	10.712
SSNM Allocations - PSA Nurses	0.046	0.046	0.046
Wildfire Services and Prevention	6.665	6.538	7.431
Other Allocations/Report Back	419.025	29.023	29.856
Total	487.157	100.448	101.271

Contingencies

TB Decisions:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
BC Coroners	0.348	1.769	-
Cannabis Licensing	6.650	-	-
Government Financial Information			
PSB: First Nations Accommodation (<i>Budget 2021</i>)	1.680		
PSB: South Island E-Comm	4.754	4.954	5.165
PSB: Coastal Gas Link (<i>Budget 2021</i>)	5.000	5.000	
CORR: Operating Requirements in Capital Request (<i>Budget 2021, approved-in-principle</i>)	1.673	2.122	-
Government Financial Information			
EMBC: Review of Lessons Learned	1.281	-	-
Contingencies	Government Financial Information		

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

The mission of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General is to deliver public safety services and programs, to administer regulations for the liquor and cannabis industries, to ensure that the public has confidence in British Columbia's gaming sector, and to lead the development and coordination of an effective emergency management system for British Columbia.

MINISTRY SUMMARY

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	Estimates 2021/22 ¹	Estimates 2022/23
VOTED APPROPRIATIONS		
Vote 41 — Ministry Operations.....	849,613	942,252
Vote 42 — <i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36,420	436,420
STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS		
Civil Forfeiture Account Special Account.....	40	269
Corrections Work Program Account Special Account.....	1,281	1,281
Criminal Asset Management Fund Special Account.....	—	—
Victim Surcharge Special Account.....	13,504	13,504
OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>900,858</u>	<u>1,393,726</u>
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ²	2,542	3,664
LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS ³	—	—
REVENUE COLLECTED FOR, AND TRANSFERRED TO, OTHER ENTITIES ⁴	—	—

NOTES

¹ For comparative purposes, figures shown for the 2021/22 operating expenses; capital expenditures; loans, investments and other requirements; and revenue collected for, and transferred to, other entities are restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2022/23 *Estimates*. A reconciliation of restated operating expenses and capital expenditures is presented in Schedule A.

² A listing of estimated capital expenditures by ministry is presented in Schedule C.

³ A summary of loans, investments and other requirements by ministry is presented in Schedule D.

⁴ A summary of revenue collected for, and transferred to, other entities by ministry is presented in Schedule E.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

SUMMARY BY CORE BUSINESS

(\$000)

OPERATING EXPENSES	2021/22	2022/23 ESTIMATES		
	Net	Gross	External Recoveries	Net
Core Business				
Corrections.....	262,742	265,706	(4,045)	261,661
Policing and Security.....	415,178	531,455	(52,251)	479,204
Victim Services and Crime Prevention.....	63,715	66,536	(300)	66,236
BC Coroners Service.....	17,569	21,461	(2)	21,459
RoadSafetyBC.....	18,311	32,399	(4,589)	27,810
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation.....	1	12,540	(12,539)	1
Gaming Policy and Enforcement.....	19,539	122,336	(102,772)	19,564
Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy.....	3,521	3,540	(2)	3,538
Emergency Management BC.....	30,899	55,082	(10,491)	44,591
Executive and Support Services.....	18,138	18,190	(2)	18,188
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36,420	436,421	(1)	436,420
Civil Forfeiture Account Special Account.....	40	7,770	(7,501)	269
Corrections Work Program Account Special Account.....	1,281	1,281	—	1,281
Criminal Asset Management Fund Special Account.....	—	—	—	—
Victim Surcharge Special Account.....	13,504	13,504	—	13,504
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	900,858	1,588,221	(194,495)	1,393,726
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	Capital Expenditures	Capital Expenditures	Receipts and P3 Liabilities	Net
Core Business				
Corrections.....	1,062	1,062	—	1,062
BC Coroners Service.....	35	47	—	47
Emergency Management BC.....	550	1,209	—	1,209
Executive and Support Services.....	895	1,346	—	1,346
TOTAL	2,542	3,664	—	3,664

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS
(\$000)

Estimates
2021/22 Estimates
2022/23

VOTE 41 — MINISTRY OPERATIONS

This vote provides for the programs, operations, and other activities described in the voted appropriations under the following core businesses: Corrections; Policing and Security; Victim Services and Crime Prevention; BC Coroners Service; RoadSafetyBC; Liquor and Cannabis Regulation; Gaming Policy and Enforcement; Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy; Emergency Management BC; and Executive and Support Services.

CORRECTIONS

Voted Appropriation

Corrections.....	<u>262,742</u>	<u>261,661</u>
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for the management of remanded and sentenced adult offenders in custody and in the community, immigration detainees, and for the planning and management of correctional programs. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, boards and commissions, other levels of governments, and other parties both internal and external to government for activities described within this sub-vote.

POLICING AND SECURITY

Voted Appropriation

Policing and Security.....	<u>415,178</u>	<u>479,204</u>
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for superintending policing and law enforcement in the province; management of contract policing; development and administration of policy and legislation regarding cannabis enforcement, including stakeholder consultation and public engagement; and developing and delivering initiatives to maintain safe and secure communities. This sub-vote also provides for security industry regulations and other protective programs. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, boards and commissions, other levels of government, and other parties both internal and external to government for activities described within this sub-vote.

VICTIM SERVICES AND CRIME PREVENTION

Voted Appropriation

Victim Services and Crime Prevention.....	<u>63,715</u>	<u>66,236</u>
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for direct services to support victims of crime, counselling and outreach services for women and children impacted by violence, and financial assistance and benefits to assist victims in their recovery from the impacts of violent crime. This sub-vote also provides for support to communities to prevent crime, violence, and victimization. Costs may be recovered from the Victim Surcharge Special Account for victim service programs, from ministries for special public safety initiatives, and from other levels of government for activities described within this sub-vote.

BC CORONERS SERVICE

Voted Appropriation

BC Coroners Service.....	<u>17,569</u>	<u>21,459</u>
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for the operation of the BC Coroners Service and the administration of the *Coroners Act*, including investigating unnatural, sudden, and unexpected deaths; investigating and reviewing children's deaths; identifying, and publicly reporting on relevant facts about, deceased persons; advancing recommendations aimed at the prevention of death; holding inquests and Death Review Panels; and reporting on issues affecting public health and safety. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, and other levels of government for activities described within this sub-vote.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

	Estimates 2021/22	Estimates 2022/23
ROADSAFETYBC		
Voted Appropriation		
RoadSafetyBC.....	18,311	27,810

Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for programs and activities of RoadSafetyBC, including leading and supporting government traffic safety initiatives, administration of driver regulatory and traffic safety programs, setting driver licensing policies, monitoring and regulating unfit drivers, conducting appeals of driving prohibitions and conducting hearings and reviews of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia's decisions respecting driver licence sanctions, driver training schools, driver trainer licences, and other driver-related programs. This sub-vote also provides for expenses related to participation in national organizations and reimbursements for programs administered by RoadSafetyBC. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, boards and commissions, other levels of government, organizations, and from appeal fees and program fees for activities described within this sub-vote.

LIQUOR AND CANNABIS REGULATION**Voted Appropriation**

Liquor and Cannabis Regulation.....	1	1
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for the overall policy development, administration, licensing, and enforcement of cannabis and liquor in support of the *Liquor Control and Licensing Act* and regulations, and the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act* and regulations to establish and operate ongoing programs to reduce the incidence of underage consumption and increase public awareness about responsible consumption. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, licensing applications, renewal and change request fees, and from the Liquor Distribution Branch for activities described within this sub-vote.

GAMING POLICY AND ENFORCEMENT**Voted Appropriations**

Gaming Policy and Enforcement Operations.....	19,538	19,563
Distribution of Gaming Proceeds.....	1	1
	<u>19,539</u>	<u>19,564</u>

Voted Appropriations Description: This sub-vote provides for the administration of gaming in the province, including horse racing and lotteries, and includes development and administration of legislation, policy, standards, and regulations; licensing gaming events; oversight of horse racing events and teletheatres; registration; equipment and product certification; auditing all forms of gambling activities for compliance, investigation, and enforcement activities concerning legal gaming venues and illegal gaming; the management of the province's gaming initiatives; the province's responsible gambling strategy and problem gambling program; and the distribution of gaming proceeds. This sub-vote also provides for the activities of the cross-government Compliance and Enforcement Secretariat. Costs related to the Secretariat's activities may be recovered from ministries and Crown agencies. Costs may be recovered from revenues paid into the General Fund of the Consolidated Revenue Fund by the British Columbia Lottery Corporation, from processing fees for gaming event licence applications, from the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency for horse race testing, from external entities for horse race betting, and from gaming registrants for direct costs incurred in the processing of registration applications for activities described within this sub-vote. Costs may also be recovered from ministries for activities described within this sub-vote.

CANNABIS, CONSUMER PROTECTION AND CORPORATE POLICY**Voted Appropriation**

Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy.....	3,521	3,538
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides service planning for the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, development of policy and legislation regarding consumer protection, oversight of delegated consumer protection authorities, and the development of policy and legislation regarding cannabis, as well as stakeholder consultation and public engagement. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, boards and commissions, other levels of government, and other parties both internal and external to government for activities described within this sub-vote.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

	Estimates 2021/22	Estimates 2022/23
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BC		
Voted Appropriation		
Emergency Management BC.....	30,899	44,591
Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for program costs related to provincial emergency management planning and preparedness, emergency management policy development, disaster risk reduction, and disaster mitigation activities. Mitigation activities include flood, fire, and other hazards and disasters; assurance of critical infrastructure; promotion of emergency management capacity within British Columbian communities; and business continuity and integrated public safety planning readiness for response to emergencies. This sub-vote also provides for the coordination of recovery from wildfire and other provincial disasters, including community engagement and recovery plans and actions. This sub-vote also provides for the Office of the Fire Commissioner, which implements fire safety regulations and activities, promotes fire safety, and assists major fire investigations and the response to major wildland urban interface fire emergencies. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, other levels of government, agencies, organizations, individuals, and private sector partners for activities described within this sub-vote.		
EXECUTIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES		
Voted Appropriations		
Minister's Office.....	829	842
Corporate Services.....	17,309	17,346
	18,138	18,188
Voted Appropriations Description: This sub-vote provides for the office of the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General; executive direction of the ministry, including the Deputy Solicitor General's office and the Deputy Minister of Emergency Management BC's office; the Parliamentary Secretary for Emergency Preparedness; general services to support program delivery; policy development; and management services for the ministry, including oversight of Crown corporations, and for the Ministry of Attorney General, including financial administration, facilities management, and organizational development. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, boards and commissions, other levels of government, organizations, and individuals for activities described within this sub-vote.		
VOTE 41 — MINISTRY OPERATIONS	849,613	942,252

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

Estimates
2021/22

Estimates
2022/23

VOTE 42 — EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT

This vote provides for the programs, operations, and other activities described in the voted appropriation under the following core business: *Emergency Program Act*.

EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT

Voted Appropriation

<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	36,420	436,420
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for operations and operational support described in the *Emergency Program Act*, including response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters, and for hazard mitigation initiatives. This sub-vote allows for statutory appropriation under the *Emergency Program Act*. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other governments, agencies, organizations, and individuals for activities described within this sub-vote.

VOTE 42 — EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT	36,420	436,420
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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

STATUTORY DESCRIPTIONS
(\$000)

Estimates
2021/22

Estimates
2022/23

STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS

These statutory appropriations provide for the programs, operations, and other activities of the following special accounts: Civil Forfeiture Account, Corrections Work Program Account, Criminal Asset Management Fund, and Victim Surcharge Special Account.

CIVIL FORFEITURE ACCOUNT

Statutory Appropriation

Civil Forfeiture Account.....	40	269
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Statutory Appropriation Description: This statutory appropriation provides for the Civil Forfeiture Account which is governed under the *Civil Forfeiture Act*.

CORRECTIONS WORK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Statutory Appropriation

Corrections Work Program Account.....	1,281	1,281
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Statutory Appropriation Description: This statutory appropriation provides for the Corrections Work Program Account which is governed under the *Correction Act*.

CRIMINAL ASSET MANAGEMENT FUND

Statutory Appropriation

Criminal Asset Management Fund.....	—	—
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Statutory Appropriation Description: This statutory appropriation provides for the Criminal Asset Management Fund which is governed under the *Criminal Asset Management Act*.

VICTIM SURCHARGE SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Statutory Appropriation

Victim Surcharge Special Account.....	13,504	13,504
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Statutory Appropriation Description: This statutory appropriation provides for the Victim Surcharge Special Account which is governed under the *Victims of Crime Act*.

MINISTRY GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

Salaries and Benefits	317,834	329,212
Operating Costs	91,699	99,023
Government Transfers	623,791	1,157,698
Other Expenses	19,422	20,082
Internal Recoveries	(17,793)	(17,794)
External Recoveries	(134,095)	(194,495)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	900,858	1,393,726

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS¹

(\$000)

	Estimates 2021/22	Estimates 2022/23
CIVIL FORFEITURE ACCOUNT		
This account was established by the <i>Civil Forfeiture Act</i> in 2005. The purpose of the Act is to suppress unlawful activities by removing the associated economic incentive and to fund crime prevention, crime remediation, and victim compensation initiatives. The account is established to receive the liquidated value of forfeited assets and to distribute the net revenue in the form of grants. The net revenue represents the excess of recoveries over expenses in a given fiscal year. Expenses are limited to those permitted within the scope of the Act and include administration of the Act. Costs may be recovered from proceeds from judgments or settlements of concluded legal proceedings.		
SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....	5,271	5,231
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Revenue.....	—	—
Expense.....	(7,541)	(7,770)
Internal and External Recoveries.....	7,501	7,501
Net Revenue (Expense).....	(40)	(269)
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Receipts.....	—	—
Disbursements.....	—	—
Capital Expenditures.....	—	—
Net Cash Source (Requirement).....	—	—
PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....	5,231	4,962

NOTES

¹ A Special Account is an account in the General Fund where the authorization to spend money from the account is located in an Act other than the *Supply Act*.

² The Spending Authority Available at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year 2021/22 is based on the 2020/21 *Public Accounts*. The Projected Spending Authority Available at the End of the Fiscal Year represents the cash and temporary investments projected to be available at the end of each fiscal year.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS¹
(\$000)

	Estimates 2021/22	Estimates 2022/23
CORRECTIONS WORK PROGRAM ACCOUNT		
This account was established by the <i>Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act (No.2)</i> in 1987 and is governed under the <i>Correction Act</i> . The purpose of the account is to assist inmates in acquiring skills and to encourage them to develop good work habits. Revenue represents proceeds from the sale of goods and services produced by inmates. Expenses are for supplies and costs related to the Corrections Work Program. Administration costs are funded through the ministry's voted appropriations.		
SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....	<u>2,127</u>	<u>2,256</u>
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Revenue.....	650	650
Expense.....	(1,281)	(1,281)
Transfer from Ministry Operations Vote.....	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>
Net Revenue (Expense).....	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Receipts.....	—	—
Disbursements.....	—	—
Capital Expenditures.....	—	—
Net Cash Source (Requirement).....	—	—
Working Capital Adjustments and Other Spending Authority Committed ³	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>
PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....	<u><u>2,256</u></u>	<u><u>2,385</u></u>

NOTES

- ¹ A Special Account is an account in the General Fund where the authorization to spend money from the account is located in an Act other than the *Supply Act*.
- ² The Spending Authority Available at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year 2021/22 is based on the *2020/21 Public Accounts*. The Projected Spending Authority Available at the End of the Fiscal Year represents the cash and temporary investments projected to be available at the end of each fiscal year.
- ³ The Working Capital Adjustments and Other Spending Authority Committed includes those adjustments that would change the cash balance of the Special Account. This may include amortization expense, changes in accounts receivable and payable, and the recognition of deferred revenues.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS¹

(\$000)

	Estimates 2021/22	Estimates 2022/23
CRIMINAL ASSET MANAGEMENT FUND		
The Forfeited Crime Proceeds Fund account was established by the <i>Special Accounts Appropriation and Control Act</i> in 1988, as amended by the <i>Attorney General Amendment Act</i> in 1989. This account was continued in 2012, under the name Criminal Asset Management Fund, by the <i>Criminal Asset Management Act</i> . The purpose of this account is to use the proceeds that government obtains from criminal forfeitures and certain fines for certain criminal justice purposes. Revenue represents money received by government from proceeds of crime provided by certain other governments, money paid as a fine under a provision of the <i>Criminal Code</i> of Canada or under similar legislation, and money forfeited under certain sections of the <i>Criminal Code</i> of Canada. Revenue also represents money realized from the disposition of forfeited property governed by the Act and other money, interest, and income provided for in the Act. Expenses are for compensation of eligible victims, crime prevention and remediation, administration of the Act, and other prescribed purposes. Administrative costs may be funded through the ministry's voted appropriations.		
SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ²	2,425	2,425
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Revenue.....	—	—
Expense.....	—	—
Net Revenue (Expense).....	—	—
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Receipts.....	—	—
Disbursements.....	—	—
Capital Expenditures.....	—	—
Net Cash Source (Requirement).....	—	—
PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ²	2,425	2,425

NOTES

¹ A Special Account is an account in the General Fund where the authorization to spend money from the account is located in an Act other than the *Supply Act*.

² The Spending Authority Available at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year 2021/22 is based on the 2020/21 *Public Accounts*. The Projected Spending Authority Available at the End of the Fiscal Year represents the cash and temporary investments projected to be available at the end of each fiscal year.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS¹
(\$000)

	Estimates 2021/22	Estimates 2022/23
VICTIM SURCHARGE SPECIAL ACCOUNT		
This account was established by the <i>Victims of Crime Act</i> in 1996. The purpose of the account is to fund services to victims of crime as provided for in the Act. Revenue represents proceeds from a victim surcharge levy on fines from all provincial offences, both court-imposed fines and those which result in a violation ticket. Revenue also includes proceeds from the federal victim surcharge levy on offences imposed by the court under the <i>Criminal Code</i> of Canada, fines issued under the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> , the <i>Cannabis Act</i> , and interest earned on the balance of the fund. Expenses are for justice system obligations to victims of crime under the Act, including administration costs for both the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. Any remaining funds may be expended on initiatives which may benefit victims of crime. Administration costs are funded through the ministry's voted appropriations.		
SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....	31,007	29,503
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Revenue.....	12,000	12,000
Expense.....	(13,504)	(13,504)
Net Revenue (Expense).....	(1,504)	(1,504)
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Receipts.....	—	—
Disbursements.....	—	—
Capital Expenditures.....	—	—
Net Cash Source (Requirement).....	—	—
PROJECTED SPENDING AUTHORITY AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ².....	29,503	27,999

NOTES

¹ A Special Account is an account in the General Fund where the authorization to spend money from the account is located in an Act other than the *Supply Act*.

² The Spending Authority Available at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year 2021/22 is based on the 2020/21 *Public Accounts*. The Projected Spending Authority Available at the End of the Fiscal Year represents the cash and temporary investments projected to be available at the end of each fiscal year.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
(\$000)

VOTE 41 Ministry Operations

Description	Total 2021/22 Operating Expenses	50	51	52	54	Total Salaries and Benefits	55	57	59	60	63	65	67	68	69
Corrections	262,742	163,969	4,751	41,768	—	210,488	—	835	2,504	3,298	806	2,065	—	—	7,763
Policing and Security	415,178	13,992	25	3,554	—	17,571	—	172	642	1,612	363	434	—	—	449
Victim Services and Crime Prevention	63,715	7,011	76	1,780	—	8,867	—	69	91	429	480	191	—	—	—
BC Coroners Service	17,569	9,233	76	2,346	—	11,655	55	317	201	8,306	489	199	—	—	108
RoadSafetyBC	18,311	14,548	51	3,694	—	18,293	—	86	2,599	1,785	630	271	—	—	—
Liquor and Cannabis Regulation	1	7,836	20	1,990	—	9,846	—	221	147	300	525	300	—	—	5
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	19,539	11,433	72	2,903	—	14,408	—	472	358	572	507	641	—	40	2
Gaming Policy and Enforcement Operations	19,538	11,433	72	2,903	—	14,408	—	472	358	572	507	641	—	40	2
Distribution of Gaming Proceeds	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis, Consumer Protection and Corporate Policy	3,521	2,511	—	637	—	3,148	—	44	109	100	3	35	—	—	—
Emergency Management BC	30,899	19,495	6	4,951	—	24,452	—	668	101	2,789	2,450	1,429	—	—	159
Executive and Support Services	18,138	7,580	27	1,964	72	9,643	—	186	166	121	4,473	265	—	—	5
Minister's Office	829	511	—	159	72	742	—	65	—	—	10	17	—	—	3
Corporate Services	17,309	7,069	27	1,805	—	8,901	—	121	166	121	4,463	248	—	—	2
Total	849,613	257,608	5,104	65,587	72	328,371	55	3,070	6,918	19,312	10,726	5,830	—	40	8,491

VOTE 42 Emergency Program Act

Description	Total 2021/22 Operating Expenses	50	51	52	54	Total Salaries and Benefits	55	57	59	60	63	65	67	68	69
Emergency Program Act	36,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,500
Total	36,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,500

Statutory Appropriations

Description	Total 2021/22 Operating Expenses	50	51	52	54	Total Salaries and Benefits	55	57	59	60	63	65	67	68	69
Civil Forfeiture Account	40	671	—	170	—	841	—	30	3,229	—	25	55	—	90	—
Corrections Work Program Account	1,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	41	—	—	475
Criminal Asset Management Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victim Surcharge Special Account	13,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14,825	671	—	170	—	841	—	30	3,229	—	39	96	—	90	475

70	72	73	75	Total Operating Costs	77	79	80	Total Govt Transfers	81	83	85	Total Other Expenses	86	88	Total Internal Recoveries	89	90	Total External Recoveries	Total 2022/23 Operating Expenses
944	—	3,777	2,964	24,956	—	4,300	25,225	29,525	—	—	1,212	1,212	—	(475)	(475)	(1)	(4,044)	(4,045)	261,661
208	—	121	316	4,317	2,061	—	508,942	511,003	—	—	149	149	—	(1,585)	(1,585)	(1)	(52,250)	(52,251)	479,204
—	—	94	—	1,354	175	18,188	47,726	66,089	—	—	44	44	(9,816)	(2)	(9,818)	—	(300)	(300)	66,236
77	—	98	29	9,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	(101)	(101)	(1)	(1)	(2)	21,459
15	—	13	4	5,403	—	—	5,770	5,770	—	—	2,934	2,934	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4,588)	(4,589)	27,810
170	—	49	749	2,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	229	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(12,538)	(12,539)	1
8	—	444	—	3,044	10,000	—	94,836	104,836	—	—	49	49	—	(1)	(1)	—	(102,772)	(102,772)	19,564
8	—	444	—	3,044	—	—	5,836	5,836	—	—	49	49	—	(1)	(1)	—	(3,773)	(3,773)	19,563
—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	89,000	99,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(98,999)	(98,999)	1
—	—	—	—	291	100	—	—	100	—	—	2	2	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	3,538
284	—	164	908	8,952	780	—	21,398	22,178	—	—	28	28	—	(528)	(528)	(1)	(10,490)	(10,491)	44,591
153	—	2,452	2,706	10,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,302	3,302	—	(5,282)	(5,282)	(1)	(1)	(2)	18,188
—	—	5	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	842
153	—	2,447	2,706	10,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,302	3,302	—	(5,282)	(5,282)	(1)	(1)	(2)	17,346
1,859	—	7,212	7,676	71,189	13,116	22,488	703,897	739,501	—	—	7,977	7,977	(9,816)	(7,977)	(17,793)	(8)	(186,985)	(186,993)	942,252

70	72	73	75	Total Operating Costs	77	79	80	Total Govt Transfers	81	83	85	Total Other Expenses	86	88	Total Internal Recoveries	89	90	Total External Recoveries	Total 2022/23 Operating Expenses
2,000	7,000	—	—	23,700	120	409,601	3,000	412,721	—	—	1	1	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	436,420
2,000	7,000	—	—	23,700	120	409,601	3,000	412,721	—	—	1	1	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	436,420

70	72	73	75	Total Operating Costs	77	79	80	Total Govt Transfers	81	83	85	Total Other Expenses	86	88	Total Internal Recoveries	89	90	Total External Recoveries	Total 2022/23 Operating Expenses
—	—	—	—	3,429	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	(7,501)	(7,501)	269
115	—	60	—	705	—	—	476	476	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,281
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	2,000	11,504	—	—	11,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,504
115	—	60	—	4,134	5,000	—	476	5,476	11,504	—	600	12,104	—	—	—	—	(7,501)	(7,501)	15,054

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

**Cross Branch Issues
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2021/22 ESTIMATES NOTE

Ministry Key Figures Fact Sheet

POLICING AND SECURITY BRANCH

TOPIC: Provincial Police Service Resources (as of April 1, 2022)

DESCRIPTION: The figures below represent the Provincial Police Service numbers included in the Annex A. They are a point in time calculation, based on RCMP E Division Executive Report (April 1, 2022) with the addition of the sworn members from other police agencies¹.

Question	Response
<u>Authorized Strength</u> ² for RCMP Provincial Policing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorized Strength is inclusive of Regular, Civilian, and Special Constable Member positions and 200 Sworn Officer positions from other police agencies. 	2,602 Member positions
<u>Established Strength</u> ³ for Provincial Police Service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Strength including the 200 Sworn Officer positions from other police agencies, identified above. 	2,523 Member positions
<u>Actual Strength</u> ⁴ for Provincial Police Service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive of Surplus to Establishment positions and the 200 Sworn Officer position. 	2,046 Member positions
Number of provincial policing positions currently where incumbents are on leave, e.g. off-duty sick, on parental leave, suspended, leave with out pay or other administrative leave related reasons.	268 Member positions
Number of provincial policing positions currently vacant.	209 Member positions
The Authorized Strength of 2,602 was agreed to at the time of signing the 2012 to 2023 Provincial Police Service Agreement.	

Contact: Kevin Plummer (PSB)	Phone: 778-572-3403	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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¹ The 200 Sworn Officer Positions were identified in the Annex A Reconciliation, based on April 1, 2022 data.

² Authorized Strength is the number of Member positions the RCMP is authorized by contract, to fill.

³ Established Strength is the number of Member positions created in RCMP human resources system plus the 200 sworn officer positions from other police agencies, comprising the Provincial Police Service.

⁴ Actual Strength is a point in time calculation of the number of Member positions occupied by an employee (inclusive of Surplus to Establishment positions and the 200 Sworn Officer positions).

TOPIC: Federal Policing

DESCRIPTION: Federal Policing is paid for at 100% by the federal government.

Question	Response
Dedicated federal positions in B.C.	826 established positions 651 regular members 173 civilian members
Federal positions filled in B.C.	615.5 operational positions 471 regular officers 142.5 civilian positions 2 special constable positions

Contact: Jacqueline Davies (PSB)	Phone: 778-698-7786	Mobile: ^{Government Financial Information}
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TOPIC: Community Safety Unit Resources and Enforcement of Illicit Cannabis

Question	Response
Unit inspections conducted since enforcement started	280
Notices for administrative penalties issued since the unit's enforcement started	46
Illegal cannabis stores that have been closed or shut down since the unit's enforcement started	186 locations
Unit's positions authorized within the province	46
Unit's positions currently filled	37
Location of unit's resources within the province	4 Regional Offices -Lower Mainland, Surrey, Victoria, Kelowna and Prince George)

Contact: Matt Brown (PSB)	Phone: 778-698-8432	Mobile: ^{Government Financial Information}
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TOPIC: First Nations and Inuit Police Resourcing

DESCRIPTION: Under the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program, B.C. currently has 59 Community Tripartite Agreements, serving 132 communities, one self-administered agreement serving ten communities and one quadripartite agreement serving one First Nation.

RCMP Indigenous Policing Services has an authorized strength of 117.5 FTEs. For 2020/21, the FTE utilization was 96.7 FTEs. The self-administered agreement with Stl’at’imx Tribal Police Service includes 14 FTEs and the quadripartite agreement serving Tsawwassen First Nations includes one FTE.

This resource summary reflects the RCMP “E” Division Executive Report (April 1, 2022). These figures reflect a point in time.

Question	Response
First Nations police resources provided by the federal government	132.5 positions funded
Proportion of provincial vs. federal funding for First Nations policing positions	48% - provincially funded 52% - federally funded
Established Strength for RCMP Indigenous Policing Services	117 positions
Actual Strength for RCMP Indigenous Policing Services	94 positions
Indigenous Policing Services positions where incumbents are currently off-duty sick, on parental leave, or other administrative leave-related reasons	20 positions
Indigenous Policing Services positions currently vacant	23 positions

Contact: Jamie Lipp (PSB)	Phone: 604-398-4606	Mobile: ^{Government Financial} Information
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TOPIC: Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit

DESCRIPTION: The unit’s mandate is to target, investigate, prosecute, disrupt, and dismantle the organized crime groups and individuals that pose the highest risk to public safety due to their involvement in gang violence.

Question	Response
Positions within the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFSEU operates as an integrated team comprised of RCMP and municipal members that are seconded from 14 different municipal agencies in the province. 	453 (Includes support staff)
Positions filled within the unit (operational capacity)	370 (82%)
RCMP established positions within the unit	209 (46%)
RCMP vacancies within the unit	27 (12.9%)
Investigative and Enforcement Teams within the unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This includes general and specialized Investigative Teams and Uniform Enforcement Teams across all districts. This does not include operational support or intelligence teams/units. 	21 teams
Provincial funding for the unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit is paid under the 70/30 cost share under the Provincial Police Service Agreement. 	\$80.5M (at 100%) -Provincial share: \$56.4M

Contact: Jacqueline Davies (PSB)	Phone: 778-698-7786	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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BC CORONERS SERVICE

TOPIC: BC Coroners Service Statistics

Question	Response
Deaths reported to the BC Coroners Service in 2021	13,972
Deaths preliminarily investigated and deemed not to meet the criteria for a coroner's investigation in 2021	6,616
Deaths accepted for investigation in 2021	7,356
Coroner's reports issued in 2021	5,031
Coroner's inquests held in 2021	7 inquests (8 total deaths)
Death review panels convened in 2021	1
Full time equivalent staff employed by BCCS in fiscal year 2021-22	102.7

Contact: Lisa Lapointe (BCCS)	Phone: 778-974-5510	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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BC CORRECTIONS

TOPIC: Remand and Segregation

Question	Response
Average daily count of remand individuals in the provincial correctional system in 2021 and 2020	2021: 1,029 2020: 1,070 -The remand population is approximately 67% of the total population.
Average length of remand for individuals in the provincial correctional system in 2021 and 2020	2021: 50 days 2020: 54 days
Total number of individuals placed in segregation in January 2022 and January 2020	January 2022: 78 January 2020: 192 -Use of segregation has decreased by 59% since January 2020, including a reduction of 40% for Indigenous people and 54% for those with mental health needs.
Average length of time an individual spent in segregation/separate confinement in January 2022 and January 2020	January 2022: 19.9 days January 2020: 53 days -This represents a 62% reduction in length of placement in segregation/separate confinement from January 2020 to January 2022.

Contact: Matt Lang (BCCORR)	Phone: 604-476-2653	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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TOPIC: Adult Custody Division Recruitment and Retention

Question	Response
Total number of correctional officers in 2021 and 2020	2021: 1,506 2020: 1,438
Total correctional officer departures in 2021 and 2020	2021: 190 2020: 128
Attrition rate in 2021 and 2020	2021: 13% 2020: 8.9%
Total new hires in 2021 and 2020	2021: 301 2020: 249
Hourly wage and annual salary of correctional officers in 2021 and 2020	2021: \$38/hour; \$69,178 2020: \$37.27/hour; \$67,831
Overtime costs in 2021 and 2020	2021: \$10.9M 2020: \$9.1M

Contact: Sam Sheikh (BCCORR)	Phone: 778-974-2987	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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TOPIC: Adult Custody Division Correctional Centre Safety and Violence

Question	Response
Total incidents of violence in 2021 and 2020.	2021: 897 2020: 907
Incidents of assaults on staff in 2021 and 2020 and percent that resulted in some degree of injury to staff.	2021: 180 (35%) 2020: 138 (45%) -This represents a 30% increase in the number of assaults on staff from 2020 to 2021. -This can be attributed to a number of high-risk individuals at some correctional centres contributing to a high proportion of assaults.
Incidents of individual-on-individual assaults in 2021 and 2020.	2021: 392 2020: 447
Percent of violent incidents that occurred on segregation or specialized units in 2021 and 2020.	2021: 59% 2020: 68%

Contact: Helen Sharp (BCCORR)	Phone: 778-974-3019	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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CANNABIS SECRETARIAT

TOPIC: General Cannabis Figures

Question	Response
Federal License holders in B.C.	219 total (as of March 2022) Broken down as: 109 Standard Licenses 69 Micro-Class Licenses 13 Sales Only Licenses 14 Nursery Licenses 14 Combined Sales Only and Nursery Licenses
Micro-class producers	69
Indigenous-affiliated producers	19
Processing licenses located in B.C.	97 (as of March 2022) Broken down as: 80 Standard Licenses 17 Micro Licenses
Completed S.119 agreements	4
Authorized/licensed stores that have resulted due to S.119 agreements	6
Legal share of the cannabis sector in B.C. and in Canada	B.C.: 49% Canada: 65%
GDP contribution of the B.C. cannabis industry	\$2.2B in 2021
GDP contribution of B.C.'s licenced cannabis industry	\$1.1B in 2021
Retail sales increase since last year.	Yes, by 50% (Comparing Jan.-Dec. 2021 to Jan.-Dec. 2020)
British Columbians using cannabis	Estimated 1.3 million used it within the past 12 months

Contact: Kim Shelford (CS)	Phone: 778-698-7110	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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LIQUOR AND CANNABIS REGULATION BRANCH

TOPIC: Legal and Illegal Cannabis Stores

Question	Response
Licensed cannabis retail stores within the province.	442 legal stores 84 new stores last fiscal

Contact: Jillian Rousselle (LCRB)	Phone: 250-953-3355	Mobile: ^{Government Financial} Information
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COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH

TOPIC: Victim Services and Crime Prevention Programs

Question	Response
Contracted victim services programs	92 Police-Based 66 Community-Based 9 Domestic Violence Units 1 Provincial Helpline
Funding provided to contracted victim services programs	\$19.4M
Contracted violence against women programs	91 Stopping the Violence Counselling programs 84 PEACE Programs 53 Outreach Programs 11 Multicultural Outreach Programs
Funding provided to contracted violence against women programs	\$25.2M
Community Accountability Programs (CAPs)	52
Funding provided to CAPs annually	\$4,000 per CAP \$202,000 total funding in 2022/23
Crime Victim Assistance Program budget	\$18.2M
CSCP's total projected expenditures	\$76.4M
CSCP's net operating budget	\$66.2M
CSCP's general program operations budget	\$10.3M
CSCP's direct service delivery budget	\$66.1M

Contact: Taryn Walsh (CSCP)	Phone: 778-572-1277	Mobile: <small>Government Financial Information</small>
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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BC

TOPIC: Disaster Risk Reduction Projects

DESCRIPTION: EMBC supports First Nations and local authorities to advance Disaster Risk Reduction through funding programs delivered by the Province and in partnership with UBCM and the federal government.

Question	Response
Community Emergency Preparedness Fund.	<p>Since 2017, the Province has provided \$189 million to the Union of B.C. Municipalities to coordinate the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund inclusive of funding announced with Budget 2022.</p> <p>To date, the fund has been disbursed towards over 1,000 projects managed by local authorities and First Nations across the province.</p>
National Disaster Mitigation Program.	Since 2016, the Province has partnered with Public Safety Canada to cost-share 107 flood risk reduction projects totalling \$57.6 million.
Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Program.	Launched in 2020, the Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Program is a joint provincial-federal initiative under the Investing In Canada Infrastructure Program to cost-share infrastructure projects to address the risk of flooding and flood-related hazards. To date the program has funded 24 projects totalling \$56.2 million.
Province's contribution towards disaster risk reduction projects.	Since 2016, EMBC's Disaster Mitigation Program has funded over 1,000 disaster risk reduction projects totalling \$281.39 million.

Contact: Amanda Broad (EMBC)	Phone: 778-698-4994	Mobile: Government
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TOPIC: Emergency Management Training

DESCRIPTION: EMBC maintains an emergency management training delivery contract with the Justice Institute of BC. Training delivered during the last fiscal year was in three primary areas: Emergency Management; Search and Rescue; and Emergency Support Services. This training provides a foundation for capacity building at the First Nations, local government, and team level for emergency management.

Question	Response
Value of the contract with the Justice Institute of BC.	Annual value of the contract was \$1.15M in fiscal year 21/22 and increased to \$1.45M for fiscal year 22/23.
Province receives through their training agreement with the Justice Institute of BC.	During FY 21/22 the Justice Institute of BC delivered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 101 Emergency Management courses for 1716 participants; • 65 Search and Rescue courses for 1,300 participants, and • 81 Emergency Support Services courses for 2,274 participants.
Justice Institute of BC’s training is provided to?	These programs deliver training to First Nations, local governments, and Public Safety Lifeline Volunteer programs including Search and Rescue, Emergency Support Services, and others.

Contact: Jeff Allen (EMBC)	Phone: 236-478-2415	Mobile: <small>Government Financial Information</small>
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TOPIC: 2021 Wildfire Statistics

Question	Response as of October 15, 2021
Number of wildfires.	1,590 fires.
Hectares burned.	868,619 hectares.
People displaced.	32,882 people.
Structures impacted.	527 structures.
Evacuation orders issued.	181 evacuation orders.
Evacuation alerts were issued.	304 Evacuation Alerts.
Days in a Provincial State of Emergency.	56 days - July 21 to September 14.

Contact: Pader Brach (EMBC)	Phone: 250-953-3855	Mobile: <small>Government Financial Information</small>
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TOPIC: 2022 Seasonal Preparedness – Freshet and Flooding

Question	Response as of April 22, 2022
Sandbag machines we have.	12 sandbag machines; 4 in the Provincial stockpile in Chilliwack and 8 positioned through the province.
Sandbags are in stock.	3.2M sandbags, not including unused deployed sandbags in communities from previous years. Additional 2M on order.
Other flooding assets.	Approximately 27 km of Tiger Dams available and 12 km being inspected and repaired. Approximately 13 km of Gabion Baskets available and 7 km being inspected and repaired.

Contact: Pader Brach (EMBC)	Phone: 250-953-3855	Mobile: <small>Government Financial Information</small>
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TOPIC: 2022 Seasonal Preparedness – Emergency Support Services

Question	Response
Communities who have onboarded the Evacuation Registration and Assistance tool for the 2021 wildfire and freshet season.	88 communities, including 14 First Nations.
Date communities will transition to the Evacuation Registration and Assistance 2.0 platform.	All communities currently using Emergency Registration and Assistance will be transitioned to Emergency Registration and Assistance 2.0 on June 7. Also, any new communities will be invited to onboard in early June.
Supplier benefits of Evacuation Registration and Assistance 2.0.	Decreased supplier invoices. Faster payment to suppliers.
Evacuee benefits of Emergency Registration and Assistance 2.0.	Increased evacuee empowerment and choice due to direct payment. Direct payment to evacuees.

Contact: Pader Brach (EMBC)	Phone: 250-953-3855	Mobile: <small>Government Financial Information</small>
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TOPIC: 2022 Seasonal Preparedness – Ground Search and Rescue

Question	Response
Groups and volunteers.	78 Ground Search and Rescue groups and 2,500 volunteers.
Incidents responded to in the last 12 months.	2,107 incidents from April 2021 to April 2022, which is more than the rest of Canada combined.
Incidents responded to during the previous year.	1,959 incidents.
Future of Ground Search and Rescue.	Incidents have been increasing by almost 33% since the start of the pandemic.
Incident average before the pandemic.	Ground Search and Rescue groups average 1,500 incidents annually prior to 2020.

Contact: Pader Brach (EMBC)	Phone: 250-953-3855	Mobile: <small>Government Financial Information</small>
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TOPIC: 2022 Debris Management

Executive Summary from the May 25, 2022 - Debris Action Plan			
Watercourse	Debris Sites Identified	Sites Remaining	Known Debris Removed %
Nicola River	65	5	92
Coldwater River	46	3	93
Thompson River	8	2	75
Tulameen River	53	2	96
Similkameen River	32	11	66
Fraser River	48	23	52
Chilliwack River/Vedder Canal	26	18	31
Coquihalla River	42	0	100
Total*	320	64	80

*Debris statistics are subject to change as more flood-impacted areas are assessed and with the arrival of freshet

Question	Response
Debris sites in the Fraser River	44 debris sites. 1 has been removed. 1 is not to be removed. 42 are in progress.
Debris sites in the Chilliwack River	24 debris sites. 24 are in progress.
Debris sites in the Coquihalla River	42 debris sites. 30 have been removed. 6 are not to be removed. 5 are to be completed by others. 1 is in progress.

Contact: Pader Brach (EMBC)	Phone: 250-953-3855	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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GAMING ISSUES

TOPIC: Gambling Revenue

DESCRIPTION: The BC Lottery Corporation reports through the Ministry of Finance but the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General is responsible for administering revenue sharing with host governments and the horse racing industry. Host local governments receive ten percent of net gambling revenue from casinos and community gambling centres in their jurisdiction. The Province allocates 25 percent of net revenues from slot machine profits at casinos co-located at the race tracks to support the industry.

Question	Response
BC Lottery Corporation’s annual net earnings	2021/22 – \$1.30B 2020/21 – \$430M 2019/20 – \$1.347B
Payments to host local governments	2021/22 – \$66.879M 2020/21 - \$0* 2019/20 - \$94M
Payments to the horse racing industry	2021/22 – \$7.115M \$3M grant for COVID-19 relief provided to the industry 2020/21 - \$0* 2019/20 - \$10.4M

*Zero for 2020/21 as casinos and community gaming centres were closed from March 2020 to July 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Contact: Sam MacLeod (GPEB)	Phone: 250-882-2347	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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TOPIC: Gambling Support BC

DESCRIPTION: Gambling Support BC delivers culturally responsive responsible gambling education in communities, early-intervention and harm reduction services, Indigenous services, and free clinical counselling for individuals and families experiencing problem gambling and intensive day treatment. Support is available free of charge to any resident of B.C. who is directly or indirectly affected by gambling products and can be accessed in a variety of ways, including the toll-free Gambling Support Line and the program website.

Question	Response
Annual budget of Gambling Support BC	2021/22 - \$5.916M
Number of annual calls received by Gambling Support BC Line.	2021/22 – 3,072 calls 2020/21 – 1,998 calls 2019/20 – 1,754 calls
Clinical and outreach services (gambling support services centered on individual, group, day-treatment, and community outreach supports) *Casinos, community gaming centres, and horse racing venues were closed from March 2020 - July 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	2021/22 – 1,129 people 2020/21 – 540 people* 2019/20 – 2,229 people

Contact: Sam MacLeod (GPEB)	Phone: 250-882-2347	Government Financial Information
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ROADSAFETYBC

TOPIC: eTicketing

DESCRIPTION: Data for eTicketing between April 1, 2021 to April 24, 2022.

Question	Response
eTickets issued	Over 170,000
Amount of eTicketing fines collected via the PayBC online service	Over \$11M
Amount of eTicketing fine amounts issued	Over \$36M

Contact: Mary LaBoucane (RSBC)	Phone: 250-812-2083	Mobile: 250-812-2083
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TOPIC: Distracted Driving

Question	Response
Distracted driving tickets issued – yearly comparison	2021: 21,781 2019: 34,670 2017: 38,685
Disputed distracted driving tickets issued – yearly comparison	2014: 5,000 2009: 9,000

Contact: Mary LaBoucane (RSBC)	Phone: 250-812-2083	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act - Ministry Action Plan and Reconciliation

Suggested Response:

Development of the Declaration Act Action Plan:

- In developing the actions that the ministry leads in the Declaration Act Action Plan, we considered all feedback received through engagements with Indigenous leaders, organizations and communities.
- Among those Indigenous colleagues who have direct connections with the ministry, some provided feedback directly to ministry staff, and others provided feedback through the online engagement opportunity, which was part of the final stage of Action Plan development.
- In addition to guiding some refinements to the actions, this feedback will also inform implementation of the actions, which will be done in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples.

How the actions will be prioritized and/or funded):

- Many of the actions the ministry is leading are already in-progress and part of my mandate.
- For example, we have already taken several steps towards addressing violence against Indigenous peoples. Last year we released the Path Forward plan in response to the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.
- Connected to this Path Forward plan, our government has invested \$5.5 million in community safety funding, which will be administered by the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres.
- We have also provided \$10 million annually over the past two years to the Ending Violence Association of BC to enhance emergency sexual assault services.
- Each year we also continue to increase the number of cannabis agreements with First Nations under the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act*.
- Other important initiatives for Indigenous peoples, like policing reform, continue to be ongoing. As you know, we recently received the final report from the Special Committee on Reforming the Police Act and are in the process of determining next steps.

- Reconciliation is a central part of the ongoing work we do. For each new initiative and policy the ministry brings forward, both the *Declaration Act* and the overarching impacts on Indigenous peoples are carefully considered.
- For the *Declaration Act* actions that are already included in my mandate letter, the funding needed for implementation will be a part of the ministry budget. If additional funding needs are identified during implementation planning, the ministry will develop funding proposals for Treasury Board.

Background:

- The Declaration Act Action Plan was publicly released on March 30, 2022.
- The Action Plan development process began in fall 2020 and involved a series of touchpoints since that time with Indigenous colleagues, branch subject matter experts, executive, and Cabinet (led by the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation) to refine the various iterations of the document.
- Indigenous Nations and organizations included in the proactive outreach processes throughout Action Plan development were identified by branch subject matter experts.
- All feedback received in relation to the ministry-specific actions was reviewed and assessed by ministry staff.
- After a series of Action Plan iterations, the following are the final actions that are either led by the ministry or supported by the ministry under another ministry's leadership.

Actions the Ministry is Leading:

- 3.8 Develop and implement community-driven activities to end violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, beginning with the foundational activities in A Path Forward: Priorities and Early Strategies for B.C. and steps towards achieving the mandate commitment to develop a gender-based violence action plan. (Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Finance - Gender Equity Office)
- 3.11 Develop and implement comprehensive policing reforms to address systemic biases and racism. This will include: updating the *Police Act*, BC Provincial Policing Standards and mandatory training requirements; enhancing independent oversight; clarifying the roles and responsibilities of police officers in the context of complex social issues such as mental health, addiction and homelessness; and contributing to the modernization of the federal First Nations Policing Program. (Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)

- 4.11 Increase the availability, accessibility and the continuum of Indigenous-led and community-based social services and supports that are trauma-informed, culturally safe and relevant, and address a range of holistic wellness needs for those who are in crisis, at-risk or have experienced violence, trauma and/or significant loss. (Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions)

- 4.47 Advance a collaborative approach to cannabis-related governance and jurisdiction between First Nations and the Province that reflects common objectives to protect youth, prioritize public health and safety, strengthen First Nations governance capacity and secure economic benefits for First Nations. (Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General)

Actions the Ministry is Supporting:

- 3.10 Implement improvements to public safety oversight bodies and complaints processes, such as enhanced investments in the B.C. Human Rights Tribunal and new models for including Indigenous laws in complaints resolution. (Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General) – **AG Lead**

- 3.12 Prioritize implementation of the First Nations Justice Strategy to reduce the substantial overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples involved in and impacted by the justice system. This includes affirming First Nations self-determination and enabling the restoration of traditional justice systems and culturally relevant institutions. (Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General) – **AG Lead**

- 3.12 Prioritize endorsement and implementation of the Métis Justice Strategy to reduce the substantial overrepresentation of Métis Peoples in and impacted by the justice system. This includes affirming Métis self-determination and enabling the restoration of traditional justice systems and culturally relevant institutions. (Ministry of Attorney General, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General) – **AG Lead**

- 4.12 Address the disproportionate impacts of the overdose public health emergency on Indigenous Peoples by: applying to the Government of Canada to decriminalize simple possession of small amounts of illicit drugs for personal use, and continuing campaigns and other measures to help end the stigma and shame associated with addiction; expanding prescribed safer supply and other harm reduction measures; and ensuring accessibility of recovery beds, and evidence-based, culturally relevant and safe services to meet the needs of Indigenous Peoples, including youth. (Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Attorney General) – **MMHA Lead**

Contact: Mark Fassina (CCPCP)	Phone: 778-698-8833	Mobile: Government Financial Information
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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

**BC Corrections Branch
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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE**Correctional Centre Safety
and Violence Statistics****Suggested Response:**

- Keeping staff and individuals in custody safe is critical. Security measures, building design, risk assessments, information sharing, case management, and staffing models all contribute to creating a safe environment.
- Despite every effort, violence remains a reality in correctional work, which is why there are continuous efforts to adopt new and innovative approaches that focus on supporting the complex needs of those in our care.
- At least 69% of individuals in custody have been diagnosed with either a mental health or substance use issue, and approximately 42% have been diagnosed with both.
- In 2021, there were 180 staff assaults. Of those, 63 staff assaults resulted in some degree of staff injury (35%). This compares to 2020 when there were 138 staff assaults and 61 resulting in some degree of staff injury (45%).
- There are approximately 15,000 admissions into custody each year, and in 2021, 28 individuals were responsible for half of the staff assaults.
- There was a 30% increase in the number of staff assaults in 2021 over 2020. This can be attributed to a number of high-risk individuals at some correctional centres contributing to a high number of assaults:
 - North Fraser Pretrial Centre: 29 in 2020 to 42 in 2021—a 45% increase;
 - Okanagan Correctional Centre: 18 in 2020 to 27 in 2021—a 50% increase; and
 - Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre: 10 in 2020 to 24 in 2021—a 140% increase.
- The correctional centres with high increases will examine staff assault incidents and discuss alternative management strategies for high-risk individuals to reduce the risk of violence towards staff.
- WorkSafeBC completed inspections at our correctional centres in 2012, 2016, 2019, 2020, and 2021. While each inspection resulted in some orders to enhance our practices and policies to strengthen safety measures already in place, overall our centres were found to be safe.

Reducing Risks

- BC Corrections is committed to using effective risk assessments and classification processes to determine staffing needs and the appropriate placement for individuals in custody.

- BC Corrections responds to the complex needs of those in custody by: adopting trauma-informed practices; improving cultural competency; working closely with our Provincial Health Services Authority - Correctional Health Services team; and, providing supportive alternatives to segregation such as Complex Needs Units and Structured Intervention Placements.

- An intensive case management plan is in place to provide supports and interventions for high-risk, high-needs individuals to address problematic behaviours such as violence.

- BC Corrections introduced several measures to support correctional centre safety including:
 - Renovating segregation units to create more normalized environments with socialization spaces;

 - Enhanced staff training to support people with complex needs, including mental health needs and substance use;

 - Ensuring staff know about violent individuals who have previously assaulted a peace officer through a new database alert and information presented at shift muster meetings;

 - Minimizing staff proximity to individuals who are known to be violent. For example, eliminating a significant number of assaults through cell door hatches by reducing contact, using meal delivery devices, and exploring facility design changes; and

 - Charging incarcerated people internally, as well as working closely with the BC Prosecution Service and police to pursue criminal charges where appropriate.

Staff Assault Details

- In 2021, there were 180 incidents of assault against staff, compared to 138 in 2020.. See table on page 3 for additional statistics.

- The annual in-depth analysis for 2021 shows:
 - Most staff assaults (85%) occurred either with just one individual present or involved an individual who was locked in their cell at the time (typically a situation where that individual threw something at a staff member through the food hatch);

 - 59% of incidents occurred on segregation or specialized units with higher staffing levels and limited individuals unlocked at any given time; and

 - 69% of all staff assaults had two or more staff present at the time of the incident.

- When a correctional officer is assigned to a unit, it is important to understand that they have a multitude of supports, including:
 - Other correctional officers assigned to rotate regularly through the units;
 - Program staff and supervisors’ frequent, unscheduled visits; and
 - Control room staff and technology, such as CCTV cameras and personal alarms that allow staff to receive help in seconds.
- As well, health care and mental health professionals, Indigenous cultural liaisons, and other professionals have frequent, regular interactions on the living units.

Individual-on-Individual Assaults

- To mitigate violence between individuals in custody, classification and risk assessments take each individual's personal circumstances, such as gang affiliations and health needs, into consideration when determining placement within the centre.

Background:

- Risk assessments are conducted proactively to identify existing or potential risks of violence and make recommendations to eliminate or minimize those risks in accordance with the WorkSafeBC Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.
- All B.C. provincial correctional centres have occupational health and safety committees, with both employer and union representation, where concerns about staff safety at the centre level are discussed on a regular basis.
- If staff injury occurs, management and union personnel conduct a joint investigation and the results are forwarded to the local occupational health and safety committee, as per WorkSafeBC Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. Changes that improve safety may result from these investigations.

Incidents of Individual-on-Staff, Individual-on-Individual Assaults and Violence by Year

Calendar Year	Incidents of Individual Assaults on Staff*	Other Incidents of Individual Violence** Against Staff	Incidents of Individual-on-Individual Assaults*	Other Incidents of Individual-on-Individual Violence**	Total Incidents of Violence	Average daily Individuals in Custody Count	Annual Admissions to Custody
2021	180	127	392	198	897	1,526	9,179
2020	138	67	447	255	907	1656	9,256
2019	156	90	844	510	1600	2287	15,301
2018	124	94	838	477	1533	2475	16,305
2017	115	89	759	419	1382	2667	17,730

*Assaults are violent incidents that result in some degree of intentional physical contact or force such as throwing items, spitting, scratching, pushing or hitting.

**Other incidents of violence include threats, attempted assaults, individual-on-individual fights.

Incidents of Assaults* on Staff by Correctional Centre

Correctional Centre	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alouette for Women	6	7	9	18	12
Ford Mountain	0	0	0	0	0
Fraser Regional	7	16	12	5	14
Kamloops Regional	8	4	10	5	11
Nanaimo	0	0	1	0	2
North Fraser Pretrial	35	33	16	29	42
Okanagan	8	20	37	18	27
Prince George Regional	13	9	16	20	13
Surrey Pretrial	26	22	38	33	35
Vancouver Island Regional	12	13	17	10	24
Total	115	124	156	138	180

*Assaults are violent incidents that result in some degree of intentional physical contact or force such as throwing items, spitting, scratching, pushing or hitting.

Other Incidents of Violence* Against Staff by Correctional Centre

Correctional Centre	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alouette for Women	3	4	6	4	1
Ford Mountain	0	1	0	0	0
Fraser Regional	6	12	13	9	7
Kamloops Regional	17	17	19	27	70
Nanaimo	0	0	2	0	0
North Fraser Pretrial	25	14	16	8	17
Okanagan	12	16	12	3	17
Prince George Regional	5	12	10	9	7
Surrey Pretrial	6	7	6	7	3
Vancouver Island Regional	15	11	6	0	5
Total	89	94	90	67	127

*Other incidents of violence include threats, attempted assaults, individual-on-individual fights.

Incidents of Individual-on-Individual Assaults* by Correctional Centre

Correctional Centre	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alouette for Women	27	15	17	14	8
Ford Mountain	4	7	1	0	4
Fraser Regional	56	79	54	33	16
Kamloops Regional	72	57	76	53	33
Nanaimo	10	13	9	5	8
North Fraser Pretrial	165	175	139	81	82
Okanagan	94	126	142	55	61
Prince George Regional	91	102	159	73	60
Surrey Pretrial	134	140	129	72	53
Vancouver Island Regional	106	124	118	61	67
Totals	759	838	844	447	392

*Assaults are violent incidents that result in some degree of intentional physical contact or force such as throwing items, spitting, scratching, pushing or hitting.

Other Incidents of Individual-on-Individual Violence* by Correctional Centre

Correctional Centre	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alouette for Women	10	8	8	3	6
Ford Mountain	1	3	0	0	2
Fraser Regional	66	55	48	27	13
Kamloops Regional	27	39	39	22	24
Nanaimo	12	15	10	4	3
North Fraser Pretrial	82	90	78	36	31
Okanagan	36	83	65	29	27
Prince George Regional	44	53	132	49	20
Surrey Pretrial	91	70	74	52	44
Vancouver Island Regional	50	61	56	33	28
Total	419	477	510	255	198

*Other incidents of violence include threats, attempted assaults, individual-on-individual fights.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE**Indigenous Over-Representation
- BC Corrections' Response****Suggested Response:**

- Indigenous peoples currently comprise 5.9% of B.C.'s population (based on the 2016 census) but make up 34% of the Adult Custody Division population and 27% of people supervised by the Community Corrections Division.
- Due to COVID-19, the average daily count of individuals in custody fell from 2,287 in 2019 to 1,526 in 2021, a decrease of 33%.
- Despite a decrease in the number of Indigenous men and women in custody and under community supervision over this same time period, the proportion of Indigenous people under community supervision (27%) has remained relatively stable. The proportion of Indigenous people in custody has, however, increased slightly, from 33% (in 2019) to 34% (in 2021). This is due to:
 - A declining non-Indigenous population; and
 - An increase in the number of individuals self-identifying as Indigenous as a result of BC Corrections' efforts to improve the collection and tracking of Indigenous identity data.
- BC Corrections has been working with Indigenous justice partners and communities to reduce Indigenous over-representation in the justice system for well over a decade and this work remains a top priority.
- BC Corrections' Indigenous Programs and Relationships unit works to reduce the over-representation of Indigenous people in the justice system and educate staff about the lasting impacts of colonization, intergenerational trauma and the role of culture in healing.

Actions and/or work underway:

- Establishing Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with Indigenous communities to support the successful reintegration of individuals upon release from custody and while under community supervision.
 - The first MOU was signed with the Sts'ailes (Sta-hay-liss) Nation in 2017.
 - Additional agreements were signed with the Tl'etinqox (Clay-deen-co-teen) First Nation (2018), the Tsleil-Waututh (Slay-wah-tuth) Nation (2019) and Nicola Valley Tribal Council (2021).
 - Work is underway to support agreements with the Nuu-Chah-Nulth (New-chan-olth) Tribal Association, the Squamish Nation, the Williams Lake First Nation, Lake Babine Nation, Snuneymuxw (Snue-ney-mowck) First Nation, and there have also been

preliminary discussions with Saik'uz (Sigh-cuz) First Nation, Xatsūll (Hat-sull) First Nation, and the Takla Lake First Nation.

- Establishing an Indigenous Cultural Liaison program offered in all 10 correctional centres where Indigenous Cultural Liaisons and Elders provide guidance and programming (e.g., activities, ceremonies, etc.) to individuals in custody as well as support returning to their community upon release. Indigenous Cultural Liaisons also participate in client case planning and provide training to correctional centre staff to increase understanding and the delivery of culturally safe services.
- Enhanced core training and additional cultural education for staff and leadership through online and in-person experiential modes, along with branch-wide recognition of and participation in various Indigenous-specific public awareness campaigns, such as the Moose Hide campaign, National Indigenous Peoples Day, Louis Riel Day, Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls memorial, and the Orange Shirt Day campaign.

Federal/Provincial funded programs:

- There are 31 Indigenous justice programs that deliver community-based cultural programming and supports to BC Corrections clients in a broader number of First Nations communities throughout the province:
 - BC Corrections is currently procuring vacant contracted services for Indigenous Justice Programs in Duncan and Victoria, as well as a provincially funded program in Cranbrook. Once procured the total will increase to 28 Indigenous Justice Programs and six provincially funded programs.
 - The Indigenous Justice Program is a cost-shared program that is jointly supported by the Department of Justice Canada and the Province to provide funding to 26 Indigenous communities and organizations to deliver culture-based justice services.
 - In 2020/2021 the Province contributed \$1.43 million to this initiative.
 - BC Corrections also solely funds an additional five Indigenous Community Justice Programs (\$300,000).
 - Together, federal and provincial contributions to support Indigenous Justice Programs total \$3.77 million in funding: \$1.7 million in provincial contributions and \$2.07 million in federal contributions.
 - In 2022, the federal government increased contributions to the B.C. Indigenous Justice Programs from 2.07M to 4M for a combined provincial and federal total of 5.7M (to March 31, 2024).
 - The increased federal funding will be distributed to programs as follows:
 - \$769,000 ongoing for Gladue Aftercare funding (ongoing);

- \$376,000 for Civil and Family Mediation (annually for 2.5 years to March 31, 2024); and
 - \$787,000 Program Integrity (to March 31, 2024).
- The Indigenous Justice Programs provides funding to deliver culture-based justice services in the following 26 Indigenous communities: Ahousaht, Alert Bay, Alkali Lake, Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Chilliwack, Fort Nelson, Fort St. James (x2), Fort Ware, Haida Gwaii, Hazelton, Kamloops, Lillooet, Lower Post, Lytton, Merritt, New Aiyansh, Penticton, Powell River, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Williams Lake, Smithers, Telegraph Creek, and Vancouver.
 - The five provincially funded providers are located in Atlin, Canim Lake, Klemtu, Lake Babine, and Mount Currie.
 - BC Corrections works with other Indigenous communities across the province to support the development of community justice plans and programs where justice programming is not currently provided.
- The Indigenous Courtworker program ensures Indigenous people in conflict with the law receive fair, equitable, and culturally sensitive treatment while in the court system.
 - BC Corrections provides over \$1.76 million to the Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of BC to deliver the Indigenous Courtworker program.
 - The federal government matches this funding, and the program operates in 70% of B.C.'s courthouses.
 - Currently, this program is funded and managed by BC Corrections, but is being transitioned to the Justice Services Branch of the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing.

COVID-19 Pandemic Response:

- From the outset of the pandemic, BC Corrections has been working closely with Indigenous partners, along with health, justice, and social service providers to adapt service delivery to keep individuals safe. This includes:
 - Working with the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction and the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing to address the increased need for housing to support those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness; and
 - Ensuring that community release and reintegration planning for Indigenous individuals takes into consideration any protective measures or protocols that Indigenous communities have put into place to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Background:

- In 2020, the Union of BC Indian Chiefs Council called upon federal and provincial governments to commit to reducing the overall number of Indigenous people in custody by at least 5% by 2022.
- BC Corrections is working with justice sector and cross-government partners, as well as working in partnership with the BC First Nations Justice Council and Métis Nation, to support the implementation of the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act Action Plan to ensure provincial legislation, policies and practices align with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act. BC Corrections is supporting the creation of the Métis Nation Justice Strategy and supporting the plan to implement the First Nations Justice Strategy.
- Updated data collection systems to ensure information about cultural identity is collected from Indigenous clients and cultural supports are incorporated into case management plans. This information is also used to determine whether additional MOUs with Indigenous communities could be developed if one is not currently in place.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Canada Border Services Agency Immigration Detention Review

Suggested Response:

- BC Corrections is undertaking a review of its existing arrangement with the Canada Border Services Agency regarding the management of individuals subject to lawful detention under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.
- All aspects of the arrangement will be reviewed, including whether it aligns with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules) and expectations set by Canadian courts.
- Multiple external stakeholders and advocacy groups have expressed an interest in the review, and BC Corrections will ensure engagement with relevant parties as the work progresses.
- The review is anticipated to be complete by June of 2022 with findings informing future participation in the arrangement.
- The scope of the review does not include:
 - Individuals who are held with both an Immigration and Refugee Protection Act Order of Detention and court-ordered detention (also known as dual status);
 - Individuals under the age of 18, who are held on an Immigration and Refugee Protection Act Order of Detention; and
 - Mothers or adult female caregivers with children who are ordered to be detained on an Immigration and Refugee Protection Act Order of Detention. Note: Individuals under the age of 18 and family units are held under agreement between the Ministry of Children and Family Development and Canada Border Services Agency. The Ministry of Children and Family Development has expressed an interest in the outcome of this review and may consider a review of their arrangement with Canada Border Services Agency at a future time.

Background:

- The Canada Border Services Agency is responsible for managing the immigration detention process for individuals subject to lawful detention under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. Following an arrest, an individual may be detained at one of three Canada

Border Services Agency Immigration Holding Centres in Canada (Laval, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Surrey, B.C.).

- BC Corrections and the Canada Border Services Agency have a long-standing arrangement to hold detainees in provincial correctional centres. The most current agreement between BC Corrections and Agency was signed in September 2017.
- The arrangement identifies the roles and responsibilities of each party, including information sharing, transportation, placement, health care and the daily rate of reimbursement for detaining immigration detainees in provincial correctional centres.
- Prior to BC Corrections' agreement to undertake a review of the arrangement, action was being taken to have the agreement re-negotiated to become a tri-partite arrangement to include the Provincial Health Services Authority. This process has recently been paused pending the outcome of the review.
- The daily rate charged in FY2020/21 by British Columbia for holding individuals subject to an immigration hold is \$253.00. Under the terms of the arrangement, the daily rate is adjusted each fiscal year based on the change in the B.C. Consumer Price Index as set by Statistics Canada.
- BC Corrections only receives payment for 'pure' immigration detainees, meaning those that are held solely on an Immigration and Refugee Protection Act Order for Detention and not on an accompanying criminal remand or sentenced order. In FY2020/21, BC Corrections billed the Government of Canada for 4,464 total bed days and recovered \$1,132,618.00 (net of GST).
- On any given day in 2019, there were approximately 31 individuals subject to an immigration hold being detained in provincial correctional centres. This number decreased to approximately 19 individuals in 2020, and to nine individuals in 2021. This decrease can be attributed to the opening of the Agency's detention facility in Surrey, B.C., and the COVID-19 pandemic.
- While the opening of Agency's detention centre has reduced the number of immigration detainees in BC Corrections' custody, individuals with complex needs and/or concurrent criminal court holds are still held by BC Corrections. The Agency completes a risk assessment to determine whether an individual cannot be effectively managed within an Immigration Holding Centre.
- The Province of Alberta confirmed that it has provided notice to the Agency to terminate their arrangement effective March 31, 2022.

- In February 2021, the Agency advised BC Corrections of Alberta’s plans to terminate their arrangement with them effective March 31, 2022 and requested BC Corrections consider expanding their arrangement with them by holding immigration detainees originating from Alberta. BC Corrections declined Alberta’s request due to legal, operational, and administrative concerns.
- In June of 2021, representatives from Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch released their jointly published report entitled, *“I Didn’t Feel Like a Human in There”*: *Immigration Detention in Canada and its Impact on Mental Health*. The report illustrates several concerns with immigration detention in Canada, including alleged human rights violations and serious impacts on individuals’ mental health. These advocacy groups recently launched a public campaign seeking the cancellation of arrangements held between the Agency and provinces and territories.
- Given BC Corrections’ commitment to review the arrangement, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have shifted their public campaign away from B.C. and advise they are now targeting the Province of Quebec as their priority.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Segregation in BC Correction Centres

Suggested Response:

- BC Corrections has been working proactively to review and change its segregation practices to better safeguard the well-being of people in its custody, while supporting the safety of correctional centre staff.
- Many of the individuals placed in segregation are dealing with complex issues that require extra supports which is why segregation is only used as a last resort.
 - When someone is placed in segregation, they receive an individualized Intensive Case Management Plan that focusses on identifying and addressing their unique needs through additional programs, interventions and supports.
- At least 69% of BC Corrections' custody population have been diagnosed with either a mental health or substance use disorder, and approximately 42% have been diagnosed with both.
- Segregation is used after all other options have been exhausted, for the shortest possible time, and with a 15-day limit for a disciplinary penalty. As well, time out of cell has increased from one hour a day to a minimum of two and half hours.
- These changes reflect recent court rulings in Canada and the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules).
- Though project initiatives are dependant on available resources, a multi-year plan is being implemented to:
 - Enhance case management for high risk, high needs individuals in custody;
 - Provide alternative placements outside of segregation units;
 - Develop new behaviour management strategies;
 - Add independent oversight and enhance administrative fairness; and
 - Make changes to the disciplinary process, including exploring restorative justice as an alternative measure.
- In 2019, government allocated \$30M over four years in capital funding to renovate segregation spaces to add program and socialization space, as well as access to recreation space, to enhance meaningful human contact. These funds will also support renovations to

create alternative placement options. Initial planning work is well under way with some correctional centres actively undergoing renovations.

- Use of segregation has decreased by 60% since January 2020, including a reduction of 40% for Indigenous people and 54% for those with mental health needs.
- The average length of stay in segregation/separate confinement has decreased 65% since January 2020. This is down from 56.7 days to 19.8 days.
- These reductions can be attributed to Segregation Reform Project initiatives, such as Supported Integration Placements, and lower counts/incidents with COVID-19 response protocols. The 60% overall reduction greatly exceeds the 30% drop in the custody population in the same period.
- Supported Integration Placements provide the option to safely house individuals outside of segregation units with a modified living unit routine and an enhanced case plan to address any risks, needs or behaviours to support integration to the safest and least restrictive placement possible.
- Work is underway to create the Custody Assessment Tool which will be used to predict someone's likelihood of ending up in segregation, trigger proactive case management, and better inform classification decisions.

Alternatives to Segregation

- In addition to Supported Integration Placements, other alternatives such as Complex Needs Units provide intensive supervision and healthcare supports in an environment better suited to people with unique and challenging complex needs.

Rights and access while in segregation/separate confinement

- Segregation documentation has been updated to be more administratively fair to ensure individuals in custody are provided with detailed reasons for their placements and understand how to challenge those placements. Individuals can make a complaint to the independent Investigations and Standards Office regarding any decision to house them in segregation and/or separate confinement.
- Individuals in separate confinement/segregation are monitored by health and mental health support staff every 24-hours and have access to many of the same programs and services that others in custody receive, such as daily exercise, reading materials, mail, phone calls, video visits, healthcare and hygiene facilities.
 - All individuals receive a mental health rating administered by healthcare staff on day one and every five days thereafter. This rating monitors an individual's mental health, helps to identify patterns and triggers, and is used to inform case management decisions.

- As well, individuals may participate in programs, services, and activities outside of the segregation unit if, through case planning, supervising staff determine those programs are beneficial and their participation presents no safety risk. This further supports the ability to provide meaningful human contact and increase time out of cell.

Background:

- While out of scope of the Segregation Reform Project, the Adult Custody Division has several initiatives under way that may further support a reduction in the use of segregation and separate confinement, including:
 - A review of the classification process related to where individuals are placed within correctional centres;
 - Enhanced services provided by Indigenous Cultural Liaisons and Elders to better support Indigenous individuals; and
 - Focus on changing the culture to strengthen relationships between staff and incarcerated individuals through improved understanding of trauma informed practices and increased cultural competency.

BC Corrections Class Action Lawsuit

- On December 22, 2020, the BC Supreme Court certified a class proceeding against BC Corrections related to the use of separate confinement.
- In that decision, the court confirmed the action may proceed based on classes of individuals who, between April 18, 2005 and the present, were involuntarily subjected to either prolonged solitary confinement of at least 15 consecutive days or solitary confinement while suffering from mental illness.

Separate Confinement

- Separate Confinement is a temporary measure for removing individuals in custody from others for security or safety reasons.
- Separate confinement is not punitive and is only used to provide the correctional centre or individual an opportunity to remedy their behaviour or circumstances that led to the separate confinement. Individuals placed in separate confinement retain the same rights and privileges of those in the general population. Privileges and personal items are not withdrawn for punitive reasons but may be limited for health and safety reasons.
- Under the Correction Act Regulation, the length of stay for short-term separate confinement is up to 72-hours before requiring reassessment/renewal and up to 15-days for long-term separate confinement before requiring reassessment/renewal.

- If separate confinement continues for more than 15 days further reviews take place. Every 15 days a mental health professional reviews the impacts of separate confinement. Every 30 days a deputy warden reviews the placement. After 45 days, BC Corrections' deputy provincial director conducts a review of the placement.

Segregation (Pending a Disciplinary Hearing for Breaching a Rule)

- An individual who is suspected of breaching a rule may be held in segregation pending a disciplinary hearing if there is reason to believe that:
 - The individual is likely to endanger themselves or another person if not housed in segregation;
 - The individual is likely to jeopardize the management, operation, or security of the correctional centre; or
 - Segregation is necessary to preserve evidence for the disciplinary hearing.
- Any order to place an individual on segregation status pending a disciplinary hearing must be reviewed by the warden or designate within 24-hours of being made and must be reviewed every 24-hours until the conclusion of the hearing.
- If an individual is found guilty of breaching a rule, the chairperson may impose one or more penalties, including confinement in segregation. A penalty must not exceed 15 days.
- Individuals have the right to advocacy, including legal counsel, at any stage of the disciplinary process and counsel may attend the hearing.

Extended Periods of Time in Segregation/Separate Confinement

- In certain circumstances, the length of stay in segregation may be reviewed and extended to ensure safety and security of individuals in custody and for the protection of staff.
- Individuals who have their segregation extended generally exhibit complex and repetitive problematic behaviours, which may include, but are not limited to:
 - Assaultive tendencies towards other individuals and/or staff; and
 - Significant behavioural issues jeopardizing, or likely to jeopardize, the management, operation, or security of the centre.
- Extended time may also be voluntary if the individual self-identifies concerns of harm if they were to be placed on a regular living unit. While the use of voluntary separate confinement remains supported by the Correction Act Regulation, this is a placement BC Corrections only uses in rare circumstances. It is recognized that placement in segregation/separate confinement, even when voluntary, may have negative effects on an individual so individuals are rarely supported in volunteering for such placement. Instead, a Supported

Integration Placement may be used which has more time out of cell, more integration with peers, and better overall conditions.

- BC Corrections has implemented an interim solution to improve the tracking of, and reporting on, the use of segregation/separate confinement in provincial custody centres, including an individual’s length of stay, mental health status, and Indigenous self-identification.

Statistical changes, 2020-22

	Jan. 2, 2020	Jan. 13, 2022	Decrease
# in custody	2,100	1,535	27%
# in segregation/separate confinement (SSC)	192	78	59%
% of count in SSC	9%	5%	
Indigenous individuals in SSC	47	28	40%
Individuals with mental health needs in SSC	63	30	52%
Avg. length of stay (days) in SSC	53	19.9	62%
# Individuals - Stay 15 days or less	86	58	33%
# Individuals - Stay over 15 days	97	20	79%

Breakdown of segregation/separate confinement placements on Jan. 13, 2022, by Correction Act Regulation section and by correctional centre

PROVINCE			ACCW	FMCC	FRCC	KRCC	NCC	NFPC	OCC	PGRCC	SPSC	VIRCC
TOTAL	77		6	0	2	4	0	21	9	9	16	10
CAR 17	38	49%	3	0	0	1	0	5	8	5	13	3
CAR 18	30	39%	3	0	1	3	0	12	1	4	0	6
CAR 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAR 24	5	6%	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
CAR 27	4	5%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1

Other jurisdictions

- Efforts are underway to reform segregation across Canada. In addition, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners now recommends a prohibition of prolonged (anything over 15 days) or indefinite segregation.
- Two recent court decisions in the British Columbia and Ontario Supreme Courts raised concerns about Correctional Service Canada’s use of segregation in the areas of prolonged solitary confinement, the independence of review mechanisms, insufficient access to legal

counsel, and the placement of Indigenous individuals or those with mental health needs. Both court decisions gave Correctional Service Canada 12 months to amend their legislation.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

**Policing and Security Branch
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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Guns and Gangs Violence

Suggested Response:

- The ministry continues its commitment to address gang violence through a multi-pronged approach that recognizes the interdependence of prevention/intervention, intelligence, enforcement and legislation. We recognize the intricate and interconnected landscape of gun and gang violence and the need for numerous initiatives and strategies to stem the recent violence within the serious and organized crime landscape.
- We continue to work with all levels of government, provincial policing agencies and our many criminal justice partners to collaboratively address gun and gang violence in the province. This includes leveraging key law enforcement experts and partners in the serious and organized crime space to ensure that all operational approaches to combatting organized crime are proactive, strategic, and intelligence based.
- As the Province's anti-gang unit, the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit of BC has a specific mandate to disrupt and suppress organized crime in B.C. To achieve this mandate, the unit employs a multifaceted approach that leverages proactive enforcement, gang suppression, targeted disruption, as well as prevention and intervention programming for gang members. The unit has both general investigative teams and specialty teams to lead and champion these strategies.
- The Organized Crime Agency of BC serves as the foundational police agency of the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit-BC and its employees represent the only fully seconded members of unit. The Organized Crime Agency of BC is a provincially designated policing unit comprised of highly trained and specialized professionals including sworn members and support staff which support numerous specialized teams in the fight against gangs and organized crime. The Province supports the agency through dedicated funding across several key initiatives, such as the BC Witness Security Unit, and continues to work with the agency and the unit to better leverage the agency to strengthen operational and strategic efficiencies.
- Other specialized provincial units under the Federal Investigative Serious and Organized Crime Division of the RCMP, such as Integrated Homicide Investigations Team and the Major Crime Section, also play a critical role in B.C.'s broader efforts to combat guns and gangs. These teams, among others, remain committed to aggressively pursuing gangs and those involved in the destructive world of organized crime. These teams are vital to our ongoing work to address gun and gang violence in the province, and the Policing and Security Branch continues to foster strong partnerships with its policing partners to ensure that all enforcement approaches are strategic, coordinated, and intelligence led.

- The Province has made significant investments into enhanced and specialized enforcement initiatives related to guns, gangs, and illicit drug trafficking across B.C. Much of this funding has been delegated to the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit-BC, the Organized Crime Agency of BC, as well as to municipal police departments through Provincial Tactical Enforcement Priority, and Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund funding.
- The 2022/23 total projected funding to anti-gang and organized crime initiatives is approximately \$93.986 million (including a provincial portion of \$58.03 million and a federal portion of \$36.67 million). This represents a \$3.17 million increase from fiscal year 2021/22, largely due to an increase in the federal Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund for fiscal year 2022/23 (\$10.4 million). See attached Table 1 for a detailed breakdown.
- The ongoing efforts of law enforcement, government, and community stakeholders will remain critical to mitigating and preventing the impacts of serious and organized crime violence. As we work together to maintain a unified and strategic approach, the ministry will continue to ensure that all investments into serious and organized crime achieve anticipated impacts and that all stakeholders remain accountable.

Background:

- By leveraging provincial and federal funds, significant investments are being made across the Justice and Public Safety sectors to respond to guns and gangs, such as policing, prosecutions, specialized firearm tracing and interdiction capabilities, corrections, and community prevention and intervention programs).
- The ministry is building off continuing efforts of recommendations from the Illegal Firearms Task Force, the Gang Suppression Action Plan, and the Guns and Gangs Violence Action Fund, towards the development and implementation of a provincial organized crime strategy.
- 2022/23 is the final year of the federal Guns and Gangs Action Fund which has allowed the Province to invest significant funding for programs and initiatives within the province that address guns and gang violence, including:
 - Support to prosecution services to ensure expertise and reduce delays associated with organized crime and gang-related trials to increase prosecutorial capacity and bring about more specialized and tailored legal responses to gun and gang-related cases across the province.
 - Specialized, court-based victim service workers to support witnesses and victims of serious crimes, contributing to increased justice and sentencing; and
 - Support for corrections staff to gather and analyze gang-related intelligence in

Provincial correctional institutions and provide anti-gang education to inmates.

- The Province has enacted the *Firearm Violence Prevention Act* as a further tool for law enforcement to thwart the illegal use and trafficking in firearms. Once the majority of the Act is implemented in the fall of 2022, it will complement federal firearms measures aimed at curbing illegal use and firearms violence.

- The Province also directly funds and supports numerous community and educational programs to combat gang recruitment and exploitation of youth; examples include:
 - The Ministry of Education’s Expect Respect and a Safe Education/Safer Schools Together program to include education and identification of at-risk youth with focus on support for youth, families and educators, including Indigenous youth. Additionally, funding of a limited number of community-based programs addressing youth and families who are at-risk for gang recruitment.

 - The Office of Crime Reduction and Gang Outreach is leading numerous activities in support of its mandate to work with law enforcement and community partners to support evidence-based and integrated crime reduction and anti-gang initiatives.
 - This includes the implementation of Situation Tables and Intervention Circles in priority communities across the province.

 - The office continues to lead outreach and stakeholder engagement efforts to further the impacts of Situation Tables across B.C. and ensure that communities are equipped with the necessary supports and resources to maintain them.

 - The Crime Reduction Research Program, led by the Policing and Security Branch, provides \$1M in annual funding for priority research initiatives that align with ministry and agency mandates. This collaborative initiative involves membership and input from the RCMP, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit-BC and the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch.

- There is no quick fix to gun and gang violence. It has deep roots requiring a multi-pronged strategy over the long term. The development of a comprehensive strategy involves comprehensive, focused and sustained initiatives over several years to bolster the response to guns and gangs and enhance the safety of our communities.

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Appendix A: Guns and Gangs Funding – 2022/2023 Budget

INITIATIVE	2022/2023 BUDGET
CFSEU - OCABC Fenced Funding (at 70%)	
CFSEU - Base Funding	\$27,222,370
Organized Crime Fund (OCF)	\$10,268,147
Anti Trafficking Task Force	\$2,641,182
Illegal Firearms Enforcement Team	\$1,569,959
Joint Illegal Gambling Investigative Team (JIGIT)	\$3,000,000
BC Witness Security Unit	\$1,982,000
Criminal Guns Intelligence and Investigation Group	\$779,000
Gang Intervention and Exit Program (GIEP)	\$1,119,000
Provincial Tactical Enforcement Priority	\$3,500,000
Uniform Gang Enforcement - Team 5	\$1,218,482
Investigative Team 6	\$1,676,518
Criminal Record Review Unit	\$1,426,219
Sub Total	\$56,402,876
RCMP Organized Crime Initiatives (at 70%)	
Cariboo - Chilcotin - Special Project Team	\$910,000
Sub Total	\$910,000
Other Guns and Gangs Funding (at 100%)	
Situation Tables	\$500,000
ERASE Guns and Gangs Funding	\$1,130,000
Federal Guns & Gangs Violent Action Fund	\$10,480,743
Sub Total	\$12,110,743
Total Guns and Gangs Funding	
Total Provincial Policing Funding (at 70%)	\$57,312,876
Federal Funding 30% Contribution per PPSA	24,562,661
Other G&G Funding (at 100%)	\$12,110,743
Grand Total	\$93,986,280

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Policing

Suggested Response:

- It is always the responsibility of the Province to ensure adequate and effective policing, and that includes oversight of policing and decisions around the structure of policing.
- That said, the amendments to the *Police Act* passed in November 2014 are enabling and clarify government's authority to enhance and structure the delivery of specialized policing services, however, our preference is co-operation first.
- Government continues to be committed to working with local governments and key stakeholders to explore a range of service delivery models, including further integration of services and regional service delivery, while retaining local community-focused policing.
- The ministry consulted with UBCM during the creation of our *Police Act* amendments and, if it becomes necessary to use this legislation, the impacted municipalities would be involved in those discussions at that point as well.
- Regionalization of police services has been a topic of discussion for the Special Committee on Reforming the *Police Act*. There have been successful outcomes in the Lower Mainland and Capital Region associated with responding to certain critical challenges, specifically to major crime. A fulsome review of any relevant recommendations from the Special Committee will be carried out.
- The Province has been identifying inequities in the current structure, such as differences in per capita spending. In the ministry's presentation to the Special Committee on Reforming the *Police Act*, the Province highlighted further regionalization as a potential opportunity for delivering services more efficiently and equitably by capitalizing on economies of scale.

Background:

- The provincial government has responded to the increasingly cross-jurisdictional nature of crime by taking a leadership role in the integration of police services and working with police agencies on the consolidation and integration of services throughout the province.
- Integration helps communities stretch their policing budgets by giving their police access to sophisticated equipment and expertise and is supported by the BC Association of Chiefs of Police, including the RCMP.

- Regionalization of policing has been discussed in B.C. for several decades. In 1994, Justice Wally Oppal conducted a Commission of Inquiry into Policing in B.C. and ultimately did not recommend regional police services due to the lack of public interest and political will. He concluded that the main objective of regionalization was to improve efficiency in the delivery of police services, a goal which he recommended be achieved through the regional integration of specific services such as communication systems and major crime investigations.
- During the 2012 Missing Women Commission of Inquiry, Justice Oppal reviewed the structure of policing in the Lower Mainland. He concluded that a regional police service is required for the Greater Vancouver area, while at the same time acknowledging that regionalized policing is a controversial issue with ardent supporters and detractors.
- In 2012 Justice Oppal recommended that the provincial government provide the direction and commitment required for the creation of a Greater Vancouver regional police service, including consultation with stakeholders and independent experts. He did not recommend a particular model. He stated that careful consideration of models is required to ensure that the underlying interests of all municipalities are addressed and a commitment to community policing retained.
- Local governments have very different opinions on regionalization of policing and there is no clear consensus either for or against regionalization.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

RCMP Funding

Suggested Response:

- It is my duty to ensure adequate and effective policing throughout the province.
- The Province continues to support RCMP operations, including front-line policing and continues to work with the RCMP to ensure resource issues are mitigated to support public and officer safety.
- Budget 2022, provided permanent funding of \$64.491M in 2022/23 and increasing to \$67.124M in 2023/24 as follows: \$42.442M to fund increased RCMP wages; \$3.179M to fund detachment leasing costs (\$0.546M in 22/23); and \$1.503M for the Expect Respect and a Safe Education program.
- Prior year funding also provided increases to the RCMP budget for the Guns and Gangs Initiatives, and the First Nations Enhanced Policing Program.

Financial Summary

<i>Budget 22 - in \$ millions</i>		
Fiscal Year 22/23	Fiscal Year 23/24	Initiative
\$62.442	\$62.442	RCMP wage increases
\$0.546	\$3.179	RCMP Leasing increases
\$1.503	\$1.503	ERASE
\$64.491	\$67.124	Total Funding

Background:

- B.C. residents receive policing from a number of different police agencies: the RCMP federal service, the RCMP provincial service, 65 RCMP municipal services, 11 municipal police departments and one First Nations Administered Police Service.
- Various policing agreements detail the cost-sharing between the provincial, municipal and federal governments specific to each agreement.

Provincial Service

- Provincial Service Costs are cost shared at a 70:30 ratio (provincial / federal)
 - 2020/21 total costs: \$602.1M (\$421.5M provincial and \$180.6M federal);
 - 2019/20 total costs: \$562.6M (\$394.5M provincial and \$168.1M federal)

- The year-over-year increase of \$39.5M is attributed to additional funding for continued investments in Core Policing and other operating costs of \$7.5M and \$32M related to settling the RCMP Severance liability.
- The 2020/21 total provincial service authorized strength remains unchanged at 2,602.

First Nations Policing

- Dedicated policing for First Nations communities is primarily provided by the RCMP under the First Nations Community Policing Services program. The agreement has been extended to March 31, 2023 and is cost-shared at a 48:52 ratio (provincial / federal).
- The 2021/22 total authorized strength for First Nations policing under this agreement is 117.5 members with an approximate budget of \$27.546M (\$13.222M provincial and \$14.324M federal).
- The 2022/23 estimated budget for First Nations policing is approximately \$30.754M (\$14.761M provincial and \$15.922M federal).

Municipal Services - RCMP

- In 2020, 65 municipalities contracted with the Province for RCMP municipal police services.
- The 2020 adjusted authorized strength of the RCMP municipal services is 4,018 members. This includes adjusted strength figures for departments participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.

Independent Municipal Police Department Service

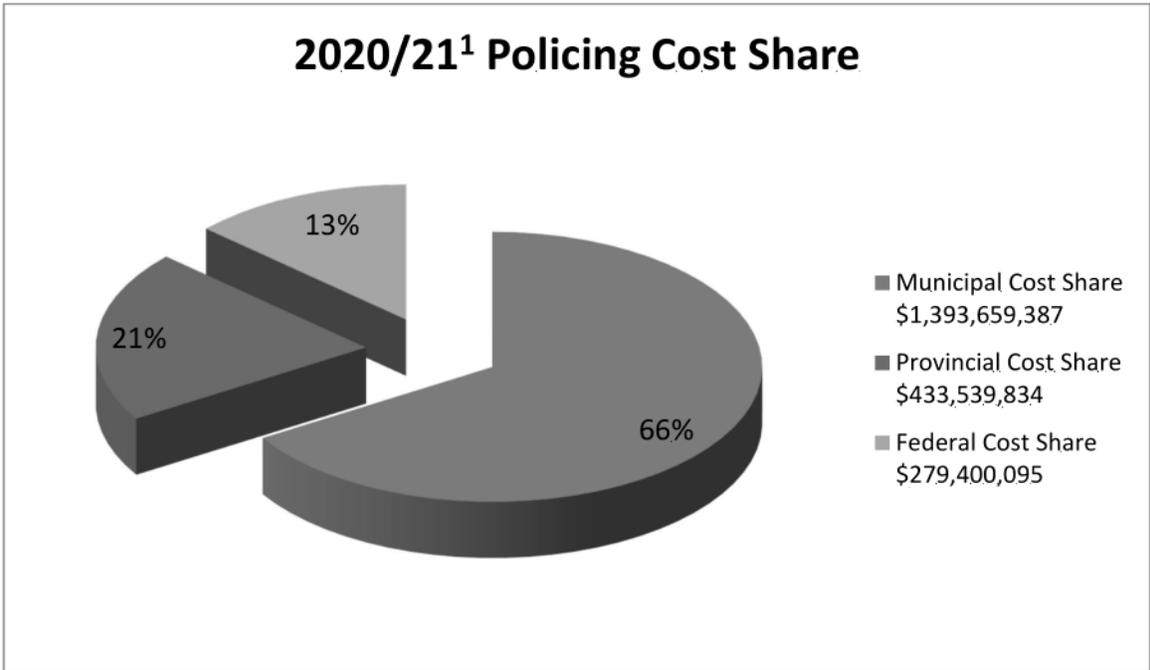
- 12 municipalities in B.C. are policed by 11 independent municipal police departments: Vancouver, West Vancouver, Victoria (also polices Esquimalt), Saanich, Central Saanich, Oak Bay, New Westminster, Abbotsford, Delta, Port Moody and Nelson.
- The 2020/21 adjusted authorized strength of the independent municipal police departments is 2,494 officers. This includes adjusted strength figures for departments participating in Lower Mainland District Integrated Teams.

Municipal - RCMP and Independent Police Department Service

- The 2020/21 total policing expenditures are \$1.394 billion compared to total expenditures of \$1.354 billion in 2020/21 with a combined adjusted authorized strength of 6,512 officers in 2020. This is the most current year for expenditure figures.

Total Policing Cost Share

- The table below outlines the 2020/21 \$2.107B cost share for policing between municipal, provincial and federal governments. This is the most current year for expenditure figures.



Note 1: 2020/21 is the most current year for which expenditure numbers are available.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

First Nations and Inuit Policing Program

Suggested Response:

- In B.C., approximately 70% of First Nations participate in the federal government's First Nations and Inuit Policing Program. The program provides policing services to 143 First Nations communities that are professional, dedicated and culturally appropriate. The program is a distinct service and is provided in addition to regular police services.
- Participation in the program requires First Nations communities to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada and the Province.
- B.C. is working with the federal government on a renewed program Framework Agreement and continues to consult with First Nations in the development of a renewed program that meets the safety needs of their communities.

Financial Summary

- The First Nations Policing Program 2022/23 budget is \$33,795,105 with the federal government providing \$17,573,455 and B.C. providing \$16,221,650.
- The program is cost-shared between the federal government at 52% and the Province at 48%.

Background:

- The First Nations and Inuit Policing Program provides policing services that are in addition to the level of policing services provided under the Provincial Police Services Agreement. Public Safety Canada is the lead agency for the program and determines the overall budget associated with the program which is cost shared between Canada at 52% and the Province at 48%. The program has been operating in the province since 1996.
- The program was created with the intention of giving participating Indigenous communities a role in shaping the policing services received by the community and to address the long-standing lack of trust between the Indigenous communities and the police.
- The program ensures that First Nations enjoy their right to personal security and public safety by providing policing services that are responsive to the needs of First Nation communities. The program aims to build partnerships with Indigenous communities and the police through promoting partnerships based on trust, mutual respect, and community participation in decision-making around policing services.

- There are three different types of enhanced policing models in the province that allow a First Nations community to participate in the program:
 - Community Tripartite Agreements between Canada, the Province, and First Nation communities for enhanced policing services provided by the RCMP:
 - There are 59 Community Tripartite Agreements in B.C.
 - 132 communities are receiving services through Community Tripartite Agreements
 - Self-Administered agreements which allow First Nation communities to operate a tribal police service under the Province’s *Police Act*.
 - There is one Self Administered Agreement in the province
 - 10 communities served by Stl’at’imx Tribal Police are part of the self-administered agreement.
 - Quadripartite Agreements for enhanced policing service provided by a municipal police service to a First Nation:
 - There is one Quadripartite Agreement between Canada, the Province, City of Delta, the Delta Police Board, and Tsawwassen First Nation.

First Nations and Inuit Policing Program Financial and FTE Summary

2022/2023	Provincial 48%	Federal 52%	Total	2020/2021 Provincial Funding
Community Tripartite	14,761,988	15,922,153	30,754,141	13,222,461
Stl’at’imx Tribal Police	1,361,367	1,474,815	2,836,182	1,324,932
Tsawwassen First Nation	98,294	106,485	204,780	95,664
2022/2023 Total	16,221,650	17,573,455	33,795,105	14,643,057

2021/2022 FTEs	Established	Utilized
Community Tripartite Agreements	117.50	112.15
Stl’at’imx Tribal Police	14	13
Tsawwassen First Nation	1	1

- The RCMP, as the provincial police force, are contracted to provide the RCMP First Nations Community Policing Services through Community Tripartite Agreements as part of the provincial police service through a Framework Agreement between the Province and Canada.
- Policing services provided to First Nations communities through Community Tripartite Agreements are not intended to replace the functions and duties of policing services provided by the provincial police service under the Provincial Police Services Agreement but are provided in addition to services already received under the agreement.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Integrated Police Services Teams

Suggested Response:

- Our government continues to respond to the increasingly cross-jurisdictional nature of crime by taking a leadership role in the integration of police services and working with police agencies on the consolidation and integration of services throughout B.C.
- Integration helps communities maximize their policing budgets by giving their police access to sophisticated equipment and expertise, and is supported by the BC Association of Chiefs of Police, including the RCMP.
- Integrated teams provide specialized police services to multiple policing jurisdictions and may be funded by multiple governments or comprised by officers from multiple police agencies (provincial, federal, and municipal).
- In FY 2020/2021, the Province invested at the 70% cost share approximately \$83 million to the RCMP for 32 integrated teams (see Appendix).
- Integrated teams and operations avoid duplication and optimize efficiency. Integrating specialized police services is a critical way to approach policing and we are looking for further opportunities to do so.

Background:

- There are a number of integrated teams in the province. Integrated teams provide specialized police services to more than one policing jurisdiction. In B.C., there are three broad categories of integrated teams: federal, provincial, or regional.
 - Federal Integrated Teams – includes members from municipal, provincial, and/or other federal Canadian and US agencies which are funded primarily by the federal government. Most federal integrated teams are managed under the Federal Policing program. Such multi-disciplined groups deal with National Security, Transnational Organized Crime, Money Laundering, Integrated Market Enforcement and Border Integrity.
 - Provincial Integrated Teams – may include members from municipal, provincial, and/or federal agencies but are funded primarily by the provincial government. The provincial teams include Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit, Hate Crime Task Force, Integrated Sexual Predator Observation Team, Integrated Witness Protection Services, and the Unsolved Homicide Unit.

- Regional Integrated Teams - may include members from municipal, provincial, and/or federal police agencies. These teams are formed to provide specialized services to specific regions of the province and are funded by the participating jurisdictions according to a predetermined funding formula. For example, the Lower Mainland District Police Dog Service provides service to all RCMP municipal and provincial policing jurisdictions in the RCMP Lower Mainland District, as well as Abbotsford, Delta, New Westminster, and Port Moody Police Departments.

- Integrated teams may be “integrated” in one or more ways:
 - They are comprised of police officers from more than one police agency or from at least two levels of policing (e.g. federal, provincial, municipal) and/or;

 - Multiple policing jurisdictions, or levels of government, contribute to funding the team.

- The goal of integrated teams is to create service delivery models that centralize highly technical, capital intensive and specialized services, while at the same time decentralizing functions that provide service directly to the public. Integration optimizes operational efficiencies, improves effectiveness and facilitates the provision of a seamless, integrated professional police service.

- The Province’s investment of \$83.04 million in FY 2020/2021 was \$1.1 million less than in 2019/20 due to the savings the Province achieved in its Legacy Settlement Agreement that the entire Integrated Homicide Investigation Team is to be cost-shared at 70/30 as well as a reduction in authorized positions in the Anti-Trafficking Task Force (reduced from 34 to 23 authorized positions in 2020/21).

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**Provincial, Regional and Federal Integrated Teams
Strength Figures and Financial Contributions, by Participating Agency
Fiscal Year 2020/21 Final**

Integrated Teams	STRENGTH			\$ MILLION					
	Authorized	FTEs	Independents (Head Count)	Provincial (70%)	Municipal (70%, 90%)	Municipal - Independents (100%)	Federal (30%, 10%)	Federal	TOTAL
25 Provincial Integrated Teams									
Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit	153	71	83	26.17			11.22	1.53	38.91
Gang Suppression Teams	20	8	6	2.74			1.17		3.91
Anti-Trafficking Task Force	23	10	4	2.57			1.10		3.67
Illegal Firearms (1)	12	8	2	1.53			0.65		2.18
Cannabis (Counter Proliferation Unit)	9	1	7	0.52			0.22		0.75
Hate Crime Task Force	2	1	1	0.18			0.08		0.26
Integrated First Nation Unit	5	3	2	0.51			0.22		0.73
Integrated Child Exploitation Team	17	13		1.61			0.69		2.30
Integrated Child Exploitation Team [PORF]	2	1		0.11			0.05		0.16
Integrated Road Safety Unit (IRSU) incl. IMPACT and Bait Car	184	111	37	22.00			7.79		29.79
Integrated Sexual Predator Observation Team	17	11	2	1.54			0.66		2.20
Integrated Technological Crime Unit	23	23		1.48			0.63	1.58	3.68
Integrated Threat Evaluation and Management	1	0		0.00			0.00		0.01
Integrated Witness Protection Services	7	3		0.23			0.10	0.33	0.65
Langley Air Services (formerly LMD Helicopter Patrol Unit)	7	7		1.33			0.57		1.91
LMD Helicopter Patrol Unit - previously paid/reported under IRSU	3	1	3	0.48			0.21		0.69
National Sex Offender Registry/ISPIN	10	7		0.52			0.22		0.74
Unsolved Homicide Unit	24	15	2	2.09			0.89		2.98
Integrated Witness Protection Services [PORF]	2	2		0.27			0.11		0.38
Integrated Technological Crime Unit [PORF]	2	2		0.17			0.07		0.24
Uniformed Team [PORF]	27	15	12	3.47			1.49		4.95
E-PESETA [PORF] (2)	12	10		1.43			0.61		2.04
Real Time Intelligence Centre (3)	43	27	8	1.24	1.15	0.70	0.61	0.61	4.31
BC Missing Persons Unit	8	4		0.46			0.20		0.66
Integrated Homicide Investigation Team	110	105	8	17.16			7.36		24.52
Subtotal - Provincial Integrated Teams excl. IHIT Adj.	723	459	177	89.81	1.15	0.70	36.93	4.03	132.62
IHIT Adjustment				(14.11)	14.11				-
Subtotal - Provincial Integrated Teams incl. IHIT Adj.	723	459	177	75.70	15.26	0.70	36.93	4.03	132.62
5 Regional Integrated Teams									
Emergency Response Team/Public Safety Unit	68	56	5	3.23	5.80	0.59	2.03	2.91	14.56
Forensic Ident Section	71	57	4	0.72	9.98	0.66	1.37		12.73
Integrated Collision Analyst Reconstruction Section	20	14	2	0.42	2.42	0.24	0.46		3.54
Integrated Internal Investigators	1	1	0	0.01	0.09	-	0.02		0.13
Police Dogs Service	48	28	8	0.52	7.28	1.32	1.04		10.15
Subtotal - Regional Integrated Teams	208	156	19	4.90	25.57	2.82	4.92	2.91	41.12
1 Federal Integrated Team									
Integrated National Security Enforcement Team	121	74	11	0.27			0.11	13.01	13.39
Subtotal - Federal Integrated Teams	121	74	11	0.27	-	-	0.11	13.01	13.39
1 Regional Integrated Teams on the Island									
Vancouver Island Major Crime Unit	15	12		2.19			0.94		3.12
Subtotal - Regional Integrated Teams on the Island	15	12	0	2.19	-	-	0.94	-	3.12
Grand Total	1067	702	207	83.04	40.83	3.52	42.90	19.96	190.26

(1) New for FY2020-21

(2) E-Peseta (PORF) includes STEs in its Authorized Strength.

(3) RTIC-BC received a one-time special funding of \$540k from the Province's PTEP fund and the cost was posted to E1459 IO# 735548, (excluded from above RTIC figure). The net financial impact by business line is \$0.378m in PBL and \$0.162m in FBL.

STRENGTH:

-Authorized Strength: For regular members, civilian members, PSEs, and Independents (exclude Reservists).

-Actual FTEs: For regular members, civilian members, and PSEs only (exclude Reservists).

-Independent Members: reported separately in own column

-Regional Integrated Teams: include the Provincial units not part of the funding formula

-VIIMCU does not include any PD Independents and Municipal members as they are working in partnership with them and they are not being seconded

Costs:

-Contract Policing includes direct and indirects and at the partner's rate. Federal Costs is only direct which should include V35/V40 (includes RO 12 & 32)

-Federal costs is to be broken into two figures:

-Federal (30%, 10%): this is the unbilled share of the contract Costs

-Federal: this is the cost of the federal Units (Including V35/V40, RO 12 & 32)

-Regional Integrated Teams: include the Provincial units not part of the funding formula

2021/22 ESTIMATES NOTE

Natural Resources and Pandemic Protests

Suggested Response:

- The Director of Police Services, authorized under the *Police Act*, has taken steps to ensure coordination of police forces regarding protest activity and civil disobedience to ensure unified response throughout jurisdictions across B.C.
- It is important to understand that enforcement decisions, and individual investigations, occur at arm's length from government and we cannot interfere with or direct police on such matters.
- However, while the police will respect lawful protest, they will also act pursuant to the Criminal Code of Canada and direction of the courts if necessary, to address unlawful conduct.
- The past year has seen a stark increase in protest activity in both urban centres and rural communities. Some protest groups have adopted more aggressive and complex tactics that often require specialized police resources to successfully maintain public safety.
- We continue to rigorously monitor protest activity and regularly engage with the RCMP and other police departments to maintain situational awareness and ensure they have the tools they require to provide an adequate response in the event of civil disobedience.

Natural Resources

- Over the course of the last year, there have been several protests that occurred with respect to the natural resources sector. In particular, protests related to old-growth logging in the Fairy Creek Watershed and the Coastal Gas Link project that required an effective, efficient, and often specialized police response to ensure public safety.
- Various industries working within the natural resources sector, have obtained Injunction Orders from the Supreme Court of BC to perform their work uninterrupted. When the Court grants an Injunction Order, it gives the RCMP discretion about its timing and manner of enforcement, including the detention and arrest of individuals, if police have reasonable and probable grounds to believe these individuals are contravening the Order.
- The Court retains jurisdiction to supervise compliance with all terms of the Order, including progress in police enforcement. Concerns regarding police conduct in response to protests can be directed to appropriate oversight agencies.
- There are various Indigenous governments, Hereditary Chiefs, and other partners with a diverse range of involvement and responses to protests. The RCMP are directly engaged with other police agencies, Indigenous governments, and various relevant organizations, as monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to these protests continue.

- In June 2021, the Premier announced two-year deferrals regarding the Fairy Creek and Central Walbran old growth stands, declaring reconciliation, respecting Indigenous peoples' land-management rights in their territories, and protecting the environment as top priorities for the B.C. government.

Pandemic Protests

- Between January and April of 2022, there have been several COVID-19 related protests that were extremely disruptive for the general public. Beginning with the onset of the convoy blockades in Ottawa between January and February of 2022, the Province has experienced multiple blockades to critical infrastructure, including bridges, border crossings, and highways. Some of these activities posed a threat to public safety and the provincial economy and required specialized and sustained responses from police.
- During this time, the ministry was regularly engaged with police to monitor the situation, ensure an adequate police response, and help police successfully manage various acts of civil disobedience. While these protests appear to have decreased since the ease on COVID-19 restrictions, the ministry continues to monitor these protests on a regular basis.

Next Steps

- Over the years, we have learned that protests across the province are multi-dimensional in all aspects, including motivation, location, scope, and impact. One commonality that has become evident is that protests are an ongoing fixture of day-to-day life in B.C. that impact stakeholders at all levels of government, private industry, and civil society.
- Protests also have a disproportionate impact on police, as they require them to divert precious resources away from other public safety pressures. Police leaders have repeatedly raised concerns about the financial impacts arising from responses to sustained protests. They are broader than simply a law enforcement issue and require an equally broad approach to manage them effectively.
- We continue to work across government and with our police partners to ensure the strain on provincial policing resources is mitigated as much as possible and that we are developing the most effective and efficient responses to this ongoing issue.

Fiscal Impacts

Coastal Gas Link

- RCMP estimate a provincial cost of approximately \$4.4M at 70% to March 31, 2022, with respect to Coastal Gas Link pressures, before the final year end reconciliation.
- \$9.76M at 70% is the provincial cost from January 1, 2019, to March 31, 2021.

Fairy Creek Watershed

- RCMP estimate a provincial cost of approximately \$13.16M at 70% to March 31, 2022, before final year end reconciliation.

- Trans Mountain Pipeline and pandemic pressures are not included in the RCMP's latest Provincial Forecasted Financial Outlook. However, this may change when the RCMP submit their next report.

Background:Coastal Gas Link

- Industry Activities – Coastal GasLink plans to build 620 km of natural gas pipeline from Dawson Creek to Kitimat. Construction is expected to take four years to complete and has been the subject of protests since 2014.
 - However, industry work is affected by increased protest activities, notably protests that occurred between September and November of 2021, when blockades were established by approximately 40 to 60 protestors.
 - Industry work was further obstructed by a violent incident on February 17, 2022, in which 20 masked individuals attacked Coastal Gas Link Security and damaged equipment. The RCMP attended the scene and the investigation into this attack is currently ongoing.
 - As of February 28, 2022, Coastal Gas Link has resumed work with enhanced security measures. However, the process of clean up from damages and construction delay might have deferred the timeline for pipeline completion.
- Indigenous Engagement/Involvement – The Unist'ot'en Camp located near the Morice River Bridge Southwest of Houston, on traditional Wet'suwet'en territory, is supported by the Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs, the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, and several international environmental organizations. The opposing views on the Coastal Gas Link project remain a point of tension between Wet'suwet'en Elected Band Council and Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs.
- Protest Activities – In opposition to Coastal Gas Link's injunction, the Gidimt'en Check Point was established at KM 44 of the Morice River West Forest Service Road. Protestor presence at the Lamprey Creek Recreation remains active, and several occupations also occurred at Coyote Camp near KM 63 of Morice River West Forest Service Road.
- The Injunction – The RCMP have been enforcing Coastal Gas Link's Injunction Order since January 2019.

- RCMP Response – Pursuant to section 9.1 of the Provincial Police Services Agreement, the Minister has authorized the Provincial Force to draw on municipal RCMP resources to augment their response due to an escalation of direct actions and the logistics of deploying officers in this remote location, along with specialized training requirements.
 - During the November 2021 protest blockades, the RCMP engaged in enforcement activities to provide access for supplies and services to the 500+ inhabitants of the Coastal Gas Link work camps past KM 63.5.
 - The protest occupation at the Lamprey Creek Recreation Site and KM 44 of the Morice River West Forest Service Road remain a focus of police patrols to monitor for compliance of the Injunction Order.
 - The RCMP continue to maintain a 24/7 presence at the Coastal Gas Link drill platform site on the Martin Forest Service Road to ensure industry work and uphold public safety.

Teal-Jones Cedar Products

- Industry Activities – Teal-Jones Cedar Products have harvesting rights for wood at the Fairy Creek Watershed on southwestern Vancouver Island. Old growth timber is present within the Fairy Creek watershed and is the focus of protest concern.
- Indigenous Engagement/Involvement – The Fairy Creek Watershed falls within the traditional territories of the Pacheedaht First Nation. The First Nation supports the logging and has an agreement in place. A portion of the logging area also includes the Territory of the Dididaht First Nation at Lake Cowichan. They are also supportive of the harvest.
- Protest Activities – The blockades are mostly organized by a group called the “Rainforest Flying Squad” and the collective protest is generally referred to as the “Fairy Creek Blockade”.
 - Since police enforcement of the Supreme Court of BC Injunction Order has resumed in the Fairy Creek Watershed in October 2021, the RCMP have arrested more than 1,100 individuals to date. As the weather becomes more conducive to protest activities, an increased number of direct-action against Teal-Jones Cedar Products logging operations can be expected.
 - Enforcement operations to date have focused on clearing staging areas in the Reid Mainline Forest Service Road and Ridge Protest Camp and addressing protest activities on the Granite Mainline Forest Service Road, where protestors often affix themselves to blockades through locking devices and establish obstructive structures to prevent industry from operating.
 - The first active blockade in the Teal-Jones Cedar Products Injunction Zone in 2022 was reported on April 19, 2022, which involves protestors self-bound to unsafe tripod structures. The RCMP have successfully cleared the blockade and industry has resumed their work.

- The Injunction – On September 28, 2021, the Supreme Court of BC denied the company's application to extend the Injunction Order. On January 26, 2022, the BC Court of Appeal granted the company's appeal, extending an injunction to protect the company's forestry operations on Vancouver Island. The Rainforest Flying Squad has recently made an application to the Supreme Court of Canada.
- RCMP Response – The RCMP remain engaged with the Ministry of Forests regarding the Old Growth Moratorium and extended logging plans within the existing Teal-Jones Cedar Products Tree Farm License. The situation remains active and dynamic but through a combination of tactics, the RCMP have been successful in enforcing the Injunction Order with some limited exceptions.
 - As a significant number of arrests were made in the Fairy Creek Watershed in 2021, the RCMP are currently in consultation with the company regarding industry's logging plans in 2022 in order to strategize policing capacity in accordance with other resource demands. The Policing and Security Branch continues to work with the RCMP to support appropriate and effective resource allocation as much as possible.

The Extinction Rebellion – Save Old Growth Alliance

- The Save Old Growth Alliance is an extension of the Extinction Rebellion Protest Group, which is part of an international network calling for specific actions related to climate change.
 - On January 10, 2022, the Save Old Growth Alliance initiated a series of blockades on the Trans-Canada Highway in B.C. as a part of a province-wide campaign to end old growth logging. This first wave of disruption resulted in 54 arrests.
 - On April 4, 2022, the Save Old Growth Alliance resumed highway and other critical infrastructure blockades. Blockades have occurred on various dates throughout the Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, and Revelstoke. Protestors have been safely removed by police and several have been arrested on charges of mischief. Since then, the Save Old Growth Alliance has stated that ongoing road disruptions will continue.
 - Police continue to monitor old-growth protests and are prepared to address any direct-action as pro-actively as possible as these groups try to covertly organize their actions.

Trans Mountain Pipeline

- Industry Activities – Trans Mountain Pipeline experienced complications with tunneling operations under the Fraser River, which delayed the completion of this work. The company plans to resume tunneling under the Fraser River from Surrey to Coquitlam the week of April 18, 2022.
 - The company's worker accommodation camp in Blue River is now fully operational. This facility will house up to 400 employees by mid-April 2022 and may expand.

- Indigenous Engagement/Involvement – The Simp’cw Council and the company have requested provincial support in removing the Tiny House Warriors encampment. In January 2022, the Simp’cw served a Band Council Resolution on the Tiny House Warriors, evicting them.
- Protest Activities – Most direct-action activities pertaining to Trans Mountain Pipeline occurred between September and October 2021, as the Tiny House Warriors attempted to obstruct the construction of the company’s worker accommodation camp in Blue River with little recent activity.
- RCMP Response – Due to increased calls for policing between September and October 2021, the RCMP supplemented police operations at Blue River.

Pandemic Protests

- Main protest sites included the 176th Pacific Highway Border Crossing in Surrey, the City of Vancouver, and the Legislature in Victoria. Two main protest convoys affecting B.C. include the Canada Unity and the Great Canadian Cruise.
 - The Canada Unity Convoy left Alberta and arrived in B.C. in March 2022 for the kick-off of Operation Bear Hug BC. They have since departed.
 - The Great Canadian Cruise Convoy engaged in some rallies on their route to the Lower Mainland. However, these activities have been lawful. This convoy and its subgroup, Bridges to Freedom, have left B.C. as of April 22, 2022.
- COVID-19 protests appear to have slowed down. Police advise that there continue to be some remaining COVID-19 protestors and convoy groups. However, the frequency and severity of these protests has significantly decreased.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Surrey Policing Model Transition

Suggested Response:

- The City of Surrey's transition from a RCMP Municipal Police Unit to its own municipal police department is well underway and the Province is committed to supporting the City of Surrey in moving this transition forward.
- The Surrey Policing Transition Trilateral Committee collaboratively developed the plans, finalized the agreements, and is currently implementing the first phase of the integrated RCMP/Surrey Police Service transition.
- Beginning November 30, 2021, a total of 63 Surrey Police Service officers are now assigned into the Surrey RCMP Municipal Police Unit. A total of 295 Surrey Police Service officers are expected to be deployed by May 2023, with a proportional reduction of RCMP Members. A joint RCMP/Surrey Police Service Human Resources Strategy and Plan guides these planned deployments and demobilizations to ensure consistent policing resourcing levels in the city are maintained.
- The City of Surrey's *Municipal Policing Unit Agreement* remains in effect, and the RCMP remains the agency of jurisdiction for this phase of the transition.
- Work is currently underway through the Surrey Policing Transition Trilateral Committee to plan and implement subsequent phases of this unprecedented and complex transition, with public safety and maintaining adequate and effective policing services as the top priority and core driving principle.

City of Surrey's transition costs:

- The City of Surrey is responsible for the costs of policing and law enforcement within its municipal boundaries. As an autonomous government, they have significant fiduciary duties and responsibilities. I would direct you to the City of Surrey for further inquiries regarding the financial aspects of the transition.
- I would direct you to my colleague Nathan Cullen, Minister of Municipal Affairs, for any questions regarding provincial oversight of municipal finances.

Police training/capacity at the Justice Institute of BC Police Academy:

- Effective September 2021, the Justice Institute of BC Police Academy developed and implemented its own plan for increasing class sizes from 48 to 64 to accommodate recruiting demands, including the surge expected from the Surrey Police Service in 2022 and 2023.

- The city will begin contributing to the costs of recruit training as soon as the Surrey Police Service sends new recruits to the Justice Institute of BC Police Academy (14 recruits in May 2022 and 13 recruits anticipated in September 2022).

Regional impacts to RCMP contract Municipalities:

- Associated with the Surrey transition there is a potential that RCMP Members may leave the organization. Depending on the number of Members that do leave this will have an impact on shared RCMP Administration costs, with Division Administration likely to have the most significant impact to RCMP policed municipalities in B.C.
- The Policing and Security Branch requested Public Safety Canada to provide an analysis of the potential impacts to municipalities. The information provided by RCMP National Headquarters estimated a \$550 per FTE increase to Division Administration costs associated with the Surrey transition based on 100 Regular Members leaving the organization. The information provided was limited in its analysis with little explanation or assumptions included to support the calculation. The branch has developed its own internal calculations to better understand the impacts.
- Based on two scenarios and FY 2020/2021 actual division administration costs, the branch estimated the financial impact could range from a low of an increase of 0.4% or \$117 per FTE based on an assumption that 100 Regular Members leave and there is a proportionate reduction of variable division administration costs to a high of 6.5% or \$1,755 per FTE based on an assumption that 400 Regular Members leave the service and no reductions in division administration use and costs. Further analysis will be required as more information is known. Recent pay raises are not factored in the above analysis as it is a separate issue from Surrey transition.

Background:

- Under B.C.'s *Police Act*, a municipality over 5,000 population has the authority, subject to the Minister's approval, to provide its policing and law enforcement by means of establishing its own municipal police department.
- In November 2018, the City of Surrey notified the Province regarding the city's decision to transition from RCMP municipal policing and establish its own municipal police department.
- The Policing and Security Branch's Policing Model Transition Secretariat was established in spring 2019 to provide leadership and ensure provincial accountabilities are maintained throughout the transition.
- In the fall of 2020, the Surrey Policing Transition Trilateral Committee was established to collaboratively plan and implement the phased RCMP/Surrey Police Service transition. The

committee is comprised of senior executives from the city, Public Safety Canada, the Province, and also includes ex-officio representation from the RCMP, Surrey Police Service, and the Surrey Police Board.

- The committee agreed that phase one of this transition will be achieved within the existing RCMP Agreements, with the Surrey RCMP as the agency of jurisdiction.
- Supporting agreements were finalized to enable the temporary assignment of Surrey Police Service officers into the Surrey RCMP Municipal Police Unit.
- In the beginning of May 2022, the RCMP and Surrey Police Service formally agreed to the jointly developed Human Resources Strategy and Plan, which was subsequently approved by the committee.
- The Police and Security Branch’s Policing Model Transition Secretariat continues to play an active role in supporting and facilitating the city’s policing transition, including provincial responsibilities for contract management as signatory to the city’s *Municipal Police Unit Agreement*, as well as the *Municipal Police Services Agreement* for RCMP municipal policing services.

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2021/22 ESTIMATES NOTE

Provincial Police Service
Resource Levels and
Vacancies

Suggested Response:

- Although Government has made investments in the Provincial Police Service since 2012, largely with respect to organized crime and gangs and guns initiatives, **the B.C. authorized police strength of the Service has remained at 2,602 positions.**

Provincial Police Service Overview as of April 1, 2022
(Numbers include RCMP Member positions and 200 Sworn Officer positions from other police agencies included in Annex A.)

Provincial Police Service	Current (April 1, 2022)	5 Year Average
Authorized Strength	2,602	2,602
Established Strength	2,523	2,549.7
Actual Strength	2,046	2,138.2
Total Vacancies	477	411.5
Positions where Member is on leave	268	215.3
Vacant Positions	209	196.2

Notes:

- Authorized Strength for the Provincial Police Service is the number of positions the RCMP is authorized, by contract, to fill. Authorized Strength is inclusive of Regular Member, Civilian Member, Special Constable positions and 200 Sworn Officer positions from other police agencies.
- Established Strength for the Provincial Police Service is the number of RCMP Member positions plus 200 Sworn Officer positions from other police agencies, identified above.
- Actual Strength for Provincial Police Service is a point in time calculation of the number of Member positions occupied by an employee inclusive of Surplus to Establishment¹ positions and the 200 Sworn Officer positions.
- Total Vacancies include positions where Member is on leave and vacant positions.
 - Positions where Member is on leave include; positions currently where incumbents are off-duty sick, on parental leave, suspended, leave without pay or other administrative leave-related reasons
 - Vacant Positions include; positions currently vacant.
- The number of RCMP Provincial Police Service vacancies continues to be a concern for the provincial government, and we continue to work with E Division RCMP and our national partners at the Contract Management Committee table to address issues pertaining to vacancies, including mitigation and supply strategies.

¹ Surplus to Establishment is a position occupied by a Member, but is not included in the Established Strength.

- In December 2021, the Policing and Security Branch initiated additional reviews of service delivery levels at the District Officer level. The intent of these reviews was to provide greater clarity on issues at both the district and community level, not captured by existing reporting that may be adversely impacting service delivery levels.
- This initiative also included a review of the impact year-over-year 'status quo' budgets have on the Provincial Police Service and the RCMP's ability to provide and maintain 'adequate and effective' service delivery levels throughout B.C.
- Results of this initiative showed:
 - A point in time roadable rate of approximately 80% for RCMP, as a whole, in December 2021. Roadable being defined as Actual Strength minus members on Gradual Return to Work, Pregnant While Working, Medical Leave, Parental Leave, and other types of Administrative Leave; and
 - The impact to public safety and officer wellness, particularly at smaller detachments less than 15 Members, can be significant when detachments are not adequately staffed.
- Impacts to the Provincial Police Service resulting from the erosion of the status quo budget create multiple pressures within the provincial service, such as:
 - Inability to fully fund to the Authorized Strength of 2,602;
 - Staffing actions being frozen in order to fund pressures across the provincial service; and
 - Inability to provide or maintain capital assets (detachments, vehicles/vessels/aircraft) to current industry standards.

Background:

- The Provincial Police Service Annex A Authorized Strength has remained at 2,602 since the signing of the 2012 Provincial Police Service Agreement. Recently, RCMP and branch staff reconciled the Established Strength of Annex A and have confirmed a count of 2,523 as of April 1, 2022.
- The majority of hard and soft vacancies for the Provincial Police Service (approximately 200 on average in the last five years) were held in positions located at B.C. RCMP Headquarters.
- Established, Actual, and hard and soft vacancy counts are point in time numbers. Vacancy rates include adjustments to account for Surplus to Establishment positions.
- Some hard vacancies are positions that may be occupied by Municipal Police Department and/or Organized Crime Agency police officers; however, the RCMP do not consistently track or report on these. The RCMP also do not consistently "establish" positions for each

“authorized” position, making the tracking of vacancy numbers challenging. Efforts are underway to resolve this issue as part of the Annex A reconciliation.

- By comparison, Federal Policing in B.C. has an average annual vacancy rate (hard/soft) of 32.8% in 2018, and rose to a high of 35.5% in 2019, before decreasing to 31.1% in 2021 (or 347, 367, 300 hard/soft vacant positions, respectively).
- B.C. Municipal RCMP policing had a 5% growth in established Regular, Civilian, Special Constable Member positions over the last five years (from an annual average of 3,886 in 2017 to 4,087 positions in 2021). Municipal RCMP vacancy (hard/soft) rates improved from an annual average of 9.6% in 2018 (or 379 positions) to 8.5% in 2019 (or 341 positions). However, within the last two years have increased to 9.3% (or 375 positions) in 2020 and 14.0% (or 572 positions) in 2021.
- The additional reviews initiated in December 2021, examined service delivery levels across all RCMP business lines – Federal, Provincial, Municipal and First Nations Inuit Policing Program. They also included a review of the impact year-over-year ‘status quo’ budgets have on the Provincial Police Service and the RCMP’s ability to provide and maintain ‘adequate and effective’ service delivery levels throughout B.C.
- Early analysis shows that the rising cost of policing (salaries and operational and maintenance costs), inflation, realized and potential impacts from unionization are directly affecting service delivery levels. Impacts to the Provincial Police Service resulting from the erosion of the status quo budget create multiple pressures within the service, including but not limited to:
 - Inability to fully fund to the Authorized Strength of 2,602;
 - Staffing actions being frozen in order to fund pressures across the service; and
 - Inability to provide or maintain capital assets (detachments, vehicles/vessels/aircraft) to current industry standards.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Policing Modernization

Suggested Response:

- The current model for policing in B.C. is significantly challenged. Costs are increasing for all levels of government and events involving police use of force and the heightened lens on systemic racism in policing across North America have implications for public confidence in policing.
- The current policing structure in the province, outlined by the almost 50-year-old *Police Act*, is unsustainable and requires significant modernization to ensure a safe, secure, just, and resilient B.C.
- On June 12, 2020, in response to protests against police-involved deaths and calls to “defund” the police, I committed to bringing forward a motion to create an all-party committee to engage with communities and experts on how the *Police Act* can be modernized to reflect today’s challenges and opportunities for delivering police services, with a specific focus on systemic racism.
- On July 8, 2020, the Legislative Assembly agreed that a Special Committee on Reforming the *Police Act* be appointed. The Special Committee was re-appointed several times, most recently on February 10, 2022.
- The Terms of Reference for the Special Committee allowed it to consider any information or evidence that was before previous iterations of the committee in prior sessions.
- Everyone deserves to be treated fairly by the police, and our government acknowledges that this has not always been the case for many including Black, Indigenous, and other people of colour.
- The government also recognizes that police officers require a modern policing structure that provides greater clarity for their roles. Expectations on front-line police have grown and B.C.’s policing and public safety model needs to reflect communities’ current and future needs.
- Since the B.C. *Police Act* was introduced in 1974, it has undergone numerous changes in response to emerging needs and issues; however, it has not undergone a full-scale review of this scope and magnitude.
- The government received the report of the Special Committee on April 28, 2022. In total, the Special Committee heard from 411 presenters and made 11 recommendations, covering the themes of:
 - A new Community Safety and Policing Act, co-developed with Indigenous peoples and municipal governments;

- A new B.C. provincial police service, regional police options, and governance;
- Indigenous engagement in reforms;
- Mental health, addictions, and social issues;
- Access to a high-quality continuum of police and public safety services;
- Fair and equitable funding models;
- Police recruitment, education, training, and assessment;
- Raced-based and other data collection and procedures;
- Unified civilian oversight agency; and
- Parliamentary review and ongoing oversight.

Background:

- The Province has a vision to create an equitable, efficient, and accountable policing and public safety model that meets the needs of all British Columbians.
- The Province seeks to achieve this vision by addressing the continuum of policing and public safety, as it is reflected within the Special Committee's Terms of Reference, with the lens of modernization to address four key pillars include:
 1. Effectiveness and Efficiency
 2. Roles and Responsibilities
 3. Public Trust
 4. Systemic Racism & Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples
- The Special Committee on Reforming the *Police Act* made recommendations on the following:
 - Reforms related to independent oversight, transparency, governance, structure, service delivery, standards, funding, training and education, and any other considerations which may apply respecting the modernization and sustainability of policing under the *Police Act*;
 - The role of police with respect to complex social issues, such as mental health and wellness, addictions, and harm reduction, and in consideration of any appropriate changes to relevant sections of the *Mental Health Act*;
 - The scope of systemic racism within B.C.'s police agencies, including the RCMP,

independent municipal police, and designated policing units, and its impact on public safety and public trust in policing;

- Whether there are any measures necessary to ensure a modernized *Police Act* is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) as required by section 3 of the B.C. *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*; and
- Undertake these examinations with regard to relevant reports, studies, and examinations.
- Members of the Special Committee include MLAs Doug Routley (Chair), Dan Davies (Deputy Chair), Garry Begg, Rick Glumac, Adam Olsen, Rachna Singh, Karin Kirkpatrick, Trevor Halford, Grace Lore, and Harwinder Sandhu.
- The Policing and Security Branch began preliminary research and policy analysis based on twenty action items aligned with the Special Committee’s Terms of Reference, which position it well to begin work to respond to the Special Committee’s recommendations.
- The initial policy analysis has focused on topics related to mental health response, police board governance, collaborative programs, intervention strategies, and oversight authority.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

**Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch
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Estimate Notes

1. Addressing Gender-Based Violence
2. Restorative Justice
3. Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and Two-Spirited + Path Forward

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Addressing Gender-Based Violence

Suggested Response:

- Our government recognizes the devastating impacts of gender-based violence on survivors, families and communities and has a number of initiatives underway to address these issues in B.C.
- We are committed to a province where everyone has the services and supports they need to help prevent all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, escape from violent situations, and recovery from the impacts of violence.
- In total, the ministry now provides over \$44 million annually in funding to support over 400 victim services and violence against women programs across the province.
- We are working with the Parliamentary Secretary for Gender Equity to develop an action plan to end gender-based violence, including minimum standards for sexual assault response, more training for the justice sector, and core funding for sexual assault centres.
- Our commitment to this issue is demonstrated in the \$20 million funding we provided between March 2020 and March 2021 for a multi-year grant program that supports the delivery of coordinated, community-based emergency sexual assault response services in regions across the province to March 31, 2023.
- Additionally, Budget 2022 provides \$22 million over three years for stable, ongoing funding for community-based sexual assault response services across B.C. This funding includes approximately \$10 million annually beginning in April 2023 to support sexual assault response programs that provide victim-centered, trauma-informed, coordinated, cross-sector supports depending on client needs.

Background:

Gender-Based Violence Action Plan

- A joint mandate commitment of the Parliamentary Secretary for Gender Equity and our ministry, the Gender-Based Violence Action Plan will serve as a roadmap to guide cross-government actions and resourcing towards addressing gender-based violence. It will include new initiatives, such as the development of a cross-sector provincial sexual assault policy, while also building on work already underway, including work being led by the Director of Police Services to establish B.C. Provincial Policing Standards on sexual assault response.

- As part of the work to develop this multi-year, cross-sector action plan, the Ministry of Finance's Gender Equity Office and our ministry recently engaged (March 8 – April 8) with partners and stakeholders from across the province on key priorities that will inform the development of the action plan.

Sexual Assault Response

- Between March 2020 and March 2021, the ministry provided \$20 million for a multi-year grant program to support the delivery of emergency sexual assault services throughout the province. This work has been undertaken in partnership with Ending Violence Association of B.C., the Ministry of Finance's Gender Equity Office, the Minister's Advisory Council on Indigenous Women, and the Ministry of Health.
- Organizations supported through this grant program will receive funding until March 2023 to deliver coordinated, community-based emergency sexual assault response services across the province that are trauma-informed and culturally appropriate and that meet the needs of sexual assault survivors across the province, including the unique needs of Indigenous communities and survivors.
- Budget 2022 provides approximately \$10 million annually beginning in April 2023 to support sexual assault response programs that provide victim-centered, trauma-informed, coordinated, cross-sector supports depending on client needs.
- This new funding will build on the work undertaken under the Emergency Sexual Assault Services grant program and be procured using an open and fair procurement process that ministry staff will work to develop and implement over the coming months.

Additional Funding Related to Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Women

- The ministry continues to prioritize addressing gender-based violence and violence against women through the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program.
- In March 2022, the ministry awarded \$3.5 million in Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program funding to support community-led projects that address domestic violence prevention and intervention programming; gender-based violence; human trafficking; sexual exploitation and sex worker safety; Indigenous healing; and projects that enhance the capacity and improve the services of child and youth advocacy centres (since 2017/2018, over \$24 million has supported projects in these areas).

Domestic Violence Response

- The ministry's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch holds responsibility for addressing the issue of domestic violence in B.C. The branch also has responsibility for victim services and violence against women counselling and outreach programs. This allows for a harmonized approach that aligns service delivery with broader coordination efforts to address domestic violence and other forms of violence against women.

- The ministry has allocated funding to several awareness and prevention initiatives to address domestic violence:
 - In Spring 2020, \$430,000 was awarded to the BC Society of Transition Houses to support the delivery of the Violence is Preventable school based violence prevention program work to increase awareness and knowledge of the effects of violence to children and youth over a four year period; and
 - In 2022/23, \$220,000 is provided to the Ending Violence Association of B.C. for the Be More Than a Bystander campaign.
- The ministry continues to support coordinated responses to domestic violence, including Domestic Violence Units (operational in nine communities) and Interagency Case Assessment Teams (60 fully operational).
 - In Spring 2020, \$430,000 was awarded to the Ending Violence Association of B.C. to support local agencies that respond to referrals of suspected highest risk cases of domestic violence with a goal of increasing safety over a four year period.
- The ministry is also supporting the delivery of domestic violence prevention/intervention programming to perpetrators prior to the charge, conviction or sentencing stage of the criminal justice process.
- In March 2022, the ministry awarded 12 one-time grants totalling \$351,712 through the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program to community organizations to deliver Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention Programming.

Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation

- Government takes its commitment to combating human trafficking seriously and recognizes that it has a devastating impact on its victims.
- B.C. is engaged in actions to combat human trafficking, including those that support the availability of training and education, foster community-led responses, promote knowledge exchange and collaboration at the local and national level, and support the availability of support services to trafficked persons across the province (e.g., funding a network of over 400 victim service and violence against women programs, all of which support trafficked persons).
- In 2021/22, approximately \$450,000 was awarded through the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program to projects focused on human trafficking, sexual exploitation and sex worker safety, including culturally sensitive outreach services for high risk female youth and women (including transgender, non-binary and gender fluid individuals) throughout B.C. who have experienced trafficking or exploitation or who are engaged in the sex trade (\$3M has been provided since 2017/18).

Victim Services for Men

- The majority of programs and services for victims of crime in B.C. serve all victims of violence, including men and women.
- The ministry funds specific Violence Against Women programs in recognition of the fact that women continue to be disproportionately impacted by the most severe forms of domestic violence, including homicides. For this reason, our Stopping the Violence Counselling Programs and Outreach, as well as multicultural outreach services, exclusively serve women.

Gender-Based Violence National Action Plan

- B.C. is engaging with Federal/Provincial/Territorial partners on the development of a National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence being led by Women and Gender Equality Canada.
- Federal/Provincial/Territorial ministers responsible for the Status of Women endorsed the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministerial Joint Declaration for a Canada Free of Gender-Based Violence in January 2021; the National Action Plan will ultimately be presented for endorsement by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women.
- As set out in the Declaration, the National Action Plan will include the following five pillars: Prevention; Support for survivors and their families; Promotion of responsive legal and justice systems; Support for Indigenous-led approaches and informed responses; and Social infrastructure and enabling environment.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Restorative Justice

Suggested Response:

- Our government is committed to enhancing the use of restorative justice in the province using a strategic, integrated, cross-sector approach.
- To meet this commitment, we continue to promote restorative justice collaboration and dialogue across the province and continue to identify opportunities to enhance its use, including through the provision of funding to the Restorative Justice Association of BC in 2021/22 to implement the province's first ever restorative justice symposium in late 2022.
- We also continue to work with our Federal, Provincial, Territorial partners to learn best practices and align the province's work with other jurisdictions. The ministry will lead a provincial delegation of justice and public safety sector, and community-based restorative justice and Indigenous justice sector stakeholders to Halifax in October 2022 for a national collaborative learning symposium.
- The ministry also continues to increase its support for restorative justice programming through the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program. Since 2017, this ministry has provided approximately \$3.4 million to 125 community-based restorative justice projects to support work in the areas of capacity development, stakeholder engagement, awareness building and partnership development.
- The province currently supports community-based restorative justice through over 83 community-based programs that deliver restorative justice approaches, including 52 Community Accountability Programs and 31 Indigenous justice programs.

Background:

Enhancing Restorative Justice in B.C.

- The ministry has completed a number of activities in exploring options for enhancing the use restorative justice in B.C., including consultations with federal, provincial and territorial partners and with key partners from the restorative justice and Indigenous Justice Program communities in B.C.
- Our engagement with key stakeholders to date has helped inform strategic investments made by this ministry, including approximately \$415,000 in 2021/22 for projects that support capacity development and the evaluation of restorative justice programming:
 - \$150,000 in funding to the Restorative Justice Association of BC to support the development of a foundational training program for community-based restorative justice programs across the province.

- \$40,000 to the Restorative Justice Association of BC to support implementation of the first provincial restorative justice symposium for B.C.
- \$40,000 to the Restorative Justice Association of BC to strengthen its capacity to support members and engage local, regional, and provincial partners in the delivery of restorative justice services across B.C.
- \$74,000 in funding to support the evaluation of the Victoria Restorative Justice Society, one of the province's larger, high functioning community-based restorative justice programs.
- \$60,000 in funding to support the Victoria Restorative Justice Society in developing its capacity to provide safe, effective, victim-centered, and trauma-informed casework services in serious and complex harms/offences.
- \$20,000 to Simon Fraser University to support the implementation of a Community Accountability Program evaluation project.
- \$30,000 to support the Indigenous Justice Association's work in developing capacity and partnership building to help meet the needs of its members organisations.

Progress on increased use of Restorative Justice in B.C.

- It will take time for recent investments to be reflected in an increase in the use of restorative justice in the province.
- Historic underfunding of restorative justice in B.C. has limited the capacity of community-based restorative justice programs to deliver services partly given to an over-reliance on volunteers. It will take time to build the necessary capacity and build awareness of the benefits of restorative justice, which over time will lead to a noticeable increase in the use of restorative justice across the province.

Community Accountability Programs

- The ministry currently supports community-based, volunteer-driven restorative justice programs through the Community Accountability Program. There are currently 52 Community Accountability Programs which accept over 1,000 referrals annually.
- These programs are eligible for annual funding of up to \$4,000 to support volunteer training and administrative expenses, for a total funding amount of approximately \$202,000 provided in 2022/2023. The programs have various capacity levels with some programs using municipal funding to provide more complex and extensive restorative justice services.
- The programs may also apply through the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation Grant Program for up to \$40,000 in one-time funding for proposals that support or enhance current restorative justice program delivery. Funding can be used for

projects that support capacity development, participant supports including supports that prevent victim re-traumatization, awareness building, partnership development, and service delivery.

Indigenous Justice Programs

- The Indigenous Justice Program is a cost-shared program that is jointly supported by Justice Canada and the Province. The program provides funding to 26 Indigenous communities in B.C. to deliver culture-based justice services. In 2020-2021 the Province contributed \$1.43 million to the federal/provincial cost-shared initiative.
- BC Corrections funds an additional five Indigenous justice programs (\$300,000), and in collaboration with the Ministry of Children and Family Development, works with other Indigenous communities to support the development of community justice plans and programs where justice programming is not currently provided.

Ministry of Children and Family Development – Youth Focussed Restorative Justice

- The Ministry of Children and Family Development provides restorative justice services across 13 Service Delivery Areas as part of the formal youth justice system in B.C. to ensure opportunities for healing and accountability for youth, victims, and communities.
- This ministry has long term restorative justice enhancements planned to support the provision of earlier interventions in an effort to better address the over representation of Indigenous youth involved in youth justice and to improve overall outcomes for all youth, victims, and communities impacted by the harm caused by crime. Enhancements planned include core training on restorative justice for all youth justice staff and support for the increased use of restorative justice approaches throughout community youth justice, within youth custody, and in collaboration with youth forensic psychiatric services

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and Two-Spirited + Path Forward

Suggested Response:

- Our government recognizes the disproportionate levels of violence that Indigenous women, girls and two-spirit plus people face in the province, and we are dedicated to ensuring they have the services and supports they need to help prevent violence and to heal from its devastating impacts.
- That is why we made the foundational investment of \$5.5 million dollars in 2021/22, \$5.34 million of which will establish the new Indigenous-led Path Forward Community Fund, another key step towards enduring reconciliation and gender equity.
- The fund actions the number one priority identified by Indigenous communities and individuals on the path forward to end violence against Indigenous women – the need for Indigenous-led safety planning and capacity building so that communities can create and implement their own culturally safe approaches and solutions to violence.
- The fund is an important response to the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Women and Girls, and a cornerstone of the Path Forward, B.C.'s plan to end violence against Indigenous women, girls and two-spirit plus people.
- The BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres will administer the fund and provide grants to support increased safety planning capacity for Indigenous communities, based on their self-determined priorities.
- The BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres will work to operationalize the fund throughout 2022.

Background:

- The \$5.34 million fund is an initial investment that builds on other government commitments to end gender-based violence, including:
 - \$22 million in Budget 2022 for ongoing funding to support sexual assault centres.
 - \$20 million from 2020/21 to 2021/22 to the Ending Violence Association of BC to enhance the Emergency Sexual Assault Services grant program supporting the delivery of co-ordinated, community-based emergency sexual assault response services throughout B.C.

- More than 40% of the grant is allocated to Indigenous service providers in recognition of the substantial need for locally relevant and culturally safe supports for survivors in Indigenous communities in B.C.
- Developing a Provincial Gender-Based Violence Action Plan, which will include the development of a Provincial Sexual Assault Policy.
- Approximately \$660,000 in community grants through the Civil Forfeiture Crime Prevention and Remediation grant program Indigenous Healing stream, supporting 23 projects.
- The fund will be evaluated to provide a foundation for needs-based, evidence-informed decision-making on future investments in this area.

The BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres

- A public call for applications was open December 3, 2021 to February 1, 2022 seeking an Indigenous organization to develop and operate the fund. A webinar was held on December 29, 2021 to support applicants. The Province established a review panel that included Indigenous women who are external-to-government. Best efforts were made for the Indigenous panel members to represent geographic and Indigenous diversity and be responsive to distinction-based approaches that reflect the unique interests, priorities and circumstances of Indigenous peoples in B.C.
- The association is the umbrella organization for 25 Friendship Centres throughout B.C. and has a 50-year track record of supporting urban Indigenous communities. The association is accessible to diverse populations, and has the required community connections, geographical reach and understanding of the causes of violence against women, girls and 2SLGBTQ+ people.
- The association will work to establish a distinctions-based advisory committee that reflects regional representation, on and off reserve Indigenous members, differently-abled community members, 2SLGBTQIA+ communities, Elders and youth, First Nations, Inuit, Metis, and non-status communities. This committee will provide advice on the selection criteria and allocation of the fund.
- The association must disperse at least \$4.626 million as grants.
 - The association may allocate up to \$514,000 (10%) towards the costs incurred in administering these grants.
 - The remaining \$200,000 must be allocated towards an independent contractor who will work with the association and the ministry to develop a framework and evaluate the implementation and early outcomes of the fund.

- Consistent with the government’s collaboration with Indigenous peoples to advance self-determination, Indigenous peoples and priorities are driving the fund. The association will independently further develop and implement the program, including the application process and grant distribution, with the ministry acting in a supportive role.
- The association and the ministry will collaborate to create an evaluation approach for the program; employing an independent evaluator to implement it.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

**BC Coroners Service
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Estimate Notes

1. Residential School Sites – BC Coroners Service Involvement
2. Coroner Attendance at Deaths in the Community
3. Timelines for Coroners' Investigations
4. Illicit Drug Crisis – BC Coroners Service Response
5. Service Delivery Model Transition for BC Coroners Service

2022 ESTIMATES NOTE

Residential School Sites – BC Coroners Service Involvement

Suggested Response:

- On May 27, 2021, the BC Coroners Service was advised by the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc (*ta-kum-loops te sheh-kwep-em*) that preliminary review with ground positioning radar indicated that there were buried remains on the grounds of the former Kamloops Indian Residential School.
- At that time, the Coroners Service began gathering information, working collaboratively with the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc, the RCMP, the First Nations Health Authority and others to determine the Service's role in this sensitive work.
- In January 2022, the Williams Lake First Nation announced that it had made similar findings at the site of the former St. Joseph's Mission Residential School.
- The Coroners Service has offered the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc all available assistance within its mandate.
- While the Williams Lake First Nation has yet to engage with the Coroners Service, the Service stands ready to assist within its mandate at such a time that assistance is requested.

Background:

- On May 27, RCMP contacted the BC Coroners Service's Interior Regional Office at the behest of the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc after they reported that ground positioning radar indicated the presence of human remains on land near the former Kamloops Indian Residential School.
- That afternoon the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc released a media advisory indicating that, "with the help of a ground penetrating radar specialist, the stark truth of the preliminary findings came to light – the confirmation of the remains of 215 children who were students of the Kamloops Indian Residential School."
- The discovery has become national and international news.
- The ground penetrating radar consultant is expected to issue a report on their findings in mid-June and the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc have advised that they will share the results with the Coroners Service and others after they have reviewed the report and consulted in

their community.

- The Coroners Service has offered its assistance to the First Nation within its mandate.

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2022 ESTIMATES NOTE

Coroner Attendance at
Deaths in the Community

Suggested Response:

- The BC Coroners Service is responsible for investigating and determining the circumstances of all unnatural, sudden and unexpected, unexplained or unattended deaths in the province.
- Coroners are expected to make every effort to attend scenes of deaths that occur in the community where preliminary information indicates the death is likely the result of non-natural causes, is clearly a reportable death under the *Coroners Act*, or where a cause of death is not apparent.
- Deaths that do not meet the reporting requirements of the *Coroners Act* do not require investigation by a coroner and coroners are not expected to attend these death locations. Non-reportable deaths include natural deaths due to known illness or disease.
- When a non-reportable death occurs in the community, families can make arrangements with the funeral provider of their choice for transfer of the deceased person to a funeral home.

Background:

- In Spring 2021, there were some questions raised about coroner attendance at deaths in the Cariboo and Interior regions.
- Statistics from the regions show a drop in scene attendance in 2020 for natural deaths, which is also reflected provincewide. That decline continued in 2021.

	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Cariboo	Interior	BC									
S.15	64.1%	32.4%	39.8%	68.3%	27.8%	38.0%	30.0%	12.8%	20.6%	26.6%	9.8%	15.3%
S.16	80.8%	73.1%	62.1%	82.8%	71.1%	69.6%	88.9%	65.7%	66.8%	74.4%	59.2%	56.9%
Total	70.9%	50.7%	51.7%	74.3%	45.3%	52.3%	53.7%	37.0%	42.1%	48.9%	35.7%	37.5%

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2022 ESTIMATES NOTE

Timelines for Coroners' Investigations

Suggested Response:

- Almost 14,000 deaths were reported to the BC Coroners Service in 2021, and about 7,440 were deemed reportable deaths and investigated as per the *Coroners Act*.
- This represents a 30% increase in reportable deaths from 2020 and includes deaths related to the heat dome and the drug toxicity public health emergency.
- A coroner's investigation routinely includes scene attendance, examination of the deceased, and gathering information and history from family, friends and relevant medical or nurse practitioners.
- Toxicology testing and/or autopsy are often necessary.
- The timeliness of Coroner's Reports is impacted by many factors including: post mortem reports, external expert analyses, other agency investigations (e.g. WorkSafeBC, Transportation Safety Board, police), criminal proceedings, and the coroner's own caseload.
- Coroners recognize that providing information to next of kin is a key responsibility and endeavour to provide information in as timely a manner as possible, even if a Coroner's Report will be not available for several months.
- New resources and a redistribution of responsibilities is expected to result in more timely information to families in the near future.

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2022 ESTIMATES NOTE

Illicit Drug Crisis - BC Coroners Service Response

Suggested Response:

- The BC Coroners Service investigates all suspected drug toxicity deaths and undertakes toxicology testing routinely in these investigations.
- The Coroners Service provides monthly statistical updates on all suspected illicit drug toxicity deaths in the province and is the only jurisdiction in Canada providing these timely detailed updates.
- The Coroners Service collaborates with several stakeholders and working groups, provincially and nationally, to share information and data to inform death prevention efforts across B.C. and across Canada, including the BC Centre for Disease Control and the Public Health Agency of Canada.
- Through the BC Coroners Service, the ministry supports these partnerships with timely, accurate data to inform new strategies to try to reduce the number of drug toxicity deaths.
- A recent Death Review Panel directed by the chief coroner reviewed 6,007 deaths due to illicit drug toxicity between January 1, 2016, and July 31, 2017. The panel made three broad recommendations to a number of oversight entities to support the prevention of future deaths.

Background:

- Deaths due to illicit drug toxicity have increased steadily over the past 10 years, with a record 2,232 deaths in 2021. Illicit fentanyl continues to be detected in more than 80% of deaths.
- There have been no deaths at supervised consumption or drug overdose prevention sites.
- There is no evidence that prescribed safer supply is playing a role in the toxic drug crisis.

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2022 ESTIMATES NOTE

Service Delivery Model Transition for BC Coroners Service

Suggested Response:

- The BC Coroners Service is continuing its transition to a functional service delivery model. The mandate and responsibilities of the organization have not changed.
- The previous geographically based service delivery model was established long before the arrival of modern telecommunication and digital communication tools.
- Coroners are now assigned to provincial units rather than regions and will receive focused training designed to increase their skills and knowledge within their unit.
- A functional model will allow the Coroners Service to be more responsive to public expectations, assist with increasing caseloads, and will reduce many of the inefficiencies and inconsistencies of the historic model.
- The Coroners Service is utilizing a phased approach to support its employees in the transition and to minimize disruption to the services it provides to the people of B.C.

Background:

- Historically, coroners across the province investigated each death reported to them to conclusion in a geographical area regardless of their experience or expertise.
- A functional model is based on type of investigation, which allows dedicated investigating coroners assigned as subject matter experts, which can lead to improved investigations, enhanced subject-matter expertise, improved recommendations and better relationships with stakeholders.
- As and when required coroners appointed under Section 55 of the *Coroners Act* have previously voiced concerns over potential loss of work due to the proposed transition to a functional model, however, s. 55 coroners will continue to provide community response to scenes of death within their assigned geographical location.
- Section 55 coroners will continue to be assigned to the Operational Support Team as needed where they will complete investigations to conclusion with a Coroner's Report and can preside over inquests where their expertise permits.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

**RoadSafetyBC
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Estimate Notes

1. Distracted Driving
2. Uncategorized Motor Assisted Devices

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Distracted Driving

Suggested Response:

- Distracted driving and inattention are serious, high-risk behaviours and remain a factor in nearly 30% of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in our province and nearly 40% of crashes causing injury.
- That is why we acted three years ago to strengthen distracted driving penalties.
- Drivers with multiple distracted driving offences now face added and higher penalties, over and above their regular insurance premiums.
 - A driver with two distracted driving tickets in a three-year period could pay as much as \$2,000. This is \$740 more than under the previous penalty structure.
 - Drivers with more than two tickets in one year could receive a prohibition of up to 12 months.
 - New drivers have stricter rules for distracted driving. One distracted driving ticket could receive a prohibition between one to six months.

Consideration of Tougher Penalties:

- I am aware that many people are concerned that drivers are not changing their driving behaviour but since 2017 we have significantly toughened the penalties for distracted driving, and we believe our approach is working based on the following metrics:
 - The overall number of distracted driving tickets issued by police has decreased from 38,695 in 2017 to 21,781 in 2021.
 - Recidivism (measured in the number of drivers who have received two or more tickets for distracted driving in a three year period) decreased from 15,420 between 2014 to 2017 to 5,243 between 2018 to 2021.
- We will continue to monitor these approaches and explore opportunities to eliminate distracted driving.

Enforcement and Clarity of the Law:

- Regulations under the *Motor Vehicle Act* clearly state that “an electronic device must be installed so that it is securely fixed to the motor vehicle.” We also continue to analyze our legislation for further clarification opportunities.
- My advice to drivers is to follow the law by having their electronic device affixed to the vehicle and programmed for voice-activated or one-touch use.

- Under no circumstances can Graduated Driver Licensing Program drivers use an electronic device, even if the phone is properly mounted.
- Police officers make enforcement decisions case by case at their discretion, but certainly people who feel they are innocent can fight a ticket if they wish.
- We continue to monitor court decisions related to distracted driving tickets to determine any impacts on the current legislation.

Background:

- As noted in the *Motor Vehicle Related Crashes, Injuries and Fatalities 10-year Statistics for British Columbia, 2011-2020*, distraction/inattention is one of the top three contributing factors to fatal motor vehicle crashes.
- In 2020 distracted driving/inattention was identified as a contributing factor in 72 of the 249 fatal crashes, in 2019 it was a factor in 75 of the 269 fatal crashes, and in 2018 it was a factor in 76 of the 298 fatal crashes recorded in *Motor Vehicle Related Crashes, Injuries and Fatalities 10-year Statistics for British Columbia, 2011-2020*.
- Distracted driving relates to drivers caught using a hand-held electronic device while behind the wheel. In other instances of distraction or inattention, police may issue violation tickets for those offences, such as driving without due care and attention.
- In B.C., distracted drivers face a ticket, four penalty points and a Driver Penalty Point Premium.
- Since distracted driving is now considered a high-risk driving offence, repeat offenders with two or more offences in a one-year period will have their driving record subject to an automatic review, which could result in a three- to 12-month driving prohibition.
- In B.C., penalty points remain on a person's driving record for five years and can result in further penalties, including driving prohibitions.
- From 2014 to 2021, 31,620 B.C. drivers were issued two or more distracted driving violations.
- Distracted driving and inattention are contributing factors in an average of 75 motor vehicle crashes each year (based on the 2014-20 period).
- Talking while driving increases the crash risk by three or four times. For texting it is by 23 times.

- In 2019 there were 34,670 distracted driving tickets issued, below the five year average of 42,000.
 - The lower number of tickets issued in 2020 (24,000) and 2021 (26,000) were likely attributable to COVID-19.
- Distracted driving violation disputes grew from approximately 5,000 in 2014 to 9,000 in 2019. Disputes declined in 2020 and 2021, likely because of decreased driving activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Uncategorized Motor Assisted Devices

Suggested Response:

- New and emerging technology has increased the diversity of the modes of personal transportation.
- As a result of the 2021 B.C. Court of Appeal decision (*R v. Ghadban*) the Motorino XMr no longer qualifies as a motor assisted cycle and is therefore illegal to operate them on public roads and highways.
- In addition, there are some electric motorized devices that as a result of this judgement police consider to no longer qualify as a motor assisted cycle and therefore become uncategorized devices illegal to use for transportation.
- People who use these types of devices on public roadways or sidewalks risk penalties under the *Motor Vehicle Act*.
- To qualify as a motor assisted cycle, a device must comply with all requirements outlined in the *Motor Assisted Cycle Regulation*. Motor assisted cycle regulatory provisions include requirements related to motors, wheels, motor shut-off conditions, generators, brake performance measurement, drive and equipment securement, and electric terminals.
- Devices with pedals, that cannot operate when the motor is engaged, or devices without operable pedals do not qualify as a motor assisted cycle.
- We acknowledge that the technological and legal landscape around these modes of transportation is constantly evolving and are committed to developing new categories inclusive of devices such as the Motorino XMr.

Insurance for uncategorized motor assisted devices that fall outside the definition of a motor assisted cycle

- ICBC can only sell insurance for vehicles, including motorcycles and limited speed motorcycles, that meet provincial and federal classifications and associated standards.

Background:

- The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General are working together to revise the *Motor Assisted Cycle Regulation* to ensure it is consistent with the ruling in *Ghadban*.

- After clarifying motor assisted cycle regulations and to provide improved clarity for the public, responsibility for motor assisted cycle regulations will pass from the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General to the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure.
- In British Columbia, low-powered vehicles such as ebikes, mopeds, and scooters have different operating rules and requirements under the *Motor Vehicle Act*.
- A motor assisted cycle, or ebike, is a two- or three-wheeled cycle with a seat, pedals, and an electric motor(s) up to 500 watts. Motor assisted cycles are limited to a maximum speed of 32 km/h and do not require the operator to have a driver’s licence or insurance.
- As the Province embarks on the process of reviewing the current legislative, regulatory, and policy framework governing motor assisted cycles we will engage stakeholders in that discussion.
- Additional policy work is required to establish a regulatory framework for motorized devices that are not motor assisted cycles, such as the Motorino XMr or similar devices.
Advice/Recommendations

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**Gaming Issues
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1. Gaming Control Act Amendments
2. German Recommendations – Implementation Update and Cullen Commission

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Gaming Control Act Amendments

Suggested Response:

- Government is proposing significant amendments to the *Gaming Control Act* to strengthen and modernize the regulatory framework for gambling in B.C.
- To address concerns raised by Dr. Peter German's first Dirty Money report, we are pursuing legislative changes to:
 - Provide the gambling regulator with the mandate, authority, and independence to determine regulatory requirements for B.C.'s gambling industry and the authority to enforce compliance for all industry participants, including the BC Lottery Corporation. Government will also transition the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch to the Independent Gambling Control Office, which will focus exclusively on regulatory policy matters related to gambling and horse racing.
 - Establish a standards-based regulatory approach that clearly outlines the regulator's authority to set requirements on topics such as prevention of criminal activity, security and surveillance, and responsible gambling.
 - Create provisions to safeguard B.C.'s gambling facilities from being used to launder the proceeds of crime by establishing source of funds requirements in legislation. BC Lottery Corporation and service providers will be required to refuse large transactions from patrons who do not provide a source of funds declaration.
 - Modernize the Act by streamlining, clarifying, and updating provisions to account for current and future developments such as online gambling, modern gambling facilities, and evolving technology.
- The new *Gaming Control Act* will address 10 remaining recommendations from the German Report.
- We plan to introduce new gaming legislation in fall 2022 to allow us to consider any recommendations on gaming regulation that may be made by the Cullen Commission of Inquiry. The commission is expected to deliver its final report by May 20, 2022.

Background:

Gaming Control Act Reform

- In his first Dirty Money report, Dr. Peter German recommended creating an independent gambling regulator, clarifying the roles and responsibilities between the regulator and the

BC Lottery Corporation, establishing a standards-based regulatory model and making money laundering the responsibility of the regulator.

- The *Gaming Control Act* has not been substantially amended since it came into force in 2002. The proposed changes will streamline the Act and modernize it to be more in line with other B.C. statutes.
- In December 2019, government announced its intent to establish the Independent Gaming Control Office and introduce amendments to the *Gaming Control Act* in Spring 2021.
- In July 2020, Cabinet approved the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch’s Request for Legislation for proposed amendments to the *Gaming Control Act*, noting that the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch should return to Cabinet if any related recommendations made by the Cullen Commission of Inquiry into money laundering were not addressed by the amendments.

Cabinet Confidences

-
- The mandate of the Cullen Commission of Inquiry includes examining money laundering in the gaming industry and making recommendations on gaming regulation, which may impact legislation. Government has extended the timeline for the Commission’s final report to May 20, 2022.
- Government has therefore amended the timeline for introduction of the new Act to fall 2022 to allow an opportunity to consider recommendations from the commission.
- The Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch is also undertaking a full review of the *Gaming Control Regulation* to modernize the Regulation and ensure it supports the new legislation. In 2022/23, the branch will undertake stakeholder and indigenous nations consultations on amendments to the *Gaming Control Regulation*.

Finances

- The Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch is a branch of government with a fiscal 2022/23 budget allocation of \$19.563 million.
- As the branch transitions to the Independent Gambling Control Office and new regulatory model in 2022/23, additional resources and expertise are being explored to support its renewed mandate and additional functions, including new communications and risk management roles.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

German Recommendations – Implementation Update and Cullen Commission

Suggested Response:

- Preventing money laundering in B.C.'s gambling industry continues to be a priority for government.
- The Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch, the BC Lottery Corporation and the Joint Illegal Gaming Investigation Team have established the Gaming Integrity Group to review and respond to suspicious transactions in casinos, including placing patrons on cash conditions, banning patrons, and initiating investigations as appropriate.
- The branch and the investigation team have established the Gaming Intelligence Investigative Unit, which produces intelligence reports for the branch and law enforcement about changing money laundering risks. This work supports effective allocation of resources and prioritization of investigations. Nine branch staff who are investigators and intelligence analysts are co-located with the investigation team as part of Gaming Intelligence Investigative Unit.
- Since casinos reopened in July 2021, the branch's Enforcement Division continues to provide a regulator presence in casinos to respond in real-time to high-risk incidents. Twelve investigators provide coverage seven days per week for 14 hours per day at the five largest Lower Mainland casinos. Investigators are available after hours through a dedicated email address.
- Government has addressed 38 of Dr. German's 48 recommendations for the gambling sector. The remaining ten recommendations will be addressed through amendments to the *Gaming Control Act*, which are anticipated in fall 2022. The amendments will strengthen the regulator's role in setting requirements for the gambling industry and establish a statutory requirement for source of funds declarations.
- Government participated in the Cullen Commission of Inquiry, which is looking at the full scope of money laundering in B.C. I look forward to reviewing the findings and recommendations of the commission when we receive the final report in June 2022.

Background:

- Source of funds declarations for cash transactions of \$10,000 or more in a 24-hour period continue to reduce the amount of unsourced cash entering casinos.

- The number of Suspicious Transaction Reports remains low in gaming facilities and online. In July 2021, gaming facilities reopened following a 16-month closure due to COVID-19. Between July 2021 and March 2022, there were 199 reports with a value of \$2.134M in land-based facilities.
- During casino closures, BC Lottery Corporation reported a substantial increase in online gambling on PlayNow.com. The majority of reports on PlayNow.com relate to possible fraudulent activity that is reported to FINTRAC because fraud is a money laundering indicator.
- The Corporation reported 283 PlayNow.com-related Suspicious Transaction Reports in FY 2021/22 with a total value of approximately \$1.91M; in FY 2020/21 there were 150 reports with a value of approximately \$812,000.

GPEB's Money Laundering Response

- The branch participates in collaborative groups to address money laundering. In addition to the Gaming Integrity Group and the Gaming Intelligence Investigative Unit, the corporation and the branch's Anti-Money Laundering Risk Management Committee monitors evolving money laundering trends to collaborate and coordinate policy responses.
- In 2020/21, the branch became a principal partner in the Counter Illicit Finance Alliance of British Columbia, which is an information sharing partnership between public and private organizations to combat money laundering and other financial crime.

German Report Recommendations

- Proposed amendments will address 10 of the remaining German Report recommendations and support anti-money laundering in gaming facilities by creating:
 - A statutory requirement for the BC Lottery Corporation, gaming services providers, and gaming workers to refuse large transactions from patrons who do not meet source of funds requirements set by the general manager. Non-compliance could result in penalties.
 - An offence for patrons to provide false information or fraudulent documentation as part of the source of funds declaration.
 - Authority for the general manager to set standards and requirements for the corporation and service providers to prevent criminal activity in gaming facilities, including money laundering, proceeds of crime, and fraud.

Cullen Commission

- The Cullen Commission is looking at the full scope of money laundering in B.C., including real estate, gambling, luxury goods, financial institutions, and the corporate and professional sectors. The branch engaged extensively in the commission through the

provision of historical documents, participation through testimony and affidavits, and the production of various supporting materials.

- The branch is working with partners through the Anti-Money Laundering Deputy Minister's Committee to prepare for the review and response to the final report of the Cullen Commission of Inquiry.

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**Cannabis Issues
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1. Cannabis: Section 119 Indigenous Cannabis Agreements

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Cannabis: Section 119 Indigenous Cannabis Agreements

Suggested Response:

- Section 119 of the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act* (CCLA) authorizes the Province to enter into agreements with Indigenous Nations with respect to cannabis. It provides a mechanism for meaningful government-to-government dialogue and supports collaboration that allows for both governments to achieve individual and shared goals.
- Section 119 agreements enable specific variations from the province-wide cannabis framework, while maintaining alignment with the broader provincial regulatory regime. This is a valuable tool to address nations' interests regarding cannabis and increases Indigenous participation in the regulated cannabis market.
- To date, the Province has successfully negotiated four agreements, is actively negotiating with six nations, and is in discussions with 10 additional Indigenous nations that have expressed an interest in section 119 agreements.
- The B.C. Cannabis Secretariat continues to demonstrate support for Indigenous participation in the regulated cannabis market, not only by implementing section 119 agreements, but also through continued participation on the B.C. - First Nations Leadership Council Working Group on Cannabis, and by providing ongoing communication to all B.C. Indigenous Nations as cannabis policy evolves.

Background:

- Section 119 of the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act* (CCLA) authorizes the Province to enter into agreements with Indigenous Nations with respect to cannabis. It provides a mechanism for meaningful government-to-government dialogue and supports collaboration that allows for both governments to achieve individual and shared goals.
- Innovative agreements like this show how the Province and Indigenous Nations are working together to implement a path forward that supports co-operative approaches that align our objectives, and ultimately results in stable conditions that support industry growth.
- The Province is in various stages of negotiation and discussions with many Indigenous Nations.

- To date, the Province has entered into four government-to-government agreements with:
 - Williams Lake First Nation;
 - Cowichan Tribes;
 - Snuneymuxw (Snoo-NAI-muk) First Nation; and
 - Lhtako Dene (lah-ta-ko- den-ay) Nation.
- These agreements support First Nation interests by enabling some variations from the province-wide cannabis framework. For example, they allow for First Nations to operate simultaneously in cannabis production, processing, and retail.
- More broadly, B.C.’s cannabis priorities include increasing legal market competitiveness and supporting Indigenous and small-scale participation in the emerging cannabis market. Some of the opportunities for Indigenous and small-scale operations will include the launch of farm-gate licenses and the direct delivery program, expected by fall 2022.
- B.C. is working to support Indigenous participation by:
 - Negotiating government-to-government s.119 agreements with First Nations to address their interests regarding cannabis including vertical integration, limited tied house exemptions, and early access to farm-gate licenses.
 - Continued collaboration with the B.C. - First Nations Leadership Council Working Group on Cannabis;
 - The launch of the Indigenous Cannabis Product program, in January 2022; and
 - Launching an engagement process, in fall 2022, to advance a collaborative approach to cannabis-related governance and jurisdiction between First Nations and the Province, as committed to in the March 2022 Declaration Act Action Plan.

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**Emergency Management BC
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26. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act – EMBC’s Implementation
27. Atmospheric River – Timelines
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29. Extreme Heat Preparedness Initiatives
30. Status of Emergency Support Services and Response Claims Payments

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Budget Changes 2022/23 - EMBC

Suggested Response:

Operating Budget:

- EMBC's base budget increases for 2022/23 by approximately \$13.7 million over the prior year. This includes new funding of \$6.8 million to increase provincial capacity to prepare and respond to climate-related events, ensure communities are supported during and after events, improve the public alerting system, and to help support communities with emergency preparedness.
- This ongoing funding was complemented by \$120 million provided in 2021/22 to support community emergency preparedness and mitigation which included:
 - \$110 million to sustain the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund; and
 - \$10 million provided to the First Nations Emergency Services Society to support Indigenous-led emergency management priorities.

Emergency Program Act Budget:

- The *Emergency Program Act* vote has increased by \$400 million to \$436.4 million for 2022/23 reflecting the anticipated costs associated with the recovery from the 2021 floods and wildfires. This will support ongoing disaster response and recovery activities such as debris removal and clean-up and support programs such as the Disaster Financial Assistance program which provides local governments, individuals, businesses, farms and charitable organizations with financial assistance to support recovery. This includes provision for costs associated with recent Disaster Financial Assistance changes.
- Budget 2022 also set aside \$1.1 billion in Contingencies funding over the fiscal plan period as a starting point to accommodate anticipated costs and additional supports for people, communities and businesses impacted by the 2021 floods.

Background:

- Operating budget increase of \$6.820 million:
 - Wildfire response and recovery (~45 FTEs - \$6.665 million for 2022/23 this grows to 65 FTEs by 2024/25);
 - Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy – Heat Response Framework (one FTE- \$0.112 million per year); and
 - Legal services \$0.043 million.

- Budget track also reflects previously approved increases of \$6.872 million:
 - Ongoing Ground Search and Rescue funding for 2022/23 onwards (Budget 2020 decision- \$6.211 million per year); and
 - Additional capacity for the Office of the Fire Commissioner (Budget 2021 decision- \$0.661 million per year building on the \$0.779 million increase provided for fiscal 2021/22- six FTEs).

- The *Emergency Program Act* vote increased to \$436.420 million to support flood and fire recovery costs.

Table 1: EMBC Budget per Resource Summary Table

Core Business Area	2021/22 Restated Estimates	2022/23 Estimates	2023/24 Plan	2024/25 Plan
<i>Operating Expenses (\$000's)</i>				
Emergency Management BC	\$30,899	\$44,591	\$44,467	\$45,360
Emergency Program Act	\$36,420	\$436,420	\$36,420	\$36,420
<i>Capital Expenditures (\$000's)</i>				
Emergency Management BC	\$550	\$1,209	\$47	\$93

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2021/22 ESTIMATES NOTE

Atmospheric River Costs and Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements

Suggested Response:

- In its December 2021 economic and fiscal update, the federal government signaled its commitment to provide \$5 billion of financial support through Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements and other mechanisms to contribute towards the significant response and recovery costs associated with flooding and other natural disasters which had impacted British Columbia in 2021.
- This includes provision to contribute towards costs associated with the 2021 flooding event which are estimated at over \$4 billion inclusive of response costs totaling approximately \$239 million as at fiscal year-end and recovery costs estimated at over \$3.7 billion over the next several years.
- This cost estimate will continue to be refined as community recovery plans are received and recovery work advances.
- Significant work to repair provincially owned infrastructure such as roads, bridges and other impacted facilities and debris removal from watercourses is underway, as are community led recovery efforts.
- Flood recovery support for communities, individuals, small businesses, farms and charitable organizations is delivered by the Province through provincially delivered programs such as Disaster Financial Assistance. These groups do not access Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements funding directly.
- The Province has requested an advance payment under Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements for the Atmospheric River event.

Background:

Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements

- Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements is a federal program designed to assist provinces with the costs of responding and recovering from a large-scale natural disaster which would otherwise place a significant burden on a provincial economy.

- The per capita funding formula results in a higher contribution from Canada, the greater the response and recovery costs. Costs exceeding \$85 million are shared 90% federal / 10% provincial.

BC DFAA Cost Sharing as of January 1, 2021

Expenditure	Cost Share	
	BC	Canada
First \$17M	100%	0%
Between \$17M and \$35M	50%	50%
Between \$35M and \$85M	25%	75%
Above \$85M	10%	90%

- The Province is responsible for the delivery of disaster assistance programs to support communities and individuals (i.e., Emergency Support Services, Disaster Financial Assistance, Agricultural Sector supports and other event specific initiatives). Local governments and individuals do not apply directly to the federal government to access Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements funding. Funding is received through provincially delivered programs such as Disaster Financial Assistance and other recovery programs.
- Advanced payments may be requested to accelerate financial support to the province. The Province has five years from the date of issuance of the federal Order-in-Council to submit its final claim for an event.
- The program provides for 15% provision for mitigative enhancements on infrastructure related expenditures. In addition to innovative recovery solutions.
- There were four events which were confirmed by Public Safety Canada for Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements cost-sharing in 2021 as detailed below (the authorizing federal Order-In-Councils were approved in March 2022):

Event Name	Actuals		Estimate	Total Estimated Event Cost	Advanced Payment Requested
	FY2021	FY2022	FY23 and beyond		
	(In Millions)				
2020 Spring Flood and Landslides	\$26	\$22	\$173	\$221	\$52
2021 Spring Flood and Landslides	-	\$30	\$1,083	\$1,113	\$484
2021 Wildfires	-	\$369	\$10	\$379	\$145
2021 November Rainstorm	-	\$239	\$3,695	\$3,934	\$1,758
Total	\$26	\$660	\$4,961	\$5,647	\$2,439

2022/23 Costs

- Costs do not need to be funded through the *Emergency Program Act* to be eligible for reimbursement through Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements.
- Highway reinstatement program costs associated with the recovery of the Coquihalla, Highway 1 and Highway 8 will be funded through the BC Transportation Financing Authority.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Disaster Financial Assistance
– Atmospheric River
Event – Ops Metrics

Suggested Response:

- Disaster Financial Assistance is a provincial program, administered by Emergency Management BC, to help individuals and local government bodies recover from uninsurable losses in a disaster.
- The 2021 Atmospheric River extreme weather event is the single largest event in the DFA program's history.
- On average, the program receives 450 applications per year across multiple events. We've now reached over 2,200 applications for the Atmospheric River event. With the recent amendments to the Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation, we are anticipating a small number of additional applications coming in to EMBC.

File Status	Number	Percentage
Currently open and under assessment	1,445	64%
Closed with payment (eligible)	307	14%
Closed without payment (ineligible or withdrawn)	334	15%
Transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries to be assessed under the 2021 Canada-British Columbia Flood Recovery Program for Food Security	167	7%
TOTAL	2,253	100%

- Of all currently open and under assessment files, 316 are awaiting additional information from the applicant or from another government body before processing/eligibility assessment can continue. This represents 22% of all files that are currently open and under assessment, or 14% of all total files.
- **Examples of reasons for outstanding information from the applicant or third party**
 - Need for supplementary documents from applicants – e.g. a residential tenant has photo ID that does not match the address of their residence; the tenant needs to instead provide a piece of mail to verify and an attestation form; missing a tenancy agreement, or tenancy agreement not signed, dated or containing correct address. For a homeowner application missing their record of insurance and delays in getting that from their insurance provider.

- Lack of clarity from the insurance company – e.g. the company says an applicant declined to buy insurance, but the applicant says they did not, and DFA needs a subsequent letter from the insurance company confirming if, how and when the applicant declined to buy the insurance.
- Covenants – e.g. an applicant has a covenant on the property requiring the homeowner to build the building a particular elevation in order to mitigate flood risk, so the field manager must contact the local government to check if the building was built in conformity with the covenant.
- **Examples of file complexity that takes more time for processing DFA application:**
 - Unclear ownership – e.g. an applicant’s driveway is damaged, but we need to establish who owns the driveway, which could involve analyzing a lease or easement agreement to determine if the applicant has the right or responsibility to repair.
 - Small business financial complexity – e.g. the program needs to verify documentation that a small business owner had the minimum amount of revenue to qualify, or needs to consider factors like whether the applicant is the day-to-day manager of the business.
 - Added due diligence situations – e.g. two applicants who are roommates have both claimed the same items and it is not clear who owned what, or whether the applicants are trying to “double dip”.
 - Geotechnical assessment – e.g. an evaluator makes a visit to look at damage to a home, but finds there is complexity such as land movement or slope failure that requires a professional opinion on safety of the property and/or on DFA-eligible damages to the home or property; the evaluator then needs to arrange for a geotech to attend the property. The geotech might need prior engineering reports to assess the cause of the situation or how best to fix it.
- There are a variety of reasons that an applicant may be found to be ineligible for DFA:
 - damages were not eligible (e.g. land erosion; pre-existing damage; damage to non-essential items; and damages valued at less than the \$1,000;
 - deductible are not eligible for DFA funding;
 - applicant has insurance sufficient to cover the damages;
 - the applicant declined to purchase insurance;
 - the home is not the applicant’s principal residence and/or the applicant is not eligible for the homeowner grant, in the case of homeowner applicant;

- Small businesses, farm owners, and charitable organizations must also meet eligibility criteria specific to their categories.
- To support the surge in applications due to the Atmospheric River event, we've implemented several operational improvements, including:
 - increased administrative and field staff and contractor support;
 - additional management staff to approve and process payments;
 - streamlined application adjudication;
 - evening and weekend application processing and field visits.
- A contractor has been retained and has recruited staff from across Canada (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta, and throughout BC) to obtain qualified people to augment the existing workforce.
- In November 2021, the contractor had approximately 7 FTES to support field review, and currently has approximately 30 FTES.
- And we've recently made regulation changes enabling up-front contributions toward public sector recovery projects, increased the Province's contribution toward recovery projects, and expanded eligibility to cover more people and small businesses.

If asked about specific DFA applications:

- While I can't speak to specific applications due to privacy, what I can say is that ongoing recovery work across the province has identified several areas where the existing rules and criteria for programs such as Disaster Financial Assistance are still leaving unmet needs.
- In addition to the previously-announced changes to the DFA program, staff continue to work on options for government's consideration around these issues.

Rental Housing (a small number of rental properties in Merritt have been identified as not meeting new income threshold)

- The new \$10,000 **gross** income threshold for small businesses was determined following cross jurisdictional analysis of post-disaster small business support and market rent analysis. The revised threshold also aligns with both the Federal Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement (DFAA) program and six other provinces in addition to providing support to a greater number of market rental providers.
- It's important to note that calculating gross income of the small business may include multiple revenue streams, including more than one rental property.

- Although landlords could apply under the homeowner category, there are also potential opportunities for landlords to apply under the small business category.

Background:**Private Sector – DFA applications**

As of May 24, 2022, 2,253 private sector applications have been received.

- Homeowners: 1,352 (or 60%)
 - Residential Tenants: 438 (or 19%)
 - Small Businesses: 272 (or 12%)
 - Charitable Organizations: 24 (or 1%)
- As of May 24, average payment per applicant category is as follows:
 - Homeowners: \$28,525
 - Residential Tenants: \$5,811
 - Small Businesses: \$5,663
 - Overall average: \$24,090
 - Farm owners (167, or 7%) are being assisted with their farm business-related damages through the Canada-BC 2021 Canada-British Columbia Flood Recovery Program for Food Security.
 - Applications have been received from every region of the province, with the largest number of applications received from the communities of Abbotsford (667); Merritt (478); Chilliwack (234); and Princeton (183).
 - It is currently taking approximately 16 weeks to handle an application from application date to closure. There are currently 1,445 open applications.

Public Sector (Indigenous communities, local governments, and other public sector applicants)

- To date, 50 public sector applicants applied in relation to the 2021 Atmospheric River DFA event from across the province.

- 2 of these applicants' files have been closed due to them not having any recovery costs to submit for.
- There are 23 Cost Recovery Plans (CRPs) received or created by EMBC.
- 19 projects have been approved in principle by EMBC for \$3.9M.
- EMBC has identified 289 projects so far and is assisting applicants in completing assessments and creating CRPs.
- 258 are projects pending approval
- There is an unknown number of projects that communities have yet to submit for consideration. As assessments continue, communities will add eligible projects to their CRPs.
- 10 projects have been identified as ineligible and closed.
- 2 projects have been withdrawn.
- 1 claim has been received and is under adjudication.

Program Changes

- EMBC has a number of operational, regulatory, and program policy changes underway to expedite application handling including:
 - Remote evaluation for tenant applications with claims under an estimated value of \$7,500.
 - Approximately tripling the number of staff processing and managing applications, and hiring contracted resources to assist in contacting applicants.
 - Changes to the Regulation to increase the number of small businesses eligible for assistance.
 - Replace the existing major source of income rule with a requirement that a small business must have between \$10,000 and \$2 million per year in gross revenue from the business.
- The following regulation changes are anticipated to drive public sector applicants to complete the recovery plans sooner to access funding:
 - Changes to the Regulation to provide greater financial support to public sector applicants.

- Regulation change from the current 80%/20% cost share to a per capita cost-share at 95%/5% with a 10% cap.
- Regulation change to allow for the DFA program to provide up to 50% of a project’s estimated costs upfront to public sector applicants.

Data highlights

- As of May 24, 310 payments have been issued for a total of more than \$7.7 million paid to applicants across BC.

Private Sector Table 1: Applications received in each EMBC service region (as of May 24, 2022)

Region	Total # of applications
Central	737
Northwest	1
Northeast	1
Southeast	20
Southwest	1,242
Vancouver Island	241
Uncategorized	11
Total	2,253

Private Sector Table 2: Applications in communities with at least five payments made or in progress (as of May 24, 2022)

Community	Total # of applications	Closed – transferred, ineligible or withdrawn	Paid or payment in process	Total value paid or in process
CENTRAL REGION				
Intergovernmental Communications	474	62	122	\$3,918,382
	182	30	52	\$1,126,704
Total paid or in progress for CTL*				\$5,468,506
SOUTHWEST REGION				
Abbotsford	667	176	104	\$3,158,738
Chilliwack Intergovernmental Communications	234	37	40	\$769,754
	22	5	7	\$55,997
	47	7	6	\$226,073
	56	29	9	\$210,355
	37	10	5	\$87,487
Total paid or in progress for SWE*				\$4,957,343
VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION				
Intergovernmental Communications	31	5	13	\$257,005
	32	8	5	\$61,857
	58	15	9	\$143,329
	10	1	5	\$53,430
Total paid or in progress for VIR*				\$648,282

*Total is for the whole region, including communities with less than five payments made or in progress that are not listed in this chart. This means there are payments included in the bottom line of each region, but which may be outside of the specific communities listed. As such, the total files across these regions may not add up to the sum outlined in earlier tables.

**To assist in protecting personal privacy, no information is provided in the private sector data Table 2 where fewer than five applications have been closed and paid or are in process.

Private Sector Table 3: Payment data by applicant category (as of May 24, 2022)

Category	Home Owner	Residential Tenant	Small Business	Charitable Organization	Farm Operation	Total (File #s only)
Total applications received	1,352	438	272	24	167	2253
Total paid and closed	250	55	2	0	N/A	307
Total value paid and closed	\$6,849,913	\$320,212	\$11,325	\$0	N/A	-
Average payment	\$27,399	\$5,822	\$5,663	N/A	N/A	-
Min. & max. payments to date	\$699 to \$268,902	\$920 to \$16,882	\$1,989 to \$9,336	N/A	N/A	-
						-
Total closed – not eligible or withdrawn	208	65	60	1	N/A	334
Open – in process	894	318	210	23	N/A	1445
Transferred to AFF*	-	-	-	-	167	167

*More than 160 applications for DFA were closed and transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries for support under the Canada-BC 2021 Canada-British Columbia Flood Recovery Program for Food Security. A significant portion of those files were in Abbotsford and Chilliwack. (Farmers have been transferred back to DFA for assistance in relation to their homes).

- The DFA program has 19 applications where the title to the home is in the name of a corporation. DFA program has received three evaluator's reports for such homes (i.e., the DFA-eligible damage to the home has already been assessed), and is working on issuing payments for these three. The rest of the 19 homes are still in various stages of application processing.

Public Sector Table 4: Cost Recovery Plan approvals by region (as of May 24, 2022)

Region	Total \$ of CRP approval (100%)
Central	\$3,045,580
Southwest	\$856,906
Vancouver Island	\$131,553
Total	\$3,754,575

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Supplementary Information on DFA EligibilityEligibility for Disaster Financial Assistance

- Each application category must meet certain DFA requirements to qualify.
 - For example, all applicants must have eligible damages under the Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation; they must have uninsurable losses; and they generally need to have not received a DFA payment twice previously.
- Each application category also has specific eligibility criteria.
 - As an example, homeowners and residential tenants may only apply in relation to their principal residence and must be able to demonstrate the address where the damages have occurred is their principal residence (e.g., homeowners must be eligible for a homeowner grant).
- The key stages of handling an application are to (1) confirm an applicant's basic eligibility, (2) refer the applicant's file to the provincially funded evaluator who prepares an estimate of damages recommended for payment under the DFA program (based on a site visit in most circumstances), and (3) make a determination on the application, issuing a payment assuming the applicant is confirmed to have eligible damages.

Claim amounts and eligible expenses

- The Regulation requires the payment of the least cost option out of:
 - The cost to repair the structure to the condition it was in immediately before the disaster;
 - The cost to rebuild the structure;
 - The cost to replace the structure;
 - The assessed value of the structure.
- The amount of assistance payable in respect of any private sector applicant's claim is 80% of the amount by which the amount of the accepted claim exceeds \$1,000, to a maximum payable under this Part for an accepted claim of \$300,000.
- The Regulation defines eligible expenses for each category of private-sector applicant, which are limited to what the Regulation defines as essential items. The amount compensated for damaged or destroyed contents is limited to the value of a basic model replacement of the damaged item.

Reasons why the limit to assistance is rarely reached

- Under the Regulation, the maximum amount of assistance that private-sector applications can receive per application is \$300,000.
- There are several factors that prevent applicants from reaching the limit to assistance:
 1. *Insurance payouts:*
 - DFA is not eligible for costs or expenses for which insurance was reasonably and readily available.
 - If a person has insurance relevant to their needs (i.e. overland flood insurance for overland flooding), the value of their insurance policy is deducted from their DFA payment.
 2. *Limits on eligible costs:*
 - DFA is not eligible for costs or expenses for which insurance was reasonably and readily available.
 - DFA only restores the essentials; it does not pay for non-essential rooms to be fully restored to their pre-event condition or for repairs or rebuilds that exceed prevailing building codes. It only pays for the cost to replace an item with a basic model of that item.
 - DFA does not pay for land loss or erosion, or any land-related restoration other than essential access.
 3. *Claim limit:*
 - For the private sector, DFA limits claims to 80% of eligible claims, less \$1,000. This means an applicant would need to incur \$376,250 in eligible costs before their claim is affected by the \$300,000 absolute limit.
 - The CDFAR requires that assistance be the lesser of various possible remedies, or the assessed value of a structure if the cost to repair the home exceeds its assessed value.

Surge staff resourcing

- The DFA program has increased its number of staff from 10 FTEs in November 2021 to 35 FTEs. Staff are working hard to adjudicate applications in a timely manner.
- Strategies to improve throughput for the DFA program include staff working overtime, engaging external consultants for temporary supplemental resources to augment existing workforce, and amending operational program policies to promote expedited file review.

- The DFA contractor (HCM Catastrophe Management) retained to complete field evaluations (e.g., property damage assessments) has also hired additional staff to help expedite the damage assessments.

Requesting additional information from applicants

- DFA Recovery Officers review file to ensure:
 - there is a complete set of documents needed to confirm that the applicant meets basic eligibility before the file gets assigned to the field manager for an assessment of the applicant's damages;
 - that nothing has come to light as a result of the documents gathered that suggests that the applicant is not eligible (e.g. reviews the insurance template to confirm that the applicant had no relevant insurance or confirm their insurance was insufficient to cover their losses).
- Additionally, the normal procedure is for a Recovery Officer to call the applicant to discuss the applicants damages. This ensures that the program has information about the damages, and is a final check against assigning ineligible applicants for a field review.
- Occasionally, applications require additional information. Common types of missing information that DFA staff need to request from applications include:
 - Insurance information
 - For small businesses, financial information on the business' income
 - For tenants, identification and/or residential tenancy agreement or substitute document confirming principal residency
- DFA staff proactively email or call applicants to tell them what the missing information they need to provide.
- We have onboarded contractors to assist in making sure applicants know what information they need to provide to advance their files, and to improve turn around of secondary requests for documents.
- If we do not receive a response to a minimum of one phone call and two email attempts to contact the applicant to seek the missing information, we will send a "30 day letter" informing the applicant of the information we are missing and that their application will be closed if they do not respond within 30 days.

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Canadian Red Cross and Donations Management

Suggested Response:

Canadian Red Cross

- The Canadian Red Cross provides critical emergency supports in both response and recovery.
- The Canadian Red Cross has been working in partnership with EMBC to provide financial assistance to eligible individuals and families who were evacuated from their primary homes.
- EMBC has provided significant flood and fire related donation matching contributions to the Canadian Red Cross in support of impacted British Columbians.
- EMBC is currently working with Federal and Canadian Red Cross counterparts to address opportunities to ensure the supports continue to meet the needs of those impacted by these emergencies.
- Through a case-management approach, the Canadian Red Cross provides individualized supports that can include housing repair and reconstruction support, access to mental health service in addition to interim housing and food supports.

Donations Management

- The Province was actively involved in donation management in 2021 due to widespread and intensive impacts of events and the generosity of British Columbians.
- While EMBC does not intend to continue that role of active donation management moving forward, staff will continue to work with communities and non-governmental organizations to highlight needs and available supports.
- Given the significant costs and logistical considerations associated with the management of physical donations, the Province will continue to remind British Columbians the most effective way to support people and communities impacted by emergency events is through direct financial donations.

Background:

- As of April 5, 2022, the Canadian Red Cross distributed \$5.5M to 4,100 households impacted by the fires and \$18.74M to 7,500 households impacted by the floods.

- As of April 5, 2022, over 225 households have connected with the Canadian Red Cross for case management support related to the fires and over 930 households have connected for support related to the floods.

Key Canadian Red Cross Recovery Programming from 2021/2022

- The Canadian Red Cross deployed liaisons to the Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre and to the Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centres in relief and recovery capacities, as well as to local Emergency Operations Centres of many affected communities, to support and contribute to the coordination efforts.
- As part of the personalized recovery supports available to individuals and families impacted by the fires and floods, the Canadian Red Cross continues to work directly with people to address their unique needs and help them navigate their recovery journeys.
 - This may include support for:
 - planning their return home;
 - identifying next steps and prioritizing actions;
 - understanding insurance and community resources;
 - assisting with forms and processes including obtaining documents and information from municipalities;
 - providing financial assistance to access mental health services;
 - offering emotional support; and
 - providing referrals and information.
- The Canadian Red Cross continues to provide financial support to eligible households who are unable to return home, through trained case managers, to help contribute to the cost of temporary accommodation and basic needs while they plan for medium and long-term housing.
 - People whose homes have been impacted by the events may also receive financial support to clean their home and property, assistance with expenses related to repairing or rebuilding their home, and assistance with moving expenses.

Donations Management

- The Province expended \$1 million the Adventist Development Relief Agency to collect, store, and distribute donated disaster supplies from the 2021 season. This included an inventory of items ranging from clothing to appliances. The Province also worked to coordinate the distribution of monetary donations and volunteer time.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Lytton Recovery

Suggested Response:

- The Lytton Creek fire caused catastrophic loss of public and private infrastructure for the community of Lytton, mass displacement of residents, and complete loss of public records. This combined with impacts from the atmospheric river event with environment and archaeological considerations has extended timelines for recovery.
- The Village of Lytton has taken positive steps forward with continued support from the Province, including:
 - Recent investment of \$18.4 million in funding to cover the costs of debris removal, archaeological monitoring, and soil remediation for municipal and all uninsured and underinsured properties in the Village.
 - In February 2022, more than \$8.3 million in funding to support ongoing Village operations and recovery.
 - In December 2021, a \$1 million grant for operational and economic development activities so that the Village of Lytton could continue to pay staff leading the wildfire recovery in the community.
 - An exclusive Recovery Team, including a dedicated Assistant Deputy Minister, working side-by-side with village leadership and staff.
- Additionally, Lytton First Nation has demonstrated tremendous leadership in seeking regional recovery solutions and providing support and guidance for archaeological considerations.
- Lytton First Nation has proceeded with the installation of interim housing for Nlaka'pamux members, as they were able to take advantage of an existing Indigenous Services Canada program to automatically replace every residence lost on an Indian Reserve, and they had areas on the reserve readily available and suitable for the installation of interim housing.
- With consistent EMBC resources and funding support, I am confident the Village of Lytton and Lytton First Nation will continue down the road to recovery.

Background:

- The Village of Lytton has a population of approximately 275 residents with an additional 4,500 people living in the surrounding rural area that rely on it as service hub.

- On June 30, 2021, a wildfire swept through the village and across Nlaka'pamux territory, prompting an immediate evacuation.
- Approximately 90% of the village was destroyed including the town hall, police station, ambulance station, public library, and other infrastructure, with some additional structures lost outside of the village.
- Many village residents remain evacuated, and many Nlaka'pamux members, including those from the adjacent Lytton First Nation, remain displaced.
- The Nlaka'pamux Nation is made up of sixteen Indigenous communities spanning the Fraser, Thompson, and Nicola Rivers region. The Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council is a governing entity which represents interests for four of those Nations: Boothroyd, Lytton, Oregon Jack Creek, and Skuppah.
- On July 11, 2021, B.C. and Canada respectively wrote letters of commitment to Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council outlining commitments regarding fire recovery and rail safety, including the establishment of an Implementation Coordination Task Force, to develop and implement work plans for those letters of commitment.
- The Province has an ongoing agreement with the Canadian Red Cross to provide monthly housing of \$1,300 plus a food stipend to wildfire evacuees. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross is offering case management supports for all evacuees to support them with their individual recovery.

Community Recovery

- Throughout the wildfire response, EMBC was the Province's lead agency supporting operations in the Village and Lytton First Nation, and the Province continues to play a key role in community recovery.
- The Province is working with insurance providers and the Village to coordinate community clean-up and debris removal.
 - For residents with adequate property insurance, debris removal costs are funded by their insurance company, which will hire a contractor to provide the services. It should be noted that almost all of the insurance policies do not include sufficient coverage to fund the entire cost of site clean-up, including the costs to protect the archeological resource.
 - For those without insurance or who do not have sufficient insurance (most of those with insurance), debris removal will be managed by Lytton's contractors to support this effort in a consistent manner. The Province has committed to support these costs.

- Delays were encountered due to impacts of the atmospheric river event, the need to consider the village's status as a heritage site and due to contamination concerns.
 - Limited road access to the south and north on Highway 1 following the atmospheric river event created a challenge for removal of items and general debris cleanup; however, the Province has since rebuilt the highway at the two washout locations.
 - The wildfire destroyed many structural foundations and removing these will require digging several feet deep to completely account for ash, soot, metals, brick, concrete, wood, and other building materials.
 - The testing of village ash samples determined the presence of asbestos, which requires precautions to ensure safety during cleanup, transportation, and disposal; however, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy concluded that no special orders were required for the village site, and that qualified professionals are characterising and managing waste appropriately.
 - None of the samples on Lytton First Nation lands met the criteria to be considered hazardous waste, so this work was able to proceed without delay.
- The Province is also working closely with Lytton First Nation and the Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council on debris removal, in order to respect the important heritage values in the area.
 - The Province's Archaeology Branch is working with the village and the Kumsheen Heritage Management Committee to ensure progress while respecting *Heritage Conservation Act* requirements. The Kumsheen Heritage Management Committee is a partnership of the Province's Archaeology Branch, EMBC, Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council, and the Village of Lytton. This group is responsible to approving debris removal plans.
 - The Province is holding a Heritage Investigation permit designed for multiple proponents including the Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council's archaeological firm with whom the village has contracted. A companion Alteration permit is in final development.
 - This clearing of surface debris from five municipal sites is complete, while time frames for excavation work will depend on approval of debris removal plans and on securing Right of Entry permits for individual properties.
- This work is proceeding in a stepwise fashion, across seven Zones, south to north. Zone 1 is now complete and final cleanup is now underway in Zone 2, with the current target to be completed in September on all municipal and uninsured properties. The Province and the Village are working to draw the underinsured properties into the same timeline.

- The Province has funded a number of positions for Lytton's community recovery team and has been working closely with partner agencies and other ministries to support the return of essential functions and services
 - The Province, in partnership with Northern Development Initiatives Trust, has supported an Economic Development Officer position. The Province has also committed funding towards a business liaison through Community Futures Sun Country.
 - The Province has supported or is currently supporting the following positions; as of May 16, a total of \$3.8 Million has been provided for staffing:
 - Emergency Operations Centre Staff (past)
 - Housing Specialist (past)
 - Community Recovery Manager (past and ongoing)
 - Financial Consulting Firm (past)
 - Corporate Officer Position
 - CAO Position
 - Building and Bylaw Director
 - Chief Financial Officer
 - HR Consultant
 - Local Assistant to the Building and Bylaw Director
 - Project Manager (including the firm and several positions within the firm)
 - Site Security
 - Administrative support for the CAO and CFO
 - Housing Project Lead
 - Communications
 - Village Policy and Business Liaison Position
 - Recovery Director
 - Grant Application Writer
 - Interior Health Authority, along with First Nations Health Authority, continue to work toward the re-establishment of primary health care services in the region. Health services are currently being provided by the Lytton First Nation Health Centre.
 - BC Ambulance Service plans to put a modular ambulance station and accommodation at the Lytton First Nation Health Centre and, in the meantime, the area is being serviced by Ashcroft, Lillooet, and Boston Bar.
 - Canada Post is providing service five days a week in Lytton at a temporary location, and the RCMP are planning a portable detachment and up to five more officers in the Lytton region throughout the course of 2022.

- The village has a resiliency centre open in the Kumsheen ShchEma-meet School which is staffed by village resident volunteers and provides space for agency representatives such as the Insurance Bureau of Canada and Canadian Red Cross to meet with residents, answer their questions, and connect them to available resources.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Southwest Regional Recovery

Suggested Response:

- EMBC continues to support the City of Abbotsford, District of Hope, Sumas Prairie, Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), and many First Nations communities to advance recovery efforts.
- Funding support up to \$78M has been approved through EMBC for response activities to communities in the Southwest Region as of May 26, 2022.
- Draft recovery plans have been submitted from the City of Abbotsford, District of Hope, and Chawathil First Nation.
- Funding support up to \$327,000 has been approved through EMBC for dedicated Recovery Managers for the City of Abbotsford, District of Hope, FVRD, and Chawathil First Nation.

Background:

- The atmospheric river weather events in November 2021 caused floods and landslides with unprecedented impacts to critical infrastructure such as roads and bridges, extension losses to the agricultural sector, the evacuation of over 17,000 people, and the tragic loss of 5 lives. Damage was most acute in the Fraser Valley and the southern interior of the province (Merritt, Princeton).
- Several First Nations are facing recovery issues such as flood damage to homes and infrastructure, as well as issues around debris and land recovery.
- First Nation communities do not have the capacity to thoroughly assess recovery needs, or in some cases, access recovery supports. They appear to take a cautious approach to initiating funding requests.
- The Southwest Recovery division is working with communities to inventory unmet needs.

City of Abbotsford's Flood Recovery Plan

- City of Abbotsford received \$5.85M in financial support from Municipal Affairs for flood recovery.
- City of Abbotsford received \$4.1M in financial support from the province for response efforts under the *Emergency Program Act (EPA)*. They have an additional \$2.4M in EPA claims approved and with finance for processing.

- City of Abbotsford has submitted a cost recovery plan of \$53M consisting of 63 projects, to the province (DFA applications).
- City of Abbotsford council was presented with four different options for preparedness for future flooding:
 - 1) Status quo with enhancements to Barrowtown Pump Station. (estimated cost \$209M)
 - 2) Status quo with enhancements to Barrowtown Pump Station and a new Sumas River pump station. (estimated cost \$1.297B)
 - 3) Added floodway and storage area, enhancements to Barrowtown Pump Station and a new Sumas River pump station. (estimated cost \$2.497B)
 - 4) Added narrow floodway, enhancements to Barrowtown Pump Station and a new Sumas River Pump station and more. (estimated cost \$2.797B)

Suggested Response – City of Abbotsford:

- The province has received the City of Abbotsford report, and thanks the City for their leadership around this important topic.
- Premier John Horgan and Washington Governor Jay Inslee recently announced a bilateral co-operation between the Province and Washington state to build a sustained and ongoing transboundary initiative to address the Nooksack River flooding prevention and response.
- Given the many governments involved in each option of the report, this is not a decision that would be made unilaterally by the Province.

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Government Financial Information

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Central Regional Recovery

Suggested Response:

Current Status:

- As of April 30, 2022, EMBC has provided \$18M to communities in the Central Region to support Atmospheric River event response activities.
- The EMBC Central Community Disaster Recovery Team meets weekly with recovery managers from impacted communities to chart recovery progress, identify unfunded recovery needs and explore funding solutions.
- Funding support up to \$1M has been approved through EMBC for dedicated Recovery Managers for the City of Merritt, Town of Princeton, the Thompson Nicola Regional District, Okanagan Similkameen Regional District and Nooaitch First Nation.
- In addition to the \$18M for response, on April 14, 2022, the Province announced \$54M in funding dedicated to targeted recovery support for communities impacted by the Atmospheric River event. For example, the Town of Princeton and City of Merritt have partnered with BC Housing to direct \$13.5M of this funding to interim housing for evacuees in these communities.

Large, Woody Debris Concerns

- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change is leading a project to facilitate the removal debris, including the assessment and potential removal or relocation of large woody debris from impacted waterways, prior to freshet.
- EMBC's Central Community Disaster Recovery team works closely with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Forests, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada to help determine which large, woody debris jams are causing hydrologic risk to communities or important infrastructure.
- EMBC is assisting the debris removal team by communicating with affected communities and is ensuring concerns related to consultation, archaeology, fish habitat needs and safety are considered and addressed.
- Of the 195 debris sites consisting of human made and natural objects identified on the Tulameen, Similkameen, Coldwater, Thompson and Nicola river systems, 121 debris accumulations have been removed or relocated and 40 accumulations assessed were recommended not to be removed, as of April 27, 2022.

- Of this, a total of 35 large, woody debris accumulations were assessed, nine were removed or relocated and 26 recommended not to be removed, either for worker safety or environmentally beneficial reasons.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change reports the debris removal project in the Central Region will be largely complete in early May, 2022.

Background:

Current Unmet Needs

- Due to the far-reaching extent of the atmospheric river event and the 2021 wildfire season, many communities are experiencing the need for government assistance that falls outside the legislated parameters of the *Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation* of the *Emergency Program Act*.

Large, Woody Debris Concerns

- The 2021 atmospheric river-induced flooding, resulting in widespread stream channel abandonment and the creation of new water channels which caused unprecedented streambank erosion, dragging tens of thousands of trees which accumulated along the floodplains into large, woody debris jams. In one case, a jam was large enough to conceal an excavator.
- Some large, woody debris accumulations are considered to be beneficial, creating important habitat for salmon and other species, while others present a risk to critical infrastructure, such as bridges.
- Community leaders in the Central Region have asked that large, woody debris accumulations in the Tulameen and Similkameen be addressed. The Province is currently doing so, under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Atmospheric River Debris Project.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Interim Housing – Floods and Landslides

Suggested Response:

- The Province is aware that a great number of uninsured residents require interim housing within their communities while they endeavour to repair and rebuild flood damaged homes.
- First Nations Communities are having interim housing needs met by Indigenous Services Canada, where housing has been provided or is in the process of being provided.
- The Province is working with the Canadian Red Cross and affected communities to provide support to approximately 1,000 households within the Central Region and the Fraser Valley.
- A significant number of evacuees are unable to find lodging in their home communities due to housing shortages and a lack of commercial accommodation availability.
- On April 14, 2022, the Province announced funding totalling \$53.6 million dollars to support flood recovery efforts in 10 B.C. communities. Of this amount, approximately \$13.5 million will provide in-community, interim housing solutions for evacuees in Merritt and Princeton.
- EMBC staff continue to work with the Canadian Red Cross to find interim housing solutions for evacuees in the Fraser Valley.

Background:

- The November 2021 atmospheric river event caused extensive damage to many homes in the Central Region displacing approximately 800 households in Merritt and 200 households in Princeton. Only a small proportion of these homes were insurable. A further four homes were lost or slated for demolition on Nooaitch Indian Band lands, one home on Shackan Indian Band, and one home at Cook's Ferry Indian Band.
- Outside of Merritt, the Thompson-Nicola Regional District has nine homes that require demolition, while outside of Princeton, the Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen has three that likely require demolition.
- Evacuees from 400 Central Region households remain in temporary lodging within their communities. Due to a lack of in-community commercial lodging supports, over 100 households are being supported in communities outside Princeton and Merritt. Community leaders have requested interim housing for these evacuees as they undertake repairs to their homes. Princeton has requested funding to provide 12 temporary homes, Merritt has requested funding for 60 temporary homes.

- Recovery is a lengthy process. The onset of winter followed the flooding immediately within the interior of B.C., resulting in affected homes being frozen, with no utilities or natural gas for extended periods. Many homes are also seasonal. Thus, within the interior of B.C., much remediation and recovery did not begin until March when temperatures allowed frozen silt to be removed from the homes and the true extent of the damage to be assessed.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Systemic Flooding and Landslide Challenges in the Fraser Valley

Suggested Response:

- EMBC Recovery teams are working with communities in the Fraser Valley to help find solutions and funding for repairs, recovery, and mitigation improvements.
- EMBC is prioritizing Indigenous communities to overcome long standing systemic barriers to emergency response and recovery.
- First Nations will play a key role in disaster management planning going forward, such as long-term solutions to the Nooksack flood risks, and management of the Sumas Prairie.
- EMBC is working with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District, Fraser Valley Regional District and the Canadian Red Cross to navigate the difficult challenges of landslide impacts and elevated landslide risk for rural homes; the economic and social impacts to individual homeowners is recognized.

Background:

- The atmospheric river weather events in November 2021 caused floods and landslides triggering unprecedented impacts to critical infrastructure such as roads and bridges, extensive losses to the agricultural sector, the evacuation of over 17,000 people, and the tragic loss of five lives. Damage was most acute in the Fraser Valley, as well as in the southern interior of the province (Merritt, Princeton).
- Many issues are long standing flood infrastructure challenges that have been amplified by the atmospheric river event, which will require time and the efforts of many agencies and municipalities to resolve permanently.
- The Province, Federal Government, and partners continue to work with affected communities, businesses, and individuals to move from response to recovery. Due to the significant residential and commercial development that has occurred since the last major flood event in 1948, the Fraser Valley has never experienced a recovery effort of this magnitude or complexity.
- Several First Nations are facing recovery issues such as flood damage to homes and infrastructure, as well as issues around debris and land recovery.

- There were significant impacts to several important Fraser Valley recreation areas (Cultus Lake and the lower Coquihalla River). Work has been completed or is well underway to address impacts and safety concerns. It is anticipated that Cultus Lake Park facilities will be re-opened to the public this summer, but recovery for places like the Coquihalla Canyon Provincial Park will take more time and are not expected to open until sometime in 2023.

- Two landslides impacting private property occurred in the event (Pemberton and Chilliwack River Valley) and have significant lingering issues of unacceptable risk that are preventing individuals from returning home. The process to assess the risk accurately and design mitigation options will take up to 12 months.

- The event has magnified systemic issues in governance and existing programs that are impacting recovery and future disaster resilience, especially First Nation communities. Examples include:
 - Damaged dikes held by improvement districts with insufficient funding to make repairs.

 - A lack of capacity for First Nations communities to manage large scale recovery efforts. Also, First Nations communities do not tend to voice unmet needs because of past relationships with the Crown.

 - The province lacks a clear landslide management policy that guides how and when the Province undertakes mitigation or recovery works for landslides that initiate on Crown land. A policy exists that applies the Disaster Financial Assistance program in limited circumstances to assist impacted homeowners. See Estimates Note 3.

 - Several regionally significant and well-loved recreation areas in the Lower Mainland are located in high flood, erosion, and debris prone areas.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Emergency Program Act Modernization

Suggested Response:

- The *Emergency Program Act* was enacted in 1993. The Act focuses on the preparedness and response phases of emergency management. Modernization of the Act will allow greater emphasis on all phases of emergency management, including mitigation and recovery. The new Act will also broaden the range of partners who are critical for effective disaster risk reduction and emergency management.
- In 2019, the provincial government initiated a full-scale review of the Act, with the intention of developing new, modernized emergency management and disaster risk management legislation to replace the existing *Emergency Program Act*.
- The discussion paper, *Modernizing B.C.'s Emergency Management Legislation*, that was released in late October 2019 generated 239 written responses. Overall, there was strong support for the proposals in the discussion paper.
- EMBC's involvement in the COVID-19 pandemic response, and the events of 2021, including the heat dome event in the summer, the unprecedented wildfire season, and the Atmospheric River event in November, have impacted the modernization initiative.
- There are lessons that we have extracted from the pandemic response and the climate-related events of 2021 that are being incorporated in the new legislation. For example, we are strengthening the compliance and enforcement regime and taking into account the need for transitional and recovery tools for emergency orders.
- While our timeline may be impacted to make sure we get this right, we remain committed to introducing the modernized legislation before the 2023 hazard season, as we have always been.
- Action 1.10 in our government's Declaration Action Plan affirms our commitment to partner with First Nations to co-develop modernized emergency management legislation.
- We are committed to continue engaging with Indigenous peoples, local government and regulated entities on the modernization work.
- In the meantime, our government has amended the Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation to address gaps exposed by the atmospheric river and extreme weather event in November 2021. These amendments have also been informed by lessons learned from the floods in Grand Forks in 2018, a series of strategic and operational reviews, such as the Abbott-Chapman Report, and evolving international practices.

DRIPA Action Plan and Co-Development

- Action 1.10 in our government's Declaration Action Plan affirms our commitment to partner with First Nations to co-develop modernized emergency management legislation.
- We are committed to continue engaging with Indigenous peoples, local government and regulated entities on the modernization work. Indigenous engagement and legislative development will reflect the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.

Engagement

- Feedback on the Discussion Paper informed the What We Heard Report, which was released on August 31, 2020. This report summarized feedback received from our partners and outlines the legislative path forward.
- To account for additional lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, our partners were invited to respond to the What We Heard Report in fall 2020. The additional feedback confirmed the issues that had been identified by provincial staff.
- After pauses due to B.C.'s ongoing COVID response, the 2021 wildfire season, and the unprecedented atmospheric river event this past fall, we are now re-engaging with partners on modernizing British Columbia's emergency management legislation.
- An engagement reset is underway to bring all partners up to speed on the Province's legislative direction, and what to expect between now and the introduction of a modernized Act. It also sets the stage for the regulation development work and open discussion on implementation planning to ensure new legislation rolls out effectively.

Background:

- The *Emergency Program Act* provides the legislative framework for the B.C. government and local authorities to plan for, respond to and recover from emergencies. In particular, the Act provides for the use of extraordinary powers if a state of provincial emergency or state of local emergency is declared.
- In the fall of 2018, Cabinet directed EMBC to prepare new emergency management legislation to align with the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Lessons learned from the 2017 and 2018 flood and wildfire seasons, the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 heat dome, wildfire season, and atmospheric river event are being incorporated into the new legislation.

- In view of the pandemic, the modernized legislation will be targeted for introduction in the spring 2023 legislation session rather than the target of fall 2022. This accommodates for the co-development process with Indigenous partners and allows for dialogue and policy work with partners about the lessons learned from the COVID-19 experience and 2021’s climate-related hardships to develop additional legislative proposals.
- Engagement activity is ongoing to obtain feedback and collaboration from all levels of government, Indigenous partners and others to ensure a comprehensive approach to modernization.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation Changes

Suggested Response:

- The Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation sets out the core parameters for how disaster financial assistance is provided.
- The floods in Grand Forks in 2018, a series of strategic and operational reviews, such as the Abbott-Chapman Report, evolving international best practices, and the atmospheric river and extreme weather event in November 2021 have highlighted the need to consider amendments to the Regulation to better reflect the needs of British Columbians.
- The entire Regulation will be reviewed and modernized as part of the modernization of the *Emergency Program Act*.
- To address the scope and scale of the November 2021 atmospheric river and extreme weather event, priority amendments to the Regulation took effect on April 28, 2022. Transition rules allow these changes to benefit public sector entities, families, and small businesses with claims arising out of the 2021 atmospheric river event and from all subsequent Disaster Financial Assistance-eligible emergencies.
- Amendments to the Regulation include:
 - Replacing the existing 80% / 20% cost-share formula for public sector entities with contribution rules that are more generous to public sector claimants.
 - Allowing Disaster Financial Assistance programs to provide up to 50% of a project's estimated costs upfront to all eligible public sector entities.
 - Clarifying the definition of "small business," replacing the "major source of income" rule with a requirement that a small business must have at least \$10,000 per year in revenue from the business. This will increase certainty and allow more small businesses to qualify for Disaster Financial Assistance.
 - Increasing the maximum annual revenue threshold in the definition of "small business" to match the federal cap of \$2 million.
 - For homes owned by corporations, allowing occupants to apply for Disaster Financial Assistance if they have a defined connection to the corporation and use the home as a primary residence.

Background:

- The Emergency Program Act was enacted in 1993, and the Regulation came into force in 1995.
- Emergency events occurring in Canada and worldwide have increased in scope and scale since the Regulation came into force.
- The November 2021 atmospheric river and extreme weather event is expected to be the most expensive disaster in B.C. history.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

First Nations Community
Support - EMBC**Suggested Response:**

- Indigenous, community-led emergency management programs support First Nations self-determination and resilience.
- To advance these shared priorities, EMBC has entered into two key agreements with First Nations communities and Indigenous support organizations:
 - a ten-year \$29.6 million bilateral service agreement with Indigenous Services Canada signed in April 2017 to deliver emergency management services on First Nations reserves, and
 - a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Canada, B.C. and the First Nations Leadership Council that identifies Indigenous values and knowledge and addresses emergency management governance and operations in First Nations communities.
- The bilateral agreement is set to expire in 2027; however, First Nations communities and the First Nations Leadership Council have signalled an urgent need to negotiate a new agreement that better serves the unique needs of First Nations in emergency management.
- Modernization of the current B.C./Indigenous Services Canada bilateral service agreement is also based on the need to better align emergency management with commitments made in the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.
- A series of key meetings have already taken place to provide a forum for First Nation Leadership Council and provincial and federal ministers to begin discussions on modernizing the service agreement and Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding. The goal is to develop a pathway for all parties to achieve consensus on the approach to the development of a new trilateral agreement.
- In April 2022, the T̓silhqot̓in National Government and the Province signed a five-year renewal of the T̓silhqot̓in National Government Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement. The agreement supports self-determination through capacity building and shared decision-making regarding emergency management matters in T̓silhqot̓in National Government's territory. The agreement work plan priorities stem from lessons learned from recent emergency events, as well as commitments under the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.

Background:

Agreements

- Renewal of the T̓ilhqot̓in National Government Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement has inspired other First Nations, including the neighbouring First Nations who are also part of the First Nations Health Authority Interior Region Nation Executive, to engage B.C. on exploring future Collaborative Emergency Management Agreements.
- The purpose of the agreements is to outline shared goals and commitments on emergency management issues, including improving emergency planning and preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

Intergovernmental Communications

-
- Agreements have been identified as a key enabler for the modernization in the draft critical path endorsed by the First Nations Leadership Council, B.C., and Canada to advance the modernized Bi-lateral Service Agreement and Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding negotiations.
- Advancing agreement negotiations supports the Provincial government’s priority to modernize the emergency management system, including the introduction of the new *Emergency Program Act*. Engagement with First Nations on new emergency management legislation is key to the overall modernization of the emergency management system.

Service Delivery

- EMBC works with the First Nations Health Authority who are responsible for planning, management, service delivery and funding of health programs, previously provided by Health Canada’s First Nations Inuit Health Branch Pacific Region.
- Provincial Regional Health Authorities and the First Nations Health Authority are responsible for the provision of emergency acute and critical care hospital services, as well as public health services. In addition, health authorities also work to ensure the continuity of community-based services such as residential care, home care and support, mental health and addictions services.
- EMBC regularly engages with First Nations and First Nation organizations at senior leadership, strategic, and operational levels.
 - At the senior leadership level, the Province, Indigenous Services Canada and the First Nation Health Authority hold regular dialogue with the First Nations Leadership

Council, First Nations Emergency Services Society and other provincial level working groups and partners.

- At the strategic level, the cross-agency and cross-ministry Indigenous Agency Working Group addresses emerging issues in a timely and coordinated way.
- At the operational level, EMBC’s Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centres support incoming resource requests from communities as well as coordination of efforts with partners to address emergent needs during the response to the pandemic.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

First Nations Emergency Management - Funding

Suggested Response:

- In April 2017 Indigenous Services Canada and British Columbia signed a ten-year, \$29.6 million bilateral Emergency Management Service Agreement to deliver emergency management services and support on behalf of Indigenous Services Canada to First Nations communities in B.C.
- Under the Agreement, EMBC provides First Nations communities on reserve with the same level of support as local authorities receive, in a consistent and equitable fashion.
- For 2021/22, EMBC received a contribution of \$2.92 million from Indigenous Services Canada for the ongoing implementation of the agreement and is projected to receive \$2.98 million from Indigenous Services Canada in 2022/23.
- Significant emergency management investments have recently been announced by the Province. Budget 2022 signals government's commitment to increasing emergency management capacity due to the growing frequency and scope of emergency events impacting communities across the province each year.
 - A record contribution of \$110 million was confirmed for the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund. Both First Nations and local governments can apply for this funding to support preparedness and mitigation priorities.
 - \$10 million has specifically been dedicated to First Nations communities to support their emergency management needs. This funding is being administered to First Nations communities by the First Nations Emergency Services Society.
- The federal government delivers additional disaster mitigation programs for First Nations through Indigenous Services Canada including:
 - The First Nation Infrastructure Fund which provides up to \$10 million per recipient towards structural mitigation projects; and
 - The Emergency Management Assistance Program which supports mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery projects to a maximum of \$15 million annually per recipient.
- To ensure First Nations are well-equipped in their response to COVID-19, the Government of Canada has invested over \$1 billion towards the Indigenous Community Support Fund.
 - The federal Budget 2022 proposes to invest an additional \$190.5 million in 2022-23 to Indigenous Services Canada for the Indigenous Community Support Fund to help Indigenous Communities and organizations mitigate the ongoing impacts of COVID-19.

- The Province also recognizes the need to provide funding to support engagement with Indigenous partners on the modernization of the *Emergency Program Act*. In 2021/22 EMBC provided \$330,000 to the First Nations Leadership Council to support their capacity to co-develop a modernized *Emergency Program Act*.
- In 2021/22, the Province also provided \$330,000 to the First Nations Leadership Council to support implementation of a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between the First Nations Leadership Council, Canada and B.C. regarding First Nations emergency management.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE**T̓ìlhqot'ín National Government's Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement Renewal****Suggested Response:**

- A renewed, five-year Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement between the Province's Emergency Management BC, BC Wildfire Service, the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Indigenous Services Canada, and the T̓ìlhqot'ín National Government has been signed by all provincial parties and the T̓ìlhqot'ín National Government.
- The renewed agreement has an added emphasis on cultural safety, financial commitments, and includes a reference to the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.
- The renewed agreement is aligned with the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, and the 94 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- Implementation of the renewed agreement will improve the relationship between government and Indigenous peoples as the proposed outcomes focus on Indigenous community-led emergency management, Indigenous self-determination, and community resilience.

Background:

- In 2018, the Province, as represented by EMBC, the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, and the BC Wildfire Service, with Indigenous Services Canada, and the T̓ìlhqot'ín National Government entered the three-year Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement.
- The original agreement expired in February 2021, but a one-year extension allowed time to draft a renewed agreement.
- Since Spring 2021, six sub-committees were developed to advance the shared goals of the agreement, and the Calls to Action in *The Fires Awakened Us* (post-2017 wildfire report) and *Dada Nentsen Gha Yatastiig* (COVID-19 report).
- In January 2022, B.C. and Canada received a funding request from the T̓ìlhqot'ín National Government that outlines their resource and capacity needs to operationalize the agreement (\$14,416,543 over five years). To address the T̓ìlhqot'ín National Government's funding request, a Solutions Table including representatives from all parties was formed.

- The renewed agreement does not commit the Province to funding the T̓silhqot̓in National Government’s request; however, the renewed agreement does commit all parties to confirming any financial commitments by February 19, 2023.
- On March 31, 2022, EMBC provided the T̓silhqot̓in National Government with a total of \$80,000 for 2022/23 to fund \$30,000 for training and \$50,000 for Collaborative Emergency Management Agreement secretariat support.
- BC Wildfire Service has granted the T̓silhqot̓in National Government exclusive access to the Riske Creek facility through a Temporary License of Occupation. The Ministry of Forests are investigating transferring a portion of the property and associated infrastructure to the T̓silhqot̓in National Government under the Community and Institutional Land Use Policy as a longer-term solution.
- Indigenous Services Canada plans to sign the renewed agreement on July 6th in Vancouver during a celebratory event with all parties.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

**Joint Committee of B.C. / Federal
Ministers, and First Nations
Leadership Council Members - EMBC**

Suggested Response:

- B.C. is fortunate that the Prime Minister and Premier have agreed to create a forum where federal Ministers, provincial Ministers, and leadership from the First Nations Leadership Council can work in partnership.
- The committee has met three times thus far, with additional meetings planned in the spring.
- Meetings have been productive, and they have focused not only on immediate needs to aide in recovery efforts, but also on what will be necessary to enhance climate resilience in the province.
- I am grateful that the federal government has provisioned a notional \$5 billion in Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement funding for B.C.'s recovery costs, and discussions with Canada are ongoing about how these funds will be used in provincial recovery efforts.
- To be clear, the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement is a program that reimburses the Province for eligible expenses for response and recovery from a significant weather event or natural disaster.
- Costs under the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement program are split on a sliding scale up to 90% federal and 10% provincial.
- Canada passed an Order in Council on March 25, 2022 to make the flood event eligible for claims.
- B.C. is working closely with Canada on the claims process, and it has five years to submit the final claim.

Background:

- On November 26, 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau visited B.C. to survey the damage from the November flood events. During this visit he announced the formation of a joint committee of federal and provincial ministers to manage British Columbia's recovery from the recent flooding and deadly mudslides. First Nations Leadership Council also have representatives who are Committee members.

- The committee met virtually on December 13 and February 7, and April 11 was the first in-person meeting.
- Agenda topics from the December meeting included situation updates on Indigenous communities, supply chain, agriculture, infrastructure, interim housing, and insurance.
- Agenda topics from the February meeting included a situation update from the Canadian Red Cross, an update from the First Nations Leadership Council, standing updates on infrastructure, supply chain and agriculture, a presentation from Minister Farnworth on anticipated provincial recoveries from the federal Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement program, and a climate forecast for B.C. that was presented by scientists from Environment and Climate Change Canada.
- Agenda topics from the April meeting included an update from the First Nations Leadership Council, a presentation from Minister Blair about B.C.'s Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement claim, and an overview of flood management in the Lower Mainland.

Committee Membership

- Federal Ministers
 - Bill Blair, Emergency Preparedness (co-chair)
 - Marie-Claude Bibeau, Agriculture and Agri-Food
 - Omar Alghabra, Transport
 - Patty Hajdu, Indigenous Services
 - Dominic LeBlanc, Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities
 - Carla Qualtrough, Employment, Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion
 - Steven Guibeault, Environment and Climate Change
 - Jonathan Wilkinson, Natural Resources
 - (ad hoc) Harjit Sajan, International Development and Pacific Economic Development
 - (ad hoc) Joyce Murray, Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard
- First Nations Leadership Council
 - Regional Chief Terry Teegee, BC Assembly of First Nations
 - Robert Philips, First Nations Summit
 - Kukpi7 Judy Wilson, Union of BC Indian Chiefs
- Provincial Ministers
 - Mike Farnworth, Public Safety and Solicitor General (co-chair)
 - Rob Fleming, Transportation and Infrastructure
 - Lana Popham, Agriculture
 - Murray Rankin, Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
 - Josie Osborne, Land, Water and Resource Stewardship
 - Nathan Cullen, Municipal Affairs

- Ravi Kahlon, Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation
- George Heyman, Environment and Climate Change Strategy
- Katrine Conroy, Forests
- (ad hoc) Bruce Ralston, Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation
- (ad hoc) Bowinn Ma, Infrastructure

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Nooksack River Flooding

Suggested Response:

- B.C. has a strong partnership with our neighbours in Washington State, and I am pleased that both governments are working closely to come up with long-term solutions to address flooding challenges that have been present for decades. This is a neighbour-to-neighbour exercise that will draw upon the many successful collaborations we have undertaken with our friends across the border.
- On March 15, Governor Inslee and Premier Horgan announced further bilateral cooperation to address flooding issues. A table has been struck between the Premier's Office and the Governor's Office to find solutions moving forward related to the Nooksack River.
- A cross-ministry team including the Office of the Premier, EMBC, the Ministry of Forests, the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation and other ministries are working closely to take an all-of-government, holistic approach to meaningfully engage local partners and design a governance structure for the Nooksack River flooding prevention work going forwards.
- The Province has begun preliminary discussions together with staff from Sumas First Nation and the City of Abbotsford, with further follow-up conversations planned.
- This work is just getting underway, and I anticipate that government will have more detail about next steps this summer.
- B.C. remains in regular contact with all relevant agencies and partners to advance recovery efforts across the province, and our work with Washington State will complement and enhance our work with the Government of Canada through the Committee of British Columbia and Federal Ministers on Disaster Response and Climate Resilience. We've benefited tremendously from engagement by our federal partners over the past number of months, and we look forward to continuing this close collaboration.
- The Nooksack River issue is decades old, and the last significant change made with respect to dikes was in 2003 when the *Flood Hazard Statutes Amendment Act* was revised to transfer many provincial flood management responsibilities to local government to manage.
- We are taking a thoughtful and inclusive approach to designing a solution that works better for all levels of government, as well as reflecting the Province's obligations under the *Declaration Act*, and I am confident that the partnership between the Premier and the Governor of Washington State will yield good results for the people of B.C.

Background:

- The Nooksack River runs through Whatcom County in Washington, and when it overflows after heavy rains, it spills into the Sumas Prairie in the Fraser Valley.
- A March 15, 2022, news release launched the consultation process, and it indicated that the results of the engagement will drive the design of projects and programs and identify sources of funding. It is anticipated that Canadian and U.S. federal government funding will be utilized after projects are identified.
- Staff at the Ministry of Forests are also leading discussions for long-term flood planning in the Sumas Prairie, and the approach for these two initiatives will be integrated so that any projects that result from the Nooksack River partnership is complementary to planning efforts that are being lead by the City of Abbotsford for floodplain management.
- The Ministry of Forests is also working on a provincial flood strategy, and it is anticipated that the Nooksack River flooding prevention work will be incorporated into these broader efforts.
- This is not the first time that B.C. has partnered with Washington State to address flooding concerns related to the Nooksack River. In 1990, an International Task Force was formed to create technical and policy recommendations, and that work will be utilized in the engagement process going forwards.
- Jurisdiction over water management issues in the United States presents a significant logistical challenge. Regulatory and response functions are distributed across multiple agencies. The appropriation process to secure funding for recovery and infrastructure projects often takes place at the federal level, but funding is disbursed by state and county governments.

Contact: Paul Squires (EMBC, R&R Secretariat)	Government Financial Information Phone	Government Financial Information Mobile:
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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Disaster Mitigation Funding

Suggested Response:

- In Budget 2022, the Province further committed to reducing disaster risk by providing \$110 million to the Union of BC Municipalities for the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund to support Indigenous and local governments in preparing for and mitigating current and future risk.
- EMBC supports First Nations and local authorities to advance disaster risk reduction through funding programs delivered by the Province and in partnership with the Union of BC Municipalities and the federal government.
- Since 2016, EMBC's Disaster Mitigation Program has funded over 1,000 disaster risk reduction projects totalling over \$281 million. This includes \$123 million to over 340 flood risk reduction projects.
- Current Disaster Risk Reduction funding programs include:
 - Community Emergency Preparedness Fund: Since 2017, the Province has provided \$79 million to the Union of B.C. Municipalities to coordinate the fund. To date, the fund has contributed almost \$75 million towards 979 local government and First Nations projects across the province. The Province recently contributed an additional \$110 million to the Union of BC Municipalities to sustain this important program.
 - Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Program: Launched in 2020, the program has funded 24 projects totalling \$56.2 million (provincial funding of \$10 million) under the COVID-19 Resilience Infrastructure Stream.
 - EMBC's Disaster Mitigation Program: Since 2016, the program has funded an additional 50 projects totalling \$93 million in provincial funding.
 - National Disaster Mitigation Program: Since 2016, the Province has partnered with Public Safety Canada to cost-share 107 flood risk reduction projects totalling \$57.6 million (provincial funding of \$21.6 million) under the program. No further intakes of this program are anticipated at this time.
- In Budget 2022, the Province provided \$10 million to the First Nations Emergency Services Society to further support for the development of community-based emergency management and disaster risk reduction projects and programs.
 - This includes the provision of equipment such as structure protection trailers and mobile flood protection resources, the establishment of community-based emergency management training programs, planning and emergency exercises.

- The First Nations Emergency Services Society will work with First Nations communities to assist with response and recovery efforts, and applications for disaster mitigation funding.
- Other provincial and federal Disaster Risk Reduction programs include:
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs' Rural and Northern Communities program;
 - Indigenous Services Canada's First Nations Adapt and Emergency Management Assistance Program; and
 - Infrastructure Canada's Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund.
- The Province is working with the federal government and other partners to develop new and expanded funding programs and will make announcements as programs are confirmed.
- Recognizing the significant impacts that more extreme weather events have had on the province in recent years, the Province is encouraged that the federal government had undertaken a review of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) program.
- The Province will continue to advocate for an increased focus through DFAA on building resilience of at a systems level following major events. Recognizing that climate change is accelerating the frequency and severity of wildfires, flooding and winter storms which impacts individuals, causes damage to critical infrastructure and disrupts our supply chains.
- In addition, the Province continues to highlight the need for increased investment from Canada in cost shared mitigation funding programs to support our communities in reducing flood and wildfire risk. The Province is also participating in federally-led work to facilitate greater access to private insurance for overland flooding.

Background:

- Understanding and reducing flood risk is the primary focus of EMBC disaster risk reduction funding. Projects that address geohazards, seismic and avalanche risk have also been funded.
- Disaster risk reduction is closely related to climate preparedness and adaptation. Climate risk is incorporated in funding program applications, technical evaluations, and project reporting.

Community Emergency Preparedness Fund

- The Community Emergency Preparedness Fund is a suite of funding programs intended to enhance the resilience of First Nations and local governments in responding to emergencies. The funding streams, as of June 1, 2020, were:
 - Emergency Support Services
 - Evacuation Route Planning
 - Emergency Operations Centres and Training
 - Flood Risk Assessment, Flood Mapping and Flood Mitigation Planning
 - Indigenous Cultural Safety and Cultural Humility Training
 - Structural Flood Mitigation
 - Volunteer and Composite Fire Department Training and Equipment
- See Appendix 1 for a further fund description and funding summary.

EMBC Disaster Mitigation Funding

- Since the 2015/16 fiscal year, EMBC has funded 53 disaster mitigation projects in B.C., with a total value of \$106.1 million (provincial share \$93 million), as follows:
 - 2015/16 (16 projects, value of \$62.7 million), EMBC portion - \$50.0 million;
 - 2016/17 (24 projects, value of \$35.5 million); EMBC portion - \$35.5 million;
 - 2017/18 (10 projects, value of \$6.6 million); EMBC portion - \$6.6 million; and
 - 2018/19 (3 projects, value of \$1.3 million); EMBC portion - \$1.3 million.
- Funding was not distributed in 2019/20 and 2020/21 as funds were dispersed through the National Disaster Mitigation Program.
- Disaster mitigation projects funded in 2021/22 have not yet been announced.
- See Appendix 2 for a funding summary.
- Funded projects include flood mapping, structural flood mitigation (dikes, pump stations, etc.), seismic projects (microzonation mapping, and earthquake early warning), and avalanche risk assessments.

National Disaster Mitigation Program

- Public Safety Canada launched the five year, \$200-million flood-focused National Disaster Mitigation Program in April 2015. Originally slated to end on March 31, 2020, one additional intake was added, and the program will now be complete by March 31, 2023.
- The program was a merit-based program where successful proponents could receive up to 50 per cent funding from the federal government and up to 50 per cent funding from the provincial government. Total requested funding per project could not exceed \$3 million.
- Eligible proposals could request funding through one of several project streams, including non-structural mitigation such as flood risk assessments, flood mapping, and mitigation planning or for small-scale structural mitigation, such as upgrading existing diking structures to improve flood resilience.
- Since April 2015, the federal government committed approximately \$28 million, and the provincial government committed approximately \$21.6 million toward 107 flood mitigation projects, spanning six program intakes.
- See Appendix 3 for a funding summary.

Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Program

- In December 2020, EMBC launched the Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Program under the COVID-19 Resilience Infrastructure Stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program.
- This program stream offered an 80% federal / 20% provincial cost share formula, but required a compressed intake timeline and project schedule, including completion by December 31, 2021.
- 24 structural and natural flood mitigation projects have recently been approved, totaling \$56.2 million.
- Approval of Provincial funding is currently under consideration toward a subsequent total of \$112.5 million intake under the original Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program cost share formula and terms (40% federal, 33% provincial, and 27% local).
- See Appendix 4 for a funding summary.

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Appendix 1 – Community Emergency Preparedness Fund Funding Summary

Funding Stream	Number of Approved Projects	Total Value
1. Flood Risk Assessment, Mapping, and Mitigation Planning To ensure communities have accurate knowledge of the flood hazards they face and to develop effective strategies to mitigate and prepare for those risks.	130	\$17.9M
2. Emergency Support Services* To build local capacity to provide emergency support services through training, volunteer recruitment and retention, and the purchase of ESS equipment.	269	\$7.2M
3. Emergency Operations Centres & Training* To build local capacity through the purchase of equipment and supplies required to maintain or improve EOCs and to enhance EOC capacity through training and exercises.	302	\$7.9M
4. Structural Flood Mitigation To prevent, eliminate or reduce the impact of flood and geological hazards through construction of structural mitigation projects (e.g. floodways, dikes, pump stations)	52	\$33.3M
5. Evacuation Route Planning To develop Evacuation Route Plans for communities that would otherwise be challenged to successfully undertake an evacuation operation during an emergency.	100	\$3M
6. Volunteer & Composite Fire Department Equipment & Training To build the resiliency of volunteer and composite fire departments through the purchase of new or replacement equipment, and to facilitate the delivery of training and exercises.	108	\$4.7M
7. Indigenous Cultural Safety & Cultural Humility Training To support eligible applicants to provide emergency management personnel with cultural safety and humility training to more effectively partner with, and provide assistance to, Indigenous communities during times of emergency.	18	\$589,306
Total	979	\$74.59M

*Two intakes are currently under evaluation. Emergency Operations Centres and Training, and Emergency Support Services.

Appendix 2 – EMBC Disaster Mitigation Program Funding Summary

Fiscal Year	Number of Approved Projects	Total Value ¹	Approximate EMBC Portion
2015/16	16	\$62.7 M	\$50.0M
2016/17	24	\$35.5M	\$35.5M
2017/18	10	\$6.6 M	\$6.6 M
2018/19	3	\$1.3M	\$1.3M
Total	53	\$106.1M	\$93.4M

1 – Includes local government and in-kind contributions.

Appendix 3 – National Disaster Mitigation Program Funding Summary

Program Intake	Number of Approved Projects	Total Value ¹	EMBC Portion
1	3	\$1.6M	\$775K
2	6	\$1.2M	\$559K
3	21	\$9.3M	\$3.5M
4	32	\$18.7M	\$5.7M
5	20	\$15.2M	\$5.8M
6	25	\$11.2M	\$5.1
Extension	12	\$324,000	\$157k
Total	107	\$57.6M	\$21.6M

1 – Includes local government, federal, and in-kind contributions.

Appendix 4 – Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Program Funding under the COVID-19 Resilience Infrastructure Stream Funding Summary

Program Intake	Number of Approved Projects	Total Value ¹	Approximate Provincial Portion
1	24	\$56.2M	\$10.0M

1 – Includes federal contributions.

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

COVID-19 Lessons Learned Review - EMBC

Suggested Response:

- Good practice for emergencies and disasters includes after action reviews to capture lessons learned. While COVID-19 is not over, capturing lessons learned from the past two years of government's operational response will ensure the Province is better prepared for future waves of COVID-19, other pandemics, or emergency events.
- The review will produce a report with findings. By gathering this information, we can find solutions and make improvements to operations, practices, or policies within the government sector and mitigate future risks to support decision-making, communications, and government operations.
- The scope of the review includes the process for how decisions were made, communicated, and implemented. The review does not include an assessment of the public policy decisions made by government to deal with the consequences of the pandemic, decisions made by the provincial health officer, or economic recovery.
- These decisions are out of scope as they are unique to the COVID-19 response; however, the review will include the processes for decision making and how those decisions were communicated and implemented.
- Economic recovery is out of scope because the province is in economic recovery from the pandemic, and it would be too soon to include this as part of the review.
- An independent project team is conducting the review. Their approach will include an examination of best practices and extensive engagement with government ministries and agencies, Indigenous partners, and stakeholders. There is also a public engagement conducted via an online survey.

Background:

- The review was announced on March 16, 2022, and the project team will deliver a report with their findings of lessons learned in six months.
- Engagement for the review is being conducted using a four-pronged approach:
 - Internal ministry/agency assessments of operational response;
 - Consulting with external partners, stakeholders and agencies in the broad public sector;

- Consulting with Indigenous organizations, and partners; and
- Seeking feedback from the public through an online survey.
- Cabinet Confidences

- The final report will include a comprehensive summary of findings, not recommendations, and will be submitted to the Deputy Minister to the Premier at the end of September. The report will be made public via the govTogetherBC website with a date to be confirmed.
- The review is being conducted independently by a project team of three senior consultants; Chris Trumpy, Bob de Faye, and Dan Perrin.
- Costs for the review will be provided upon completion.
- All ministries including EMBC will be conducting a COVID-19 internal assessment of response actions that will inform the final report.
- In major events, the Province does a review of its operational response to learn about what worked well and what can be improved for the next emergency.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Broadcast Intrusive Alerting - EMBC

Suggested Response:

- The Province, led by EMBC, is expanding its Provincial Broadcast Intrusive Alerting program to include alerts for flooding and wildfire events that pose an imminent threat to safety and where urgent action is required by the public.
- B.C. First Nations and local authorities are able to request these alerts from EMBC for flooding events as of April 2022 and for wildfire events starting in June.
- The BC Wildfire Service will also be able to request alerts from EMBC for wildfire events starting in June.
- To be clear, we have been prepared to use the Alert Ready system since last November's Atmospheric River event.
- Alert Ready has been part of our tsunami notification protocols since 2015, with the capability to alert to compatible wireless devices added in 2018.
- In fact, we were prepared to activate the provincial Alert Ready system for the Sumas flooding emergency in Abbotsford but did not issue an alert, at the request of the mayor.
- The Province will use the lessons learned from this year's expansion of Broadcast Intrusive public alerting to continue to strengthen its public alerting program.

Silver Alerting

- The Province, led by Ministry of Health, is also exploring the benefits of implementing a Silver Alert program. Silver Alerts would notify the public of a missing citizen with Alzheimer's Disease, dementia or other cognitive impairment. This may or may not include the use of Broadcast Intrusive alerting.

Alerting for a Heat Emergency

- The Ministry of Health and the BC Centre for Disease Control are co-chairing a committee of public health experts in all health authorities to support planning and response efforts related to public health impacts for significant heat events.
- The preliminary objective of this committee is to ensure public health coordination is in place by summer 2022. This will be addressed by developing the British Columbia Heat Alert Response System, which will detail the triggers for two alert levels: heat warning and extreme heat emergency. This may include the use of Broadcast Intrusive alerting.

Background:

- A Broadcast Intrusive public alert is for an imminent threat to public life or safety and is issued through radio, television and/or wireless devices which the public cannot opt out of receiving.
- Issuance of Broadcast Intrusive public alerts is governed in Canada by the National Public Alerting System, a collaborative Federal-Provincial-Territorial initiative.
- Alert Ready is the public-facing brand name of the system employed by the National Public Alerting System and is run by Pelmorex (the Weather Network), a private company.
- The Canadian Radio-TV and Telecommunications Commission mandates that all radio, television and cellular providers transmit Alert Ready Broadcast Intrusive alerts.
- In 2015, the Alert Ready Broadcast Intrusive public alerting system was launched in Canada and adopted in B.C. to issue radio and television alerts. In 2018, B.C. added the ability to deliver Alert Ready Broadcast Intrusive alerts to compatible wireless devices.
- Under the National Public Alerting System:
 - The Federal Government is the authorized issuer of Alert Ready Broadcast Intrusive alerts for extreme weather events, through Environment and Climate Change Canada; and
 - The Province is the primary authorized issuer of all other Alert Ready Broadcast Intrusive alerts in B.C. except for Amber and civil emergency (police incident) alerts, which are issued in B.C. by the RCMP under the delegated authority of the Province.
- There are also many subscription-based, non-Broadcast Intrusive alert products in use across Canada and B.C. by local governments and First Nations (e.g., Alertable, Voyent). Many of these systems include applications for mobile devices and will receive and re-broadcast Alert Ready Broadcast Intrusive alerts.
- Under the *Emergency Program Act's* Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation, local governments have the responsibility to “establish procedures by which those persons who may be harmed or who may suffer loss are notified of an emergency.”
- Local government alerting systems may include subscription-based phone, email or text systems, sirens and individuals going door-to-door. These systems are important during tsunami events as local effects can vary greatly based on area geography.

- For tsunamis, the Province uses the Provincial Emergency Notification System to alert local governments, key partner agencies and media outlets by phone, email and fax. Through this system, a Broadcast Intrusive public alert can also be issued for tsunami warnings.
- The Province, led by the Ministry of Health, is also exploring the benefits of implementing a Silver Alert program. Silver Alerts would notify the public of a missing citizen with Alzheimer’s Disease, dementia or other cognitive impairment. This may or may not include the use of Broadcast Intrusive alerting.
- The Ministry of Health and the BC Centre for Disease Control are co-chairing a committee of public health experts in all health authorities to support planning and response efforts related to public health impacts for significant heat events.
- The preliminary objective of this committee is to ensure public health coordination is in place by summer 2022. This will be addressed by developing the British Columbia Heat Alert Response System, which will detail the triggers for two alert levels: heat warning and extreme heat emergency.
- EMBC and the Ministry of Health are co-chairing a cross-ministry working group that has been established to develop a provincial extreme heat framework, to be in place by summer 2022.

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Government Financial

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Flood Vulnerability - Central

Suggested Response:

- Climate change has increased the incidence and impact of systemic flooding in several areas in B.C., particularly those prone to repeated flood events.
- Several river systems in central B.C., such as the Coldwater, Nicola, Tulameen, and Similkameen, remain vulnerable to flooding due to impacts from the 2021 Wildfires and November 2021 Atmospheric River events.
- In preparation for Freshet 2022, EMBC is supporting communities by providing sandbags, and prepositioning sandbag machines and other flood control assets as necessary as well as coordinating other provincial supports including flood assessment flights and the deployment of BC Wildfires Service crews to assist with the filling and positioning of sandbags.
- The Province has authorized reimbursement of approximately \$2.0M for community-led emergency waterway projects through both the *Emergency Program Act* and Disaster Financial Assistance since the November 2021 Atmospheric River events, primarily in the City of Merritt, Town of Princeton, Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen, and the Thompson Nicola Regional District.
- Projects include repairs to and raising of berms and dikes, erosion mitigation work, riverbank restoration, and critical infrastructure repairs. Completion of these projects will help to diminish anticipated flooding vulnerabilities in the City of Merritt, Town of Princeton, Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen, and the Thompson-Nicola Regional District should freshet risks become elevated in spring 2022.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy supported by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is leading provincial efforts to assess and remove human-made and natural debris within central and southern B.C. watercourses, as well as to assess sediment deposition in these systems, thereby helping to reduce potential flooding vulnerabilities across multiple jurisdictions
- Recent regulation changes to modernize the Disaster Financial Assistance program to provide greater support to individuals, businesses and local governments include reducing costs for local government with a per capita model and allowing for up to 50% upfront payment to ensure work can get underway as soon as possible. For small business, the revenue cap is doubled, reducing the majority income requirement, and updating eligibility criteria to be able support corporate interest holders such as farm operators.

- For many working to recover from the flooding of 2021, these changes will be meaningful and a step in the right direction as we work to support local governments, First Nations communities and small businesses from the impacts of climate change for the future.

Background:**Coldwater River**

- The Coldwater River was impacted by the 2021 July Mountain Fire and November 2021 Atmospheric River events.
 - The area within Brookmere in Thompson-Nicola Regional District, and Coldwater Indian Band has a limited number of flood protection structures such as temporary berms. The construction of additional dikes will require funding for the dikes plus a mechanism to cover costs for operations and maintenance.
 - The City of Merritt has maintained a series of dikes that were repaired during the November 2021 Atmospheric River events, but these dikes may need further enhancements to protect against future flood events.
- Primary risks along this river system will be erosion, further impacts to the Coquihalla Highway, and further build up of woody debris.

Nicola River, Including tributaries (Spius Creek)

- The Nicola River watershed was impacted by flows from the Coldwater River during the November 2021 Atmospheric River events and the Lytton Creek wildfire and will likely have increased flows during freshet which may impact the Upper Nicola Indian Band and the City of Merritt.
- Primary risks along this river system will be overland flooding or increased ground water (Upper Nicola Band and Merritt) and erosion, further impacts to Highway 8, and further build up of woody debris in the section between Merritt and Spences Bridge.

Tulameen River

- The Tulameen River was impacted by the November 2021 Atmospheric River events.
- The communities of Tulameen and Colemont, within the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen, are frequently impacted by overland flooding from Otter Lake and have limited flood protection structures.
- Primary risks along this river system will be erosion, further impacts to Colemont Road, and further build up of woody debris.

Similkameen River

- The Similkameen River was impacted by the November 2021 Atmospheric River events and is regularly impacted during spring freshet.
- The Town of Princeton, Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen, Upper Similkameen Indian Band, and Lower Similkameen Indian Band are frequently impacted during freshet.
- Primary risks along this river system will be overland flooding for the Regional District, Upper Similkameen Indian Band, and Lower Similkameen Indian Band river bank erosion and further build up of woody debris.

Other Flood Risks in Central Region

- EMBC and communities are monitoring snowpack levels, weather, and peak flows for larger rivers systems, in particular the North and South Thompson Rivers at Kamloops. In addition to monitoring, preparation includes the deployment of flood assets such as sandbags and sandbag machines as needed and requested. EMBC is also hosting regional coordination call as new information becomes available.

Other Risks, Hazards, and Regular Impacts During Freshet include:

- Debris flows from intense thunderstorms
 - Hummingbird and Wiseman Creeks near Sicamous are examples of past events and risks.
- Endorheic lakes (lakes with no outflow) – Stump Lake in the Thompson-Nicola Regional District, Twin Lakes in the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen
 - Impacts from snowmelt and high ground water levels
- Smaller stream overflows
 - Guichon Creek (Lower Nicola Indian Band and Thompson-Nicola Regional District) – Flooding in 2018
 - Lumby – Significant flooding in 2018
 - Whiteman, 6 Mile Creek, and Salmon River (Okanagan Indian Band)

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Government Financial Information

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Flood Vulnerability - Southwest

Suggested Response:

- Climate change has increased the incidence and impact of systemic flooding in several areas in B.C., particularly those prone to repeated flood events.
- The Fraser, Coquihalla, Chilliwack, Harrison, and Lillooet River systems were all impacted by the November 2021 Atmospheric River events. The Ministry of Forests has indicated that the Fraser River Diking infrastructure was not impacted.
- In preparation for Freshet 2022, EMBC is supporting communities by providing sandbags, and prepositioning sandbag machines and other flood control assets, as well as coordinating other provincial supports including flood assessment flights and the deployment of BC Wildfires Service crews to assist with the filling and positioning of sandbags.
- The Province has authorized reimbursement of approximately \$13M for community-led emergency waterway projects since the November 2021 Atmospheric River events, predominantly in the Fraser Valley Regional District and Squamish-Lillooet Regional District.
- Projects include repairs to and raising of berms and dikes, erosion mitigation work, riverbank restoration, critical infrastructure repairs. Completion of these projects will help to diminish anticipated flooding vulnerabilities in the Fraser Valley Regional District and the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District which is currently elevated due to above normal snow packs in basins that feed the Fraser River.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy supported by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) is leading efforts to assess and remove human-made and natural debris within southern B.C. watercourses, as well as to assess sediment deposition in these systems, thereby helping to reduce potential flooding vulnerabilities across multiple jurisdictions.
- Recent regulation changes to modernize the Disaster Financial Assistance program to provide greater support to individuals, businesses and local governments include reducing costs for local government with a per capita model and allowing for up to 50% upfront payment to ensure work can get underway as soon as possible. For small business, the revenue cap is doubled, reducing the majority income requirement, and updating eligibility criteria to be able support corporate interest holders such as farm operators.
- For many working to recover from the flooding of 2021, these changes will be meaningful and a step in the right direction as we work to support local governments, First Nations communities and small businesses from the impacts of climate change for the future.

Background:

Support for Communities with Heightened Flood Vulnerabilities

- EMBC is taking specific actions to support communities with heightened flooding vulnerabilities to ensure they are prepared by:
 - Hosting earlier coordination calls for seasonal freshet preparedness with support from Environment and Climate Change Canada and the River Forecast Centre and will continue these sessions bi-weekly through the spring with increased frequency of calls as the risk increases.
 - Engaging with the Ministry of Forests Water Management Division to review areas of risk and concern due to the November 2021 Atmospheric River events.
 - Developing a plan with BC Wildfire Service for the deployment of crews to assist with the installation of flood mitigation assets, as required.

Fraser River Flood Risks

- In the event of significant Fraser River flooding, some areas of concern in the Southwest include:
 - Erosion arcs in Abbotsford approaching the Matsqui Dike, Barnston, and Nicomen Island where significant livestock relocation would be required (Katzie First Nation and Leq'a:mel First Nation).
 - Backflow into the Harrison River and Harrison Lake when Fraser River levels are too high to allow for outflow.
 - Residential evacuations in the Glen Valley area of Abbotsford and Bridgeview area of Surrey.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Flood Vulnerability-Southeast

Suggested Response:

- Climate change has increased the incidence and impact of systemic flooding in several areas in BC, particularly those prone to repeated flood events.
- Primary impacts from the November 2021 Atmospheric River events were in the Elk River and the City of Fernie. Impacts included damage to roads and to a flap gate designed to prevent flood water from entering the community. Repairs to the road and flap gate were made shortly after the water receded.
- EMBC is providing funds to the the Regional District of East Kootenay and the City of Fernie so they can update the hydrological survey to include the impacts from the November 2021 Atmospheric River events. This will provide additional information to support freshet planning.
- In preparation for Freshet 2022, EMBC is supporting communities by providing sandbags, and prepositioning sandbag machines and other flood control assets, as well as coordinating other provincial supports including flood assessment flights and the deployment of BC Wildfires Service crews to assist with the filling and positioning of sandbags.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy supported by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is working to assess and remove human-made and natural debris within southern B.C. watercourses, as well as to assess sediment deposition in these systems, thereby helping to reduce potential flooding vulnerabilities across multiple jurisdictions.
- The City of Grand Forks was significantly impacted by flooding in 2018 and construction of permanent flood protection works remain ongoing.
- Recent regulation changes to modernize the Disaster Financial Assistance program to provide greater support to individuals, businesses and local governments include reducing costs for local government with a per capita model and allowing for up to 50% upfront payment to ensure work can get underway as soon as possible. For small business, the revenue cap is doubled, reducing the majority income requirement, and updating eligibility criteria to be able support corporate interest holders such as farm operators.
- For many working to recover from the flooding of 2021, these changes will be meaningful and a step in the right direction as we work to support local governments, First Nations communities and small businesses from the impacts of climate change for the future.

Background:

Frequent Flooding Risks in the Southeast Region

- Fairmont Hot Springs – debris flows from Fairmont and Cold Creek
 - Creeks have debris flow works that routinely fill and spill into residential areas

- Windermere Creek
 - A small community in the Regional District of East Kootenay
 - Ongoing sediment flows into Windermere Lake that impacts a number of residents

- Duhammel Creek
 - Orphan Structure protects a community

- Regional District of Central Kootenay
 - Flooding from a region wide thunderstorm in 2020
 - Mobilization of natural (wood) debris is an ongoing challenge in creeks and rivers

Government Financial Information

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Flood Vulnerability - Northwest

Suggested Response:

- Climate change has increased the incidence and impact of systemic flooding in several areas in B.C., particularly those prone to repeated flood events.
- With snow basins currently near normal across the majority of EMBC's Northwest Region, flood risk is anticipated to be average or slightly higher than normal for 2022. This risk could change if significant precipitation events occur in May or June.
- The exception is in the far northwest corner of the province, where the River Forecast Centre's April 1 Snow Survey shows the highest index, currently at 134% of normal, indicating a higher risk for flooding. EMBC staff are monitoring Atlin and Kitsumkalum (Dutch Valley) for flood risk and will preposition flood assets such as sandbags as needed and requested by the local authorities.
- In preparation for Freshet 2022, EMBC is supporting communities by providing sandbags, and prepositioning sandbag machines and other flood control assets, as well as coordinating other provincial supports including flood assessment flights and the deployment of BC Wildfires Service crews to assist with the filling and positioning of sandbags.
- Recent regulation changes to modernize the Disaster Financial Assistance program to provide greater support to individuals, businesses and local governments include reducing costs for local government with a per capita model and allowing for up to 50% upfront payment to ensure work can get underway as soon as possible. For small business, the revenue cap is doubled, reducing the majority income requirement, and updating eligibility criteria to be able support corporate interest holders such as farm operators.
- For many working to recover from the flooding of 2021, these changes will be meaningful and a step in the right direction as we work to support local governments, First Nations communities and small businesses from the impacts of climate change for the future.

Background:

Preparedness Efforts in the Northwest Region

- EMBC's Northwest Region held two Seasonal Readiness Session on March 10, 2022 and on May 10, 2022.

Specific Areas of Concern in the Northwest Region

- The Regional District of Kitimat Stikine and the City of Terrace continue to monitor properties along the Kitsumkalum River that are routinely affected by flooding events.
 - The City of Terrace is currently addressing a significant landslide issue on McConnell Crescent.
 - It is expected that additional impacts in this area will occur during the 2022 spring freshet flooding.
 - The city has recently completed a geotechnical study to assess risk to the three affected properties. In addition to the geotechnical study, the city is undertaking a mitigation study of the affected area. The mitigation study is expected to be completed in 2022.
- The Tahltan Band Council and Regional District of Kitimat Stikine continue to monitor areas surrounding Telegraph Creek.
 - The community of Telegraph Creek and Glenora were cut off for several weeks in the spring of 2021 from a heavy rainfall flood event that impacted the only access/egress to this community.
 - The Tahltan Band Council continues to work with Indigenous Services Canada and the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure to address identified drainage issues.
- The Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako has several areas that are prone to flooding. Flood risk in this area is anticipated to be low for 2022 given the current snowpack conditions. Unanticipated extreme weather events may change this assessment.
- The Northwest Regional Office continues to monitor potential flood situations in Unincorporated Stikine.
 - Of highest concern is the community of Atlin. Although this area does not flood often, limited snow pillow information and river data makes it difficult to predict potential flood events.
 - The Regional Office maintains communication with residents to assist in monitoring and response.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Flood Vulnerability - Northeast

Suggested Response:

- Climate change has increased the incidence and impact of systemic flooding in several areas in B.C., particularly those prone to repeated flood events.
- The frequency and severity of wildfires have increased and caused secondary impacts such as landslides, land slippages, erosion, and debris accumulation to communities in the Cariboo Chilcotin.
- Snowpack in the Cariboo Chilcotin was 72% of normal as of May 1, indicating a low risk of flooding. The Quesnel area was 123% of normal as of May 1, which is a concern given the landslide issues during 2021 freshet and the flood impacts in 2020. In addition as of May 1, Upper Fraser West was 140% of normal, Upper Fraser East was 125% of normal, Middle Fraser was 115% of normal, Bridge was 110% of normal and the Peace was 108% of normal, all adding to the flooding risk with the continued cool weather and accumulation of the high elevation snow pack.
- In preparation for freshet this year, EMBC is supporting communities by providing sandbags, and repositioning sandbag machines and other flood control assets, as well as coordinating other provincial supports including flood assessment flights and the deployment of BC Wildfires Service crews to assist with the filling and positioning of sandbags.
- Recent regulation changes to modernize the Disaster Financial Assistance program to provide greater support to individuals, businesses and local governments include reducing costs for local government with a per capita model and allowing for up to 50% upfront payment to ensure work can get underway as soon as possible. For small business, the revenue cap is doubled, reducing the majority income requirement, and updating eligibility criteria to be able support corporate interest holders such as farm operators.
- For many working to recover from the flooding of 2021, these changes will be meaningful and a step in the right direction as we work to support local governments, First Nations communities and small businesses from the impacts of climate change for the future.

Background:

- EMBC held Spring Hazard Readiness calls on March 10 and April 13 and is supporting communities through the positioning of flood assets (sandbags, tiger dam and gabion baskets) as needed.

Cariboo Regional District

- Several homes are inhabitable due to ongoing slope instability. Evacuation Orders remain in place on three homes located on Maple Drive and Baker Creek Road within the Regional District near Quesnel. In 2021, EMBC supported geotechnical assessments for homes at risk.
- In 2022, EMBC approved temporary protective works in Hawks Creek to protect a home and sewage lagoon from entering the creek.
- Due to high snowpack and ground saturation the Regional District will continue to experience slides and early onset of flooding.

Chilcotin – Cariboo Regional District, ?Esdilagh First Nation, Yunesit'in Government, Tl'etinqox Government, Tsi Deldel, Xeni Gwet'in, Tl'esqox, and Ulkatcho.

- Communities in the Chilcotin were affected by numerous emergency events over the past several years (2017 Wildfires, 2018 Freshet, 2019 July Rain Event, 2020 April-July Freshet, 2020 Fall Flooding, 2021 Freshet, and 2021 Wildfires).
- Agriculture producers are one of the most impacted groups and have seen multiple years of crop loss due to fires and floods. Over \$20M in funding has been provided provincially through the AgriRecovery Program to agriculture producers for wildfire and drought recovery, forage and livestock relocation.
- In February 2022, to support increased preparedness, EMBC, BC Wildfire Service and the Tsilhqot'in National Government collaborated to facilitate a training/exercise workshop with ICS Canada 100 training, introduction to emergency management and a wildfire tabletop exercise for communities within the Regional District.

Williams Lake First Nation

- Indigenous Services Canada supported mitigation and prevention projects designed to mitigate flood impacts in areas damaged annually by flooding in the community.

Nazko – Cariboo Regional District, Nazko First Nation

- A longer-term flood mitigation strategy was developed with ISC Canada's support. The mitigation works installed in 2021 should result in reduced flood impacts to Nazko First Nation's infrastructure.

Williams Lake – City of Williams Lake

- Significant erosion and slides are impacting commercial properties on the cliffs above the river valley. A slide on September 28, 2021, caused an Evacuation Alert and Evacuation Order for Green Acres Trailer Park. As a result, two of the trailers have been moved back from the edge of the bank due to a public safety risk.

- The City of Williams has been approved for mitigation funding under the Adaption, Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Program to armour the slope of the river valley directly below Frizzi Road.

Quesnel – City of Quesnel

- Following the 2021 freshet a number of landslides occurred within the City of Quesnel. Currently two Evacuation Orders remain in place for a home and a business; both structures have been deemed uninhabitable.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Regional Flood Vulnerability - Vancouver Island Coastal

Suggested Response:

- Climate change has increased the incidence and impact of systemic flooding in several areas in B.C., particularly those prone to repeated flood events.
- The Atmospheric River events of November 2021 resulted in significant flooding in B.C.'s Vancouver Island Coastal region and was compounded by severe winter weather in the early stages of flood recovery.
- Based on April 1, 2022, data, the River Forecast Centre suggests low to no freshet risk for Vancouver Island and Central Coast communities. There is a possibility of high spring runoff for Bella Coola but no overland flooding.
- The Province has provided funding support for community recovery managers in five impacted communities within the Vancouver Island Coastal region.
- To date, \$2M in payments have been made to individuals under the Disaster Financial Assistance program and 10 First Nations communities and local governments within the region have applied for Disaster Financial Assistance support.
- In preparation for Freshet 2022, EMBC is supporting communities by providing sandbags, and prepositioning sandbag machines and other flood control assets, as well as coordinating other provincial supports including flood assessment flights and the deployment of BC Wildfires Service crews to assist with the filling and positioning of sandbags.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy supported by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is leading provincial efforts to assess and remove human-made and natural debris within central and southern B.C. watercourses, as well as to assess sediment deposition in these systems, thereby helping to reduce potential flooding vulnerabilities across multiple jurisdictions
- Recent regulation changes to modernize the Disaster Financial Assistance program to provide greater support to individuals, businesses and local governments include reducing costs for local government with a per capita model and allowing for up to 50% upfront payment to ensure work can get underway as soon as possible. For small business, the revenue cap is doubled, reducing the majority income requirement, and updating eligibility criteria to be able support corporate interest holders such as farm operators.

- For many working to recover from the flooding of 2021, these changes will be meaningful and a step in the right direction as we work to support local governments, First Nations communities and small businesses from the impacts of climate change for the future.

Background:

- The \$220,000 in funding to support community recovery managers was distributed as follows:
 - Dzawada’enuxw First Nation – \$59,000
 - Cowichan Tribes – \$30,000
 - Cowichan Valley Regional District – \$40,000
 - Penelakut First Nation – \$51,000
 - Stz’uminus – \$40,000

The following communities have applied for Disaster Financial Assistance support:

- Cowichan Tribes
- Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD)
- Intergovernmental Communications
-
-
- Penelakut First Nation
- Intergovernmental Communications
-
-
-
- Impacted river systems undergoing debris clean up are as follows:
 - Kingcome River – Dzawada’enuxw First Nation (Kingcome Inlet)
 - San Juan River – CRD and Pacheedaht
 - Chemainus River – Halalt First Nation, Penelakut First Nation and CVRD
 - Koksilah and Cowichan Rivers – Cowichan Tribes and CVRD
 - Bella Coola River – Nuxalk Nation and Central Coast Regional District

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act – EMBC’s Implementation

Suggested Response:

- Emergency Management BC is committed to meaningful implementation of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* Action Plan.
- Specific examples include the following:
 - Developing an escalation pathway with First Nations Health Authority to address issues associated with racism during emergency events; and
 - Providing the option for communities to hire Emergency Support Services Navigators to support culturally safe approaches to evacuee care for First Nations.
- This work also includes collaboration with Indigenous peoples and the Government of Canada to revise the overall emergency management structure and regime to enhance Indigenous Peoples’ emergency management outcomes through a strong tripartite approach.
- EMBC is focused on completing the following actions included in the Declaration Act Action Plan:
 - Co-development of modernized emergency management legislation, and
 - Working with BC Wildfire Service to integrate traditional practices and cultural uses of fire into wildfire prevention and land management practices.

Action 1.10 Co-development of Modernized Emergency Management Legislation

- To co-develop modernized emergency management legislation EMBC is using a distinctions-based approach, consistent with the *Draft Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia’s Relationship with Indigenous Peoples*. See Note 10 Emergency Program Act Modernization.
- Co-development partners include the First Nations Leadership Council, Modern Treaty Nations and First Nation Rights and Title holders.
- EMBC staff are also engaging Métis Nation BC, the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres, Indigenous Services Canada, the First Nations Health Authority, and the First Nations Emergency Services Society on the development of new emergency management legislation.

Background:

- In November 2019, the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* was passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.
- Section 3 of the Declaration Act describes B.C.’s commitment to consulting and cooperating with Indigenous Peoples in aligning provincial laws, including statutes and regulations, with the UN Declaration.
- The Declaration Act requires the provincial government to report annually on progress made on the alignment of provincial laws with the UN Declaration and developing and implementing an action plan to achieve the objectives of the UN Declaration.
- The Declaration Act Action Plan was publicly released on March 30, 2022.
- Under the theme of “Self-Determination and Inherent Right of Self-Government” of the Action Plan, Government has defined an intended outcome where:
 - The overall emergency management structure and regime in B.C. is revised, in collaboration with the Government of Canada and Indigenous Peoples, to enhance Indigenous Peoples’ emergency management outcomes through a strong tripartite approach.

EMBC Actions in the Declaration Act Action Plan

- 1.10 Co-develop modernized emergency management legislation (replacing the Emergency Program Act).
- 2.11 Integrate traditional practices and cultural uses of fire into wildfire prevention and land management practices and support the reintroduction of strategized burning. (Ministry of Forests, Emergency Management BC)

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

EMBC Response to Atmospheric River - Timeline

Suggested Response:

- Emergency Management BC is the lead organization in the management of provincial level emergencies and disasters, working directly with local governments, First Nations, provincial ministries and agencies, federal departments, other jurisdictions, industry, and volunteers.
- The atmospheric river flooding in November 2021 was and continues to be a challenge for impacted people and communities.
- The intensity of the initial storm led to catastrophic damages to several major transportation routes. Emergency Management BC worked with local governments, First Nations, the Ministry of Transportation, Search and Rescue groups and the Canadian Armed Forces to enact rescue operations for travellers stranded on roadways.
- As several communities were inaccessible due to road closures, Emergency Management BC (EMBC) coordinated with private grocery chains, the BC Wildfire Service, and the Canadian Armed Forces to initiate supply drops. The supply drops occurred from November 17 to December 6 and included groceries, medications, generators, and fuel.
- Following the River Forecast Centre (RFC) issuance of Flood Watches on November 14, 2021, EMBC mobilized to host a series of coordination calls. Attendees were First Nation communities and local authorities. These calls provided information and answered questions to support community emergency response.
- The Southwest (SWE) region activated their Provincial Regional Emergency Operation Centre (PREOC) at 2125 on November 14 and hosted a coordination call at 2330 with the invitation sent out to all members on the regional distribution lists.
 - 28 coordination calls and 12 First Nation community calls were hosted from November 14 to December 9. In addition, EMBC staff worked with First Nation communities and local authorities supporting their response actions.
- The Central (CTL) region hosted a coordination call at 2200 on November 14 following reports of flooding from Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen, Princeton, Coldwater Indian Band, and the City of Merritt. The invitation was sent to communities that were reporting impacts.

- The CTL region activated their PREOC at 0800 on November 15, with daily coordination calls held from November 15 to 19 at 1000 and 1500, to provide updates for all communities in the CTL region.
- The Vancouver Island Coastal (VIC) region activated their PREOC on November 15 at 0800 and hosted a series of coordination calls starting at 1230 with the invitation sent out to all regional distribution lists.
 - 16 coordination calls were hosted from November 15 to December 9. In addition, EMBC staff worked with First Nation communities and local authorities to support their response actions.
- Through approval of Expenditure Authorization Forms (EAFs), the PREOCs supported financial reimbursement of response costs to communities across the entire region.

Background:

- **On November 9, 2021**, there was a weather call with updates from Environment Canada (EC). The SWE region also held a Fall Storm Preparedness Coordination Call.
 - This call provided information to First Nation communities, local authorities, provincial, ministry, and agency partners to prepare for the upcoming hazard season. During this call, both Environment Canada and the River Forecast Centre provided seasonal overviews, which included information about the pending Atmospheric River.
- **On November 13, 2021**, the River Forecast Centre issued a High Streamflow Advisory at 1210 for the areas of Howe Sound, Sunshine Coast, Sea-to-Sky, North Shore Mountains, Metro Vancouver, South Vancouver Island, West Vancouver Island, East Vancouver Island and the Fraser Valley, including the Chilliwack River and surrounding tributaries.
 - The High Streamflow Advisory was emailed to all members of regional distribution lists (Emergency Program Coordinators for First Nation communities and local authorities) by the SWE region.
- **On November 14, 2021**, the River Forecast Centre upgraded the Englishman River to a Flood Watch at 1000, as well as issued a Flood Watch for the Chilliwack River. At 1730, they issued a Flood Warning for the Tulameen River and tributaries, as well as the Coldwater River in the CTL region. There were no high stream flow or flood watch issued for the Southeast (SEA) region.
 - During the evening of November 14, 2021, there were reports from the Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen regarding minor flooding, with further impacts, such as a dike breach in Princeton, reported in the overnight hours.

- The Flood Watch was emailed to all members of regional distribution lists by the SWE region. The Flood Watch later expanded to include Fraser Valley and Fraser Canyon, and the update was emailed to the members of those same distribution lists.
- To support the activation of Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) for First Nation communities and local authorities, the SWE region issued task numbers. The EOCs were to assist with flooding, evacuations, delivery of Emergency Support Services (ESS), and Search and Rescue (SAR) operations.
- **On November 15, 2021**, at 0430, River Forecast Centre issued a Flood Warning for Cowichan River and Koksilah River, Flood Watch for Southern Vancouver Island and Englishman River and a High Streamflow Advisory for West Vancouver Island, East Vancouver Island, and Central Vancouver Island.
 - The High Streamflow Advisories were emailed to all regional distribution lists (EPCs for First Nation communities and local authorities) by the VIC region.
 - VIC region issued task numbers to support activation of First Nation communities and local authorities Emergency Operation Centres for flooding, evacuations, delivery of ESS, and SAR operations.
- **From November 14 to December 15, 2021:**
 - **EMBC VIC** held 16 coordination calls from November 15 to December 9. Speakers on the calls generally included Environment Canada, River Forecast Centre, and Storm Surge BC. Invitees were all members of the VIC regional distribution lists (EPCs for First Nation communities and local authorities), First Nations Emergency Service Society (FNESS), and First Nations Health Authority (FNHA), as well as Infrastructure representatives such as Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) and BC Hydro.
 - 18 High Streamflow Advisories and Flood Watches from River Forecast Centre were forwarded to regional partners. They also distributed one EC Yellow Weather notifications on December 3, three EC Orange Weather notifications on November 19, 22, and December 10 and one EC Red Weather notification on November 29.
 - 8 calls were held from November 16 to December 8 with the intention to support meaningful work being done in terms of response within community and to develop a pathway to recovery and returning to community. The VIC PREOC also facilitated regular calls between Halalt First Nation, Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD), ISC, FNHA, and FNESS.
 - VIC PREOC facilitated multiple calls with Dzawada'enuxw, Halalt, Nuxalk, Penelakut, Stz'uminus, Tsussie and the CVRD to address challenges in several areas, including but not limited to, dike breaches, culverts collapsing, creation of a hole in the E&N

Railway to allow the pooling waters to drain into the ocean, evacuation orders and mass evacuation planning.

- **EMBC SWE** held 28 coordination calls from November 14 to December 9. Speakers on the coordination calls included Environment Canada, River Forecast Centre, MoTI, BC Hydro, Rail Providers and FNESS. They also facilitated multiple calls with the Abbotsford EOC to address challenges in several areas, including Sumas Dike breaches, threat of failure at Barrowtown Pump Station and evacuation orders. They held 12 First Nations coordination calls from November 22 to December 3; the invitation was distributed to all First Nation communities and agency representatives in the region. Speakers on the coordination calls included Indigenous Services Canada (ISC), FNHA, and FNESS. They forwarded 11 advisories and alerts to regional partners. An EC Orange Weather notification was also distributed to regional partners on November 22.
 - Through the approval of Expenditure Authorization Forms (EAFs), the SWE PREOC supported financial reimbursement of approximately \$79M in response costs to communities across the entire region.
- **EMBC CTL** held 29 coordination calls from November 14 to December 15. On November 26 and 27, there was a weather call with updates from Environment Canada and River Forecast Centre. Calls were distributed to all regional distribution lists and speakers on the calls generally included Environment Canada, River Forecast Centre, MoTI, BC Hydro, Rail Providers, and FNESS. Coordination calls specific to ESS were initiated and occurred from November 16 to December 16. The ESS Branch assisted with transferring supports over to the Canadian Red Cross after December 15.
 - Coordination between Save-on-Foods, BC Wildfire Service, Canadian Armed Forces, and CTL PREOC was initiated to get supply drops set into motion for communities (Lower Similkameen Indian Band, Nooaitch Indian Band and Nicomen Indian Band) that were inaccessible. The supply drops occurred from November 17 to December 6 and included groceries, medications, generators, and fuel.
 - Within the first week after the flooding events, the PREOC made it a top priority item to arrange for leadership from impacted communities to observe along reconnaissance flights over their jurisdictions. These flights took place from November 18 to 20 and the communities that participated in this included Nooaitch Indian Band, Thompson-Nicola Regional District, Coldwater Indian Band, Cook's Ferry Indian Band, Nicomen Indian Band and Shackan Indian Band.
 - Representation from FNESS were situated in the PREOC and engaged to support with completing Rapid Damage Assessments and collecting LiDAR imagery for First Nation communities in the region. This was critical to response and recovery as it allowed geotechnical specialists to identify impacts as well as imminent risks. These flights took place December 5, 2021.

- They also provided support by facilitating additional calls to adhere to specific impacts faced by each community. These included:
 - Road/Bridge Accessibility for Nicomen Indian Band;
 - Graveyard flood mitigation measures Nooaitch Indian Band;
 - Security and Checkpoint Access for communities along Highway 8 such as Cook’s Ferry Indian Band, Shackan Indian Band, and Nicomen Indian Band;
 - Interim Housing and Re-entry for the City of Merritt; and
 - Structures threatened by watercourse, for several areas in the CTL region.

- Through approval of EAFs, the CTL PREOC supported financial reimbursement of approximately \$16M in response costs to communities across the entire region.

- **EMBC SEA** was only impacted by the Atmospheric River in the City of Fernie. Through the approval of EAFs, the SEA region supported approximately \$66K in financial reimbursement of response costs to communities across the entire region.

- Search and Rescue assisted the RCMP and communities with Evacuation Support
 - 10 teams responded to the flooding: Central Okanagan SAR, Chilliwack SAR, Grand Forks SAR, Kamloops SAR, Nicola Valley SAR, North Shore Rescue, Oliver/Osoyoos SAR, Penticton & District Emergency Program Society, Princeton Ground SAR, and Vernon SAR.
 - Teams spent a total of approximately 430 hours deployed with a total of 201 members responding to the 28 incidents.
 - During the flooding, SAR teams responded to an additional 23 incidents in the CTL region.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Heat Wave - Timeline

Suggested Response:

- Last summer's heat waves are a stark reminder of the impacts of climate change and the need to prepare for hotter weather and more frequent heat events – as people, as communities, and as a government.
- The Ministry of Health, the Office of the Provincial Health Officer, Emergency Management BC, the BC Centre for Disease Control and health authorities have been working together on several initiatives related to extreme heat preparedness, including the BC Heat Alert and Response System, and a Prepared BC Extreme Heat Preparedness Guide that will be available online and in multiple languages. Those will be announced in the coming days.
- The Province can also issue extreme heat emergency alerts through the national public system, Alert Ready, which is used in B.C. to issue Amber Alerts and alerts for tsunamis, wildfires, floods and civil emergencies.
- On May 6, 2022, the Province announced additional funding under the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) for First Nations and local governments. Included in this announcement was a new Extreme Heat Risk Mapping, and Assessment and Planning stream. This funding program was developed by EMBC, the Ministry of Health, the BC Climate Action Secretariat, and the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM).
- The intent of this CEPF funding stream is to support First Nations and local governments in better understanding the risks associated with extreme heat. The funding also supports communities to develop effective response plans and strategies to prepare, mitigate and adapt to extreme heat risks. This stream will close on June 24 and applications will be assessed by the Province (EMBC and the Ministry of Health), UBCM and the First Nations' Emergency Services Society.

2021 Heat Wave Response:

- Emergency Management BC (EMBC) is the lead organization in the management of provincial-level emergencies and disasters, working directly with local governments, First Nations, provincial ministries and agencies, federal departments, other jurisdictions, industry, and volunteers.
- Heat waves are a public health emergency, and the *Public Health Act (PHA)* is the best reference for understanding roles, responsibilities, and powers. Public health officials can be authorized to act outside their area of designation and are exempt from the PHA's formal requirements.

- EMBC regions distribute Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Severe Weather Notifications and Warnings to all First Nations and Local Governments as standard practice. Communities and the public can also sign up for ECCC weather updates; it is up to Local Governments to activate their emergency plans in anticipation of emergency events.
- On Friday, June 25, 2021, at approximately 8:00 a.m., the Province released a public information bulletin recommending British Columbians take precautions during the upcoming heat wave. Within this messaging, the Province amplified the ECCC heat warning and provided BC Health Link tips for keeping cool, treating heat exhaustion and what to do if symptoms are not mild, last longer than one hour, worsen or cause concern.
- On Friday, June 25, 2021, all EMBC Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centres (PREOCs) were already activated throughout the province due to Covid-19 or Freshet, with 24/7 Regional Duty Managers scheduled and available to respond to community requests for financial supports associated with the heat wave.
- On Monday, June 28, 2021, EMBC revised policies in response to the increased severity of the heat wave impacts over the weekend along with the significant call volumes reported by the BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS).
- Specifically, EMBC supported the following requests for reimbursements throughout the heat wave of June 25 to July 7, and, the second heat wave, from July 27 to August 20, 2021:
 - Staff wages/overtime to open a civic facility or cooling centre that would otherwise not be open.
 - Workers Compensation coverage for Emergency Support Service (ESS) volunteers to support cooling centres.
 - Water for use/distribution within a cooling centre facility.
 - Transportation to and from cooling centers in communities where no scheduled public or reasonable transportation existed.
 - Costs to fire services responding to increased heat related medical call.

Background:

June 25 to July 1, 2021:

- **EMBC Southwest PREOC** was activated for Freshet and heat related information was shared on Freshet coordination calls with local authorities and First Nations, ECCC, River Forecast Centre (RFC), Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC), Vancouver Coastal Health

(VCH), Fraser Health (FH), First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) and First Nations Emergency Support Services (FNESS).

- All the 11 communities that requested task numbers to support cooling centres were approved. 15 Local Governments and five Indigenous Communities activated their EOCs.
- **EMBC Vancouver Island Coastal PREOC** was activated and held three coordination calls on June 29, 30 and July 1 relating to the heat wave event, with speakers including Environment Canada (EC), Vancouver Island Health Authority (VIHA), Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH), First Nations Health Authority (FNHA), and First Nations Emergency Support Services (FNESS).
 - Malahat Nation and Nuxalk Nation were both supported with task numbers to support the activation of their cooling centres.
 - In addition to the initial Weather notification from ECCC, the PREOC regularly distributed all subsequent ECCC updates for areas of concern on Vancouver Island.
- **EMBC Central PREOC** was activated and set up a coordination call on June 25 to clarify eligible costs for reimbursement regarding cooling centres.
 - On June 28, the Central PREOC sent out further email correspondence revising the list of eligible costs for cooling centres based on community requests.
- **EMBC North West PREOC** supported communities by conveying to local governments and First Nation CAOs, and Emergency Program Coordinators (EPCs) the various heat wave supports available.

July 27 to August 25, 2021:

- EMBC Regions throughout the province supported coordination calls during the second heat wave to ensure communities were aware of eligible recoverable expenses and continued to support reimbursements for communities that activated their emergency plans during the heat wave.
- **EMBC South West PREOC** supported 29 communities that requested task numbers to support the activation of their emergency plans.
- **EMBC Vancouver Island Coastal PREOC** provided 16 communities (12 Indigenous Communities and 4 local authorities) with task numbers to support cooling centres.

May 23 to June 27, 2022:

- EMBC PREOCs chaired seasonal readiness meetings and coordination calls for local authorities and indigenous communities.
- BC Ministry of Health presented the *BC Provincial Heat Alert and Response System (BC HARS): Pilot 2022 – Tables of Key Messages and Recommended Actions* (not publicly released) to local authorities and indigenous communities as a draft for discussion.
- EMBC presented the *Eligibility Assessment for Heat Emergency* where actions taken by local authorities and indigenous communities as outlined in the BC Provincial Heat Alert and Response System (HARS) will be considered for reimbursement.

June 16, 2022 (Scheduled/Planned):

- Integrated Partnership for Regional Emergency Management (IPREM) will be holding a workshop to participate in a regional exercise to validate decision making and test addressing regional issues that require joint decision making across all 23 Local Authorities.
- The simulated workshop scheduled for June 16 is focused on a heat wave event. EMBC is attending and supporting this exercise along with Health Authorities.
- The Integrated Partnership for Regional Emergency Management (IPREM) is a partnership between the Province and Metro Vancouver (on behalf of the 23 Local Authorities).

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Extreme Heat Preparedness Initiatives

Suggested Response:

- The Province recognizes that the tragic loss of life associated with the extreme heat event of 2021 requires better preparedness and response for these events and a changing climate.
- In addition to investments to enhance emergency response, such as \$148 million announced in Budget 2022 to increase the number of paramedics and dispatchers, the Province has developed a response system to communicate and coordinate for extreme heat emergencies, developed public education materials, and invested in funding opportunities to support communities in preparing for heat-related events.
- To prepare the Province for future extreme heat events, three key initiatives will be introduced prior to summer 2022:
 - BC Heat Alert and Response System: Pilot 2022
 - Prepared BC Extreme Heat Preparedness Guide; and
 - Community Emergency Preparedness Fund heat-related funding stream.

BC Heat Alert and Response System: Pilot 2022

- The Ministry of Health and the BC Centre for Disease Control co-chair the BC Health Effects of Anomalous Temperatures Coordinating Committee, a group of public health experts from all health authorities that support planning and response efforts related to public health impacts for extreme heat events.
- The preliminary objective of the BC Health Effects of Anomalous Temperatures Coordinating Committee is to ensure public health coordination is in place by summer 2022. This will be addressed by:
 - Developing the BC Heat Alert and Response System which will detail the triggers for two alert levels: heat warning and extreme heat emergency;
 - Identifying public health actions when heat warnings and extreme heat emergency alerts are issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada; and
 - Identifying public health messaging that can reduce heat-related illness and mortality.
- The BC Heat Alert and Response System: Pilot 2022 is referenced as a “pilot” for 2022 heat season and acknowledges the need for further consultation with First Nations and community partners. The rapid development of the Heat Alert and Response System pilot

was to ensure a system was in place for the 2022 heat season.

- On the advice of the BC Health Effects of Anomalous Temperatures Coordinating Committee, EMBC will issue a Broadcast Intrusive Alert for an Extreme Heat Emergency.

Prepared B.C. Extreme Heat Preparedness Guide

- A Prepared B.C. Extreme Heat Preparedness Guide is scheduled for release prior to summer 2022. The guide was developed in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the BC Centre for Disease Control, and Environment and Climate Change Canada. The guide includes a foreword from Dr. Bonnie Henry and is meant to help British Columbians understand the risks associated with extreme heat, how to prepare their residences, and how to cope once temperatures rise.
- The guide will be available in hardcopy or by download from www.PreparedBC.ca. It will also be available in multiple languages: English, French, Punjabi, Traditional Chinese and Simplified Chinese.

Community Emergency Preparedness Fund Heat-related Funding Stream

- On May 6, 2022, the Province announced additional funding under the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund for First Nations and local governments. Included in this announcement was a new Extreme Heat Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning stream. This funding program was developed by EMBC, the Ministry of Health, the BC Climate Action Secretariat, and the Union of BC Municipalities.
- The intent of this funding stream is to support First Nations and local governments in better understanding the risks associated with extreme heat. The funding also supports communities to develop effective response plans and strategies to prepare, mitigate and adapt to extreme heat risks.
- This stream will close on June 24, 2022, and applications will be assessed by the EMBC, the Ministry of Health, UBCM and the First Nations' Emergency Services Society.
- Approved Extreme Heat Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning stream projects are likely to be announced mid-summer 2022.

Extreme Heat: Preparedness for Provincial Ministries and Agencies

- In addition to the above key initiatives, planning considerations have been drafted to provide guidance to provincial ministries and agencies. This document, developed by a cross-ministry working group established in 2022 and co-led by EMBC and the Ministry of Health, has three main objectives:
 - To summarize the impacts of extreme heat on public health and other sectors;
 - To introduce a Heat Alert and Response System; and

- To describe Provincial-level actions in response to an extreme heat event.

Background:

- The extreme heat weather event in 2021 saw temperatures spike to record highs across B.C. resulting in 740 excess deaths than would be expected in a normal summer according to the BC Centre for Disease Control.
- The BC Coroners Service identified more than 600 deaths as being heat-related during the 2021 heat dome. The BC Coroners Service convened a heat-related Death Review Panel on April 20, 2022, to review the circumstances around these deaths to identify actions to improve public safety and prevent future deaths. The Final Report is expected to be publicly released on May 30, 2022 and will include a number of recommendations specific to EMBC related to the identification of a lead agency to coordinate a response to extreme heat emergencies, need to convene coordination calls to initiate planning activities, implementation of a heat alert and response system, addition of extreme heat to the Alert Ready system, and distribution of the Prepared BC Extreme Heat Preparedness Guide.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Status of ESS and Response Claims Payments

Suggested Response:

- There were a significant number of Emergency Support Services (ESS) reimbursement claims submitted to EMBC from the businesses who provided supports to evacuees impacted by 2021 wildfires and floods.
- EMBC makes every effort to process these reimbursements in a timely manner however there were significant delays at some points due to the volume of claims received related to last year's events. The Province appreciates the patience of all the business both large and small who supported evacuees when they needed it.
- In the coming month, the digital Evacuee Registration Assistance tool will be available, which will allow for electronic fund transfers to evacuees for many supports rather than paper-based vouchers, will streamline the delivery of this program, improving the evacuees' experience and reducing the need for businesses to submit manual reimbursement claims in the future.
- EMBC continues to work through a significant volume of response related claims from local governments and First Nations as they are received. EMBC has dedicated resources to support the timely review and payment of these claims and is endeavoring to review in a timely fashion.

Background:

ESS Supplier Payments:

- Over 55,550 ESS invoices have been processed (as of May 10, 2022) totaling almost \$25 million.
- At our highest points we had 48 team members from across government assisting in processing and paying these reimbursements.
- An estimated 34,911 people were evacuated and received ESS supports due to 2021 Wildfires and floods.
- Processing of ESS Supplier Invoices submitted for the 2021 Wildfire and Atmospheric River events is significantly complete.

- EMBC staff (Finance and/or ESS) are actively reaching out to suppliers with outstanding payments for more in-depth analysis of their claims which most often require additional clarification or documentation to support payment.

Response Claims:

- As of May 4, 2022, over 700 claims totalling approximately \$80 million have been received and paid from local governments and First Nations related to recent years' events which include COVID, Freshet, Wildfire and Atmospheric River Storm events
- Approximately 230 claims are on hand and being reviewed for eligibility prior to issuing reimbursement.
- Given the significant volume and complexity of response claims, many are taking as long as 120 days to process.
- EMBC has contracted supports to assist with the timely review of claims in order to improve turnaround times.

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**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Estimates 2022/23 Briefing Book**

**ICBC
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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Financial Update - ICBC

Suggested Response:

- As of Q3 2021/22, ICBC is projecting to earn a net income of \$1.904B in the 2021/22 fiscal year as compared to a net income of \$1.538B for the 2020/21 fiscal year and 2021/22 Plan net income of \$154M. The primary drivers of the favourable net income are higher investment income and lower claims costs. Results for fiscal 2021/22 are expected to meet the Q3 projection of \$1.904B and will be released as part of the Public Accounts.
- ICBC's Minimum Capital Test at fiscal year end is not yet known, as financial results for fiscal year 2021/22 are still being finalized and ICBC's actual results will depend on a variety of factors (e.g. final claims costs, investment income to year end, possible outcome of litigation, etc.). However, ICBC's strong financial results this fiscal year will be key to helping the organization continue to rebuild its depleted reserves.
- As well, in recognition of the strong expected net income results for fiscal 2021/22, and in recognition of challenges around affordability for British Columbia drivers, ICBC is providing a one-time Relief Rebate of more than \$395M¹, to eligible policy holders.
- In fiscal 2020/21, two COVID-19 rebates totalling \$950M were returned to eligible customers. These rebates were directly attributable to the lower number of crashes and lower claims costs as a result of reduced and restricted driving activity during the pandemic. In addition to the COVID-19 rebates, ICBC also issued refunds totalling \$594M in relation to the transition to Enhanced Care. The COVID-19 rebates translated to an average of \$310 per policyholder and the Enhanced Care refund \$150 per eligible policyholder.
- With crash patterns returning to pre-pandemic levels in 2021/22, no further COVID-19 rebates are planned.
- Investment income for fiscal 2021/22 is substantially more favourable than plan due to strong investment markets resulting in higher-than-expected capital distributions on equity pooled funds, and higher realized equity gains from the transition to a new portfolio asset mix.

¹ Rebate to customers:

- Approximately \$396M (\$110 for each eligible personal policy with an estimated 3.29M policies; negative net income impact of \$362M);
- \$165 for each eligible commercial policy with an estimated 205,000 policies; negative net income impact of \$34M);
- Implementation costs estimated at approximately \$5M to deliver the rebate;
- TOTAL cost = approximately \$401M.

- Subsequent to the tabled 2022/23 – 2024/25 ICBC Service Plan in February 2022, investment markets have been negatively impacted by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and other global issues, such as supply chain disruptions and inflationary pressures. Despite this volatility and considering the costs ICBC is incurring in 2021/22 for the Relief Rebate, ICBC expects to be able to deliver on the tabled estimate for fiscal 2021/22.
- Overall claims costs are favourable primarily due to lower than expected prior years' claims costs as a result of fewer minor injury claims becoming represented, and a larger number of bodily injury claims being closed without time consuming legal processes.
- The November 2021 floods had a moderate unfavourable impact on current year claims costs. This impact was limited to approximately \$25M by the application of reinsurance. ICBC maintains an automobile property damage catastrophe reinsurance treaty in order to manage its financial exposure to extreme flooding and other catastrophic events.

Potential Impacts due to Legal Challenges:

- The legal challenge regarding the regulations under the *Evidence Act* that placed a limit on the amount recoverable from an unsuccessful litigant for disbursements related to motor vehicle personal injury litigation, remains outstanding. A legal challenge, if successful, would result in an unfavourable impact of up to \$240M to net income for the 2021/22 if a decision is rendered before release of the 2021/22 audited financial statements.
- In April 2019, a constitutional challenge was filed by the Trial Lawyers Association of British Columbia against the Province in respect to the minor injury definition and jurisdiction of the Civil Resolution Tribunal with respect to claims for liability and damages as result of an accident (accident claims).
- On March 2, 2021, the BC Supreme Court ruled that the Civil Resolution Tribunal jurisdiction over claims for liability and damages worth less than \$50,000 was unconstitutional. This decision has been appealed and a partial stay has been granted. The impact of the unfavourable decision in respect of the jurisdiction of the Civil Resolution Tribunal was reflected in ICBC's FY 2020/21 results. On May 12, 2022, the BC Court of Appeal ruled allowing the expanded jurisdiction of Civil Resolution Tribunal over motor vehicle claims for minor injuries under the vehicle insurance system in place for injuries arising between April 1, 2019 and April 30, 2021, which overturns the previous judgement that found the Civil Resolution Tribunal jurisdiction over these claims to be unconstitutional. This has resulted in a favourable impact to the 2021/22 net income for FY 2021/22.
- The B.C. Supreme Court and the B.C. Court of Appeal's decision does not impact claims under Enhanced Care. The Civil Resolution Tribunal maintains exclusive jurisdiction over disputes concerning accident benefits, including enhanced accident benefits under Enhanced Care for crashes occurring after May 1, 2021.

- There is no set timeline for the outcome of the minor injury definition challenge that is underway. Given the stage of legal action, the probability of an outcome cannot be determined, therefore there is no impact recorded in the forecast.

Background:Net Income:

- ICBC forecasts net income for FY 2021/22 (April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022) to be an improvement compared to plan by \$1.750B. ICBC's FY 2021/22 ended March 31, will be available when ICBC's year end financial results are released in July/August in alignment with government's public accounts.
- Higher investment income and lower claims costs were the key factors that contributed to ICBC's favourable net income position, with higher premium revenue and lower operating expenses contributing to a lesser extent.
- Higher than expected investment income results for 2021/22 are due to a stronger-than-anticipated investment market. Investment income in 2022/23 and thereafter is expected to return to more moderate levels. ICBC's investment returns are utilized to help maintain rate affordability over time.
- Due to current global events, volatility and uncertainty exists in the global investment markets and could contribute to investment income results that are significantly different from forecasts as of December 31, 2021 (end of third quarter of 2021/22).
- Overall claims costs for fiscal 2021/22 are favourable to Plan primarily due to favourable costs to settle outstanding prior years' claims under the legal-based system (pre-Enhanced Care) with fewer-than-expected minor injury claims becoming represented, and a large number being resolved without time consuming legal processes. This reduction is not expected to repeat in the forecast period, as the full benefit of the re-estimation is reflected in FY 2021/22 and the forecast period claims costs reflect best estimates to date.
- During 2021/22, current year claims costs were impacted by crash frequency returning to pre-pandemic levels quicker than expected, in addition to higher inflation increasing Enhanced Accident Benefits costs. For 2021/22, this is offset by a higher claims discount rate and a reduction to the unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve for future costs to manage and settle claims as a result of fewer represented and litigated claims to handle.
- A quicker than-expected return from the lower driving levels as a result of COVID-19 has been observed for both policy growth and crash frequency. Crash frequency has returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2021/22 and is assumed to continue on trend in future fiscal years.

- Claims severity (cost of a claim) is projected to increase over the forecast period for all coverages. Inflation for replacement parts and increased technology in vehicles, combined with a rising cost of labour, will continue to drive up the cost of material damage claims. General inflation will contribute to an upward cost trend for Enhanced Care claims, due to the benefit amounts which are regulated to increase each year as increases are tied to BC Consumer Price Index.
- Premium revenue for FY 2021/22 is higher than Plan due to higher-than-expected policy growth and improved market share for all Optional insurance coverages. The FY 2021/22 penetration levels are expected to continue through the forecast period with premium growth coming from higher average premium as older vehicles are replaced with newer, more expensive vehicles.
- Based on the latest available data that has been published, ICBC's Statement of Operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2021, with prior year comparatives, is attached below. ICBC posted a net income of \$1.692B for the first nine months of its fiscal year (April 1 to December 31, 2021), which is \$416M better than the net income of \$1.276B posted for the same period last year.
- ICBC continues to manage the company efficiently as indicated by the low expense ratio of 18.8% in FY 2020/21, which continues to be significantly lower than the industry benchmark of 30%. ICBC's FY 2021/22 Year-To-Date operating expense ratio is inclusive of 3.0% for non-insurance services, which other insurance carriers do not have. The FY 2021/22 operating costs are favourable to plan primarily due to lower than expected Full-Time Equivalent levels as a result of recruitment and retention challenges, as well as lower pension and post-retirement expense due to a higher discount rate. Post-Enhanced Care expense ratios are expected to be slightly higher, approximately two percentage points, than historical levels due to the lower premiums being collected under Enhanced Care.

Capital Levels:

- ICBC's Minimum Capital Test ratio is an industry measure used to determine whether a company has sufficient capital levels. Similar to other insurance organizations, ICBC has a capital management framework under which it operates. This framework takes into consideration both its management operating targets and its regulatory minimums to ensure that capital reserves are adequate to protect policy holders from financial risk, while maintaining rates as low as possible over the long term.
- Several years of consecutive losses, where rate increases were not sufficient to cover the rapidly rising claims costs, depleted capital levels over time. This, coupled with the suspension of capital maintenance and capital build since 2015 (effective up to and including policy year 2020), resulted in capital levels that were well under ICBC's management and regulatory capital targets. The COVID-19 pandemic also had a significant

and adverse impact on the FY 2019/20 Minimum Capital Test, as there was a significant impact close to the end of that fiscal year on ICBC’s investment returns.

- Since then, the Minimum Capital Test ratio has been recovering. The subsequent increase in Minimum Capital Test is largely attributable to the recovery of the financial markets, favourable prior years’ claims adjustments, and the capital build in the Basic rate, effective May 1, 2021.
- A capital build component of 11.5 percentage points in the Basic rate for policy year 2021 was approved to assist in the rebuild of depleted Basic capital reserves and can be used to moderate future rate changes.
- Throughout 2021, capital levels had been recovering faster than expected; however, capital levels remained below management operating targets and regulatory minimums as of December 31, 2021 (Q3). ICBC’s final Minimum Capital Test for fiscal year 2021/22 is not yet known.
- Looking forward, capital levels are expected to continue to rebuild, with the impact of Enhanced Care resulting in lower and more stable claims costs over time. This will help ICBC maintain rate affordability over time.
- However, it should be noted that the Relief Rebate of over \$395M (approximately \$396M in rebates and \$5M in implementation costs for a total of \$401M) will extend the time frame for the recovery of capital reserves to legislated and management target levels.

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Statement of Operations

For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020¹

(\$ Millions)	Basic		Optional		Corporate	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
Premiums written	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,728	\$ 1,572	\$ 2,328	\$ 4,069	\$ 5,056
Premiums earned	2,408	2,653	1,556	2,165	3,964	4,818
Service fees and other income	53	62	38	47	91	109
Total earned revenues	2,461	2,715	1,594	2,212	4,055	4,927
Current year claims	1,768	1,960	1,005	1,461	2,773	3,421
Prior years' claims adjustments	(176)	(234)	(114)	52	(290)	(182)
Net claims incurred	1,592	1,726	891	1,513	2,483	3,239
Claims services, road safety and loss management services	249	218	117	106	366	324
Total claims and related costs	1,841	1,944	1,008	1,619	2,849	3,563
Administrative and Insurance expenses	93	91	124	120	217	211
Premium taxes and commissions	162	167	363	443	525	610
Total claims and expenses	2,096	2,202	1,495	2,182	3,591	4,384
Underwriting income	365	513	99	30	464	543
Investment income	923	582	417	257	1,340	839
Income - insurance operations before impairment loss	1,288	1,095	516	287	1,804	1,382
Provincial licences and fines	499	460	-	-	499	460
Less:						
Licences and fines transferable to the Province	499	460	-	-	499	460
Non-insurance operating expenses	91	77	-	-	91	77
Commissions	27	24	-	-	27	24
Non-insurance other income	(7)	(3)	-	-	(7)	(3)
Total non-insurance expenses	610	558	-	-	610	558
Loss - non-insurance operations	(111)	(98)	-	-	(111)	(98)
Net income before impairment loss	1,177	997	516	287	1,693	1,284
Impairment loss	(1)	(6)	-	(2)	(1)	(8)
Net income	\$ 1,176	\$ 991	\$ 516	\$ 285	\$ 1,692	\$ 1,276
Net income attributable to:						
Non-controlling interest ^{2,3}	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 11
Owner of the corporation	1,176	984	516	281	1,692	1,265
	\$ 1,176	\$ 991	\$ 516	\$ 285	\$ 1,692	\$ 1,276
Insurance Industry Ratios						
%	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
Loss ratio	76.5	73.3	64.7	74.8	71.9	74.0
Expense ratio	15.5	13.6	30.2	25.2	21.1	18.8
Combined ratio	91.9	86.8	96.0	100.7	93.5	93.1

¹ The financial results are unaudited and contain a number of estimates and assumptions regarding claims costs and savings. Final year end results will be subject to audit.

² Non-controlling interest net income is income that is attributable to the minority shareholder of a joint venture who has no control over decisions. Under IFRS, ICBC, as the parent, has to reflect 100% of the net income and disclose separately the portion related to non-controlling interest.

³ 2021/22 Actual net income attributable to non-controlling interest is reported at zero as it is rounded in millions.

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Capital Levels - ICBC

Suggested Response:

- Government and ICBC have continued to focus on significant reforms to our vehicle insurance system to make life more affordable for British Columbians, successfully implementing Enhanced Care in May 2021.
- As a result of the strong expected net income results for fiscal 2021/22, and in recognition of challenges around affordability for British Columbian drivers, ICBC is providing a one-time Relief Rebate of more than \$395M¹, to eligible policy holders.
- ICBC's capital levels have been depleted by several years of consecutive losses, where Basic insurance rate increases were not sufficient to cover the rapidly rising claims costs, followed by the significant adverse impact to investment income in 2019/20 from the COVID-19 pandemic's initial negative effect on financial markets (March 2020).
- The rebate will be paid from ICBC's Basic coverage which will reduce ICBC's Basic capital reserves. ICBC will continue to rebuild its capital levels, which remains a priority, to provide long-term rate affordability.
- Since fiscal year end 2019/20, Basic capital levels have been recovering at a quicker than expected rate but are still currently below ICBC's management and regulatory capital targets.
- Optional capital levels are also recovering at a healthy rate, but currently remain below capital management targets.
- The capital level recovery has been primarily attributable to better than expected net income over the last two years due to higher investment income, lower than expected prior years' claims costs (pre-Enhanced Care), as well as the capital build component in the Basic rate impact in 2021/22.
- Subsequent to tabling ICBC's 2022/23 – 2024/25 Service Plan in February 2022, investment markets have been significantly impacted by global events such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, supply chain issues and inflationary pressures. These events have reduced the value of ICBC's investment portfolio, resulting in lower capital reserves and a longer

¹ Rebate to customers:

- Approximately \$396M (\$110 for each eligible personal policy with an estimated 3.29 million policies; negative net income impact of \$362M);
- \$165 for each eligible commercial policy with an estimated 205,000 policies; negative net income impact of \$34M);
- Implementation costs estimated at approximately \$5M to deliver the rebate;
- TOTAL cost = approximately \$401M.

expectation for the recovery of capital levels (an estimated 35 - 40 percentage point reduction to the Minimum Capital Test forecast at Q3). Note that Minimum Capital Test is defined below in the Background section.

- Capital levels are expected to improve over the Service Plan period but at a more moderate pace than in the past two years, as investment income and prior year claims adjustments are not expected to repeat as favourably as experienced in 2021/22.
- With the end to the COVID-19 provincial state of emergency on June 30, 2021, and crash and claims frequency returning to pre-pandemic levels in fiscal 2021/22, no further COVID-19 savings or rebates are expected.
- The shift to Enhanced Care has removed approximately \$1.5B of claims costs from the system annually, while significantly improving accident benefits and making rates more affordable and sustainable for customers over the long term.
- The April 1, 2019 product reform and the implementation of Enhanced Care on May 1, 2021 are major changes to ICBC's auto insurance model, focusing on improving customer care and affordability. These changes have had positive impacts on claims costs and therefore ongoing capital requirements.
- A government-directed capital build of 11.5 percentage points in the Basic rate for Policy Year 2021 was approved by BC Utilities Commission, to help ICBC re-build its depleted capital over time. This capital build will erode as claims costs are expected to increase by 4% to 5% annually over the forecast period.
- As a result of the change to Enhanced Care, ICBC is in the process of review and re-assessment of its capital management plan and targets to better align with the new insurance model. With the significant changes being brought in by Enhanced Care, the level of capital targets may change, as the claims liability risk and the investment portfolio evolve.
- Our government is continuing to work to ensure that ICBC returns to financial stability in the short term and is financially sustainable in the long term, for the benefit of all British Columbians.

Background:

- The Minimum Capital Test is a federal regulatory solvency test to assess whether an insurance company has adequate capital for the level of risks undertaken by the company. The Minimum Capital Test is a ratio of capital available to capital required and is not expressed as a dollar value.

- Capital available is the net equity position of the company less the intangible assets. Capital required is calculated using specified risk margins on certain assets and liabilities. The riskier the asset or liability, the larger the margin. As such, it is important to note that the Minimum Capital Test is not a ratio of assets to claim liabilities (100% Minimum Capital Test does not mean that for every \$1 of claims liabilities, ICBC has \$1 of assets).
- The higher the ratio, the more an insurance company is able to withstand unforeseen risks and unexpected events. These risks include unexpected increases in crash rates and injury claim rates, significant increases in large and complex claims or unexpected variations in investment values, adverse trends that have impacted ICBC in the past.
- It is important to note, though capital levels are still currently below ICBC's management and regulatory capital targets, ICBC continues to have sufficient assets to cover its claims liabilities.
- At December 31, 2021, ICBC's actual (to date) corporate Minimum Capital Test was 89% and Basic insurance Minimum Capital Test was 94%.
- ICBC's Minimum Capital Test and capital levels are expected to continue to re-build as a result of the capital build component in the Basic rate and a moderate profitability target for the Optional business.
- In fiscal 2020/21, reduced travel and lower crash frequency stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in lower claims costs. ICBC provided eligible policy holders with two COVID-19 customer rebates totalling \$950M.
- The improvement in capital from March 31, 2021 to the March 31, 2022 outlook is attributed to favourable net income primarily due to higher investment income and lower claims costs, as well as the capital build component in the Basic rate.
- The favourable 2021/22 investment income forecast is the result of a strong investment market resulting in higher-than-expected capital distributions (dividends to the Crown corporation), higher equity gains from rebalancing the investment portfolio and transitions gains to a new asset mix, along with real estate gains from the sale of investment properties.
- For fiscal 2021/22, prior year claims (pre-Enhanced Care) are favourable compared to Plan, primarily due to fewer than expected minor injury claims becoming represented, with a large number having been resolved without representation. However, crash frequency has been increasing since January 2021 and has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels as of December 2021. Crash frequency at the pre-COVID-19 trend is expected to continue for the remainder of the Service Plan forecast period.

- Current year claims costs are higher than Plan due to the quicker than expected recovery of crash frequency and a higher inflation assumption as Enhanced Accident Benefits product is indexed to B.C.'s Consumer Price Index. For fiscal 2021/22, this has been offset by a favourable change (higher) in the discount rate and a lower unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve.
- The one-time Relief Rebate of more than \$395M, paid from ICBC's Basic coverage, will reduce ICBC's Basic capital reserves. The impact is a reduction of approximately 17% to the Basic Minimum Capital Test, with potential impacts to ICBC's Basic rate filing for policy year 2023.
- The April 1, 2019 product reforms introduced a limit on payouts for pain and suffering on minor injuries, resolution of certain claims through the Civil Resolution Tribunal, and increased accident benefits. Although the jurisdiction of the Civil Resolution Tribunal has been impacted as a result of the BC Supreme Court decision on March 2, 2021, and subsequent partial stay of proceedings on April 8, 2021, overall the product reforms have delivered benefits to net income, contributing to ICBC's capital levels.
- On February 12, 2021, government enacted a new regulation, under the *Evidence Act*, limiting the amount of disbursements that may be recovered in a motor vehicle personal injury lawsuit.
- The legal challenge regarding the regulations under the *Evidence Act* that placed a limit on the amount recoverable from an unsuccessful litigant for disbursements related to motor vehicle personal injury litigation, remains outstanding. A legal challenge, if successful, would result in an unfavourable impact of approximately \$240M to net income for the current fiscal year if a decision is rendered before release of the 2021/22 audited financial statements.
- Enhanced Care continues to focus on providing access to health care and recovery benefits while removing legal costs from the insurance system. Enhanced Care has saved drivers who purchase full Basic and Optional coverage from ICBC annual average savings of \$490, or 28% per policy renewals, more than the projected 20% or \$400 compared to the previous model.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Executive, Board and Employee Compensation - ICBC

Suggested Response:

Executive Compensation

- Our government has eliminated the Salary Holdback Program, which was similar to a performance bonus, set up by the previous government from executive compensation at ICBC. On our watch, compensation for all executives was flat in FY 2019/20, as compared to the previous fiscal year.
- In FY 2020/21, total compensation for all executives increased by 4.1% from the previous fiscal year, as a result of leadership changes, delayed promotional increases, and a performance increase of 4% for the Chief Executive Officer.
- Executive salaries make up a very small portion of ICBC's costs. Total operating expenses represent 16.7% of ICBC total costs. Executive compensation is only 0.4% of operating expenses.
- Ultimately, Crown corporations set compensation within a framework to maintain consistency across the BC Public Sector, and at the same time try and maintain a competitive total compensation program with comparable external labour markets to ensure they can attract and retain talented staff.
- On August 31, 2020, government provided direction to public sector organizations to implement the Executive Compensation Freeze Policy for all executive positions for the FY 2020/21 performance year which applies to the FY 2021/22 payout. ICBC is complying with this direction.

Impact to the President and Chief Executive Officer's compensation in FY 2020/21

- In FY 2020/21, the President and Chief Executive Officer received a salary adjustment of 4% in respective of the 2018 and 2019 performance years. This was 2% for each of those years.
- The Chief Executive Officer's salary remained unchanged for FY 2021/22 due to the Executive Compensation Freeze Policy mandated by government.

Background:

2020/21 Executive Compensation Disclosure

- On June 3, 2021, ICBC filed its FY 2020/21 Statement of Executive Compensation with the Public Sector Employers' Council Secretariat, as required.
- The *Public Sector Employers Act* requires that total compensation for the Chief Executive

Officer as well as the next four highest-ranking/paid executives at each Crown corporation be disclosed. The Statement of Executive Compensation reports total compensation earned in the 12 months from April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021. The Statement of Executive Compensation also includes benefits, pension contributions and vacation payouts.

- For 2020/21, ICBC’s Chief Executive Officer and the next four highest-ranking/paid executives were:

Name	Total Compensation
N. Jimenez (CEO)	\$467,905
B. Carpenter	\$379,456
G. Eastwood	\$357,237
P. Leong	\$348,097
V. Albanese	\$328,321

- The Chief Executive Officer, Nicolas Jimenez, received lower compensation in FY 2020/21 than the previous year due to a non-reoccurring payment for unused vacation in 2019/20 (Total FY 2019/20 Compensation \$474,680).
- Total earned compensation for those executives named in the disclosure in FY 2020/21 increased by 14.7% from the previous year (\$2,179,599 in FY 2019/20 to \$2,500,260 in FY 2020/21; a difference of \$320,661). This increase is due to the reporting of earned compensation for the prior and replacement executive Vice President of Claims, Customer & Material Damage Services. The compensation disclosed for the replacement executive Vice President is a combination of their prior role as Director of Project Services and their executive appointment as of February 22, 2021.
- Total compensation for FY 2020/21 for all executives, not just those named in the disclosure, increased by 4% from the previous year (\$2,800,124 in FY 2019/20 to \$2,914,611 in FY 2020/21; a net difference of \$114,487). This increase is the result of changes in executive leadership (full year impact in FY 2020/21), delayed promotional increases, and the performance increase of 4% for the Chief Executive Officer.

Make-up of ICBC’s executive team and senior management

- ICBC’s executive team has decreased since 2012 from 11 members in 2012 to just eight as of March 31, 2021.
- There have also been reductions in the number of senior management roles overall. Since 2012, senior management roles (Executive, Senior Directors and Directors) have been reduced by 44 per cent (72 in 2012 to 40 in FY 2020/21). It should be noted that the headcount number reported for FY 2020/21 represents active incumbents (39) plus one vacant Director position, for which ICBC is presently recruiting.

Employee remuneration

- ICBC's total employee compensation increased by approximately 4% year over year, going from \$444,873,304 in FY 2019/20 to \$463,708,624 in FY 2020/21.
- The number of employees earning more than \$75,000 increased from 2,023 in FY 2019/20 to 2,427 in FY 2020/21 due to performance increases, overtime and acting pay, and retroactive pay for FY 2019/20 paid in FY 2020/21 that resulted from collective bargaining. The number of employees earning more than \$150,000 increased from 96 in FY 2019/20 to 108 in 2020/21 due to staffing changes. However, this category has decreased by 28% over the last four fiscal years, going from 149 in 2017/18 to 108 in 2020/21, due to the elimination of the Salary Holdback Program. See Appendix 1 below for an earners breakdown over \$75,000.
- Bargaining unit employees saw annual increases of 2% to their compensation in line with the collective agreement in 2019/20 and 2020/21. The 2019/20 annual increase was paid in July 2020 due to when the collective agreement was signed. The collective agreement expires June 30, 2022 with future increases based on the government's mandate.
- Eligible ICBC management and confidential employees received an aggregate performance-based increase of 1.5% effective November 1, 2020, related to the 2019/20 performance year. A further salary increase effective January 1, 2021, was approved by the Board of Directors to address talent risk cases. The total annual cost of both increases was \$1.9M with fiscal cost in 2020/21 of \$760,000.

Board remuneration and expenses

- In 2020/21, total board member payments increased to \$304,300, up from \$289,353 in 2019/20. Total board expenses decreased to \$2,498 in FY2020/21, down from \$16,815 the year prior.
- These changes can be attributed to:
 - The increase in payments reflects the fees for a special March 2020 Board meeting being paid in the following fiscal year (FY 2020/21), a reorganization of the board committee structure resulting in additional committee chair fees, and one board member vacancy filled mid-year in FY 2019/2020. The full year impact of this appointment was reflected in FY2020/21.
 - The decrease in board member expenses, particularly travel, was due to the pandemic.

Other compensation matters:

- Performance salary increases for management and confidential employees were effective November 1, 2021 and are in line with Public Sector Employers' Council's 2018 updated policy guidelines. The annual on-going cost of these adjustments is \$2.2M, representing 1.6% of the 2021 management and confidential employees payroll (excluding executives). For the FY 2021/22, the cost of the increase is \$0.92M.

- The cost of salary adjustments for those whose base pay exceeds \$150,000 accounts for approximately 11% of the annual cost of \$2.2M. Following the increases, there will be 111 people (previously 95) whose base pay will exceed \$150,000, and 19 people (no change from the previous year) making over \$200,000.
- Approximately 72% (or 950) of all management and confidential employees received a salary adjustment under these guidelines, of which 49% of those are in leadership roles (managers who have direct reporting staff).
- Employees were not eligible for this adjustment if they didn't meet the performance criteria or were newly hired or promoted in the year.

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APPENDIX 1 – TOTAL EARNERS TABLE (Over \$75,000)

Year		Total Earners Over \$75K	\$100K+ Earners	\$150K+ Earners	\$200K+ Earners	\$300K+ Earners
2008	Count	1005	386	62	24	6
2009	Count	1213	468	76	32	7
	Increase/decrease	20.7%	21.2%	22.6%	33.3%	16.7%
2010	Count	1338	584	105	53	13
	Increase/decrease	10.3%	24.8%	38.2%	65.6%	85.7%
2011	Count	1460	645	138	56	15
	Increase/decrease	9.1%	10.4%	31.4%	5.7%	15.4%
2012	Count	1354	613	121	47	10
	Increase/decrease	-7.3%	-5.0%	-12.3%	-16.1%	-33.3%
2013	Count	1378	537	92	38	7
	Increase/decrease	1.8%	-12.4%	-24.0%	-19.1%	-30.0%
2014	Count	1720	657	145	40	9
	Increase/decrease	24.8%	22.3%	57.6%	5.3%	28.6%
2015	Count	1346	459	74	19	3
	Increase/decrease	-21.7%	-30.1%	-49.0%	-52.5%	-66.7%
2016	Count	1401	387	47	11	2
	Increase/decrease	4.1%	-15.7%	-36.5%	-42.1%	-33.3%
2016/17 ⁽¹⁾	Count	2512	1036	158	36	7
	Increase/decrease over 2015	86.6%	125.7%	113.5%	89.5%	133.3%
2017/18	Count	1696	675	149	32	6
	Increase/decrease over 2016/17	-32.5%	-34.8%	-5.7%	-11.1%	-14.3%
2018/19	Count	1781	565	93	21	4
	Increase/decrease over 2017/18	5.0%	-16.3%	-37.6%	-34.4%	-33.3%
2019/20	Count	2023	668	96	29	7
	Increase/decrease over 2018/19	13.6%	18.2%	3.2%	38.1%	75%
2020/21	Count	2427	781	108	24	3
	Increase/decrease over 2019/20	20.0%	16.9%	12.5%	-17.2%	-57.1%

Notes:

Excludes benefits and pension contributions.

* 2016/17 is for a 15 month fiscal period.

Notes:

- 1) Employee counts shown in the higher pay earning bracket will also be included in the lower earning bracket count. For example \$300K earners are included in the \$200K+ count, \$200K earners are included in the \$150K+ count and so on.
- 2) Total earners over \$75K counts includes temporary, regular and active status employees only.
- 3) Based on an employees taxable earnings for the respective year.
- 4) The number of pay periods for a specific year can also influence the increase/decrease of an employee's earnings.
- 5) Variances which can influence an employees earnings in a given year include variable pay (incentive pay) and other one-time payments such as vacation payouts, overtime payments, etc.
- 6) Change in total earners over \$75K from 2016 - 2020/21 is mainly due to an increase in the number of FTEs. ICBC increased its period end total count FTE count by 841 from December 2016 to March 2021, primarily in the claims and claims related areas and driver licensing.
- 7) Increase in new earners over \$75K in 2020/21 compared to 2020/19 is largely due to the impact of General Salary Increases (FY20/21 increase and retroactive increase for FY2019/20, both paid in FY20/21), Gainshare (Gainshare payout for FY19/20 and the Gainshare rolled in to base salary in FY20/21, both paid in FY20/21), higher overtime, VA/TO payouts, promotions and acting pay.

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE**BC Utility Commission
Rate Application - ICBC****Suggested Response:**

- Since the implementation of Enhanced Care, the majority of customers renewing their full coverage (Basic and Optional) personal auto insurance saved approximately \$490 or about 28% under the new model compared to last year's premiums – more than the average of \$400 or 20% originally projected in 2020.
- As a key part of these savings, ICBC applied to the British Columbia Utilities Commission for a 15% decrease to Basic insurance rates– its largest decrease in more than 40 years. The 2021 Basic rate application also took into account an 11.5 percentage point rate offset to help rebuild capital.
- Government also directed ICBC's Basic insurance rate application to cover a 23-month period which will help provide British Columbians with predictability on the Basic insurance rates through to at least early 2023 and provided for Enhanced Care rebates for eligible insurance policies in force at May 1, 2021.
- ICBC provided an Enhanced Care rebate for those eligible customers who purchased an insurance policy between May 2, 2020, and April 30, 2021, for that portion of their policy that extends from May 1, 2021, onward. This method allowed customers minimum inconvenience since they did not have to cancel their insurance policy before their expiry date and start a new policy to get the immediate premium savings. The total amount of the Enhanced Care refunds issued in 2021 was \$594M.
- ICBC is required to file its next Basic rate application by December 15, 2022.

Background:

- On December 15, 2020, ICBC filed its 2021 Revenue Requirements Application with the BC Utilities Commission. The commission provided interim approval for ICBC's proposed overall 15% Basic insurance rate reduction on January 14, 2021. Final approval was provided on October 28, 2021.
- The Basic insurance rate request filed with the commission was not directed by government; however, other directions including those on the rate stabilization fund (capital rebuilding), an Enhanced Care rebate, and the start and length of the policy year, were made to both ICBC and the commission. The commission is required to approve rates that are set in accordance with accepted actuarial practice and must follow government directives.

- With the introduction of Enhanced Care, the actuarially indicated rate based on the new model was 26.5% lower than the rate customers were paying under the modified tort model. ICBC's 2021 Revenue Requirements Application for a 15% rate decrease included an 11.5 percentage point rate offset to help build depleted capital levels.
- The anticipated savings from Enhanced Care are heavily based on the model and data from Manitoba Public Insurance, therefore there is a higher level of uncertainty than in previous rate filings regarding the estimates supporting the 2021 Revenue Requirements Application as well as future rate applications as B.C. customers may respond differently to the new enhanced care model. Because benefits may be paid out over many years or even the lifetime of severely injured customers, it will take several years to fully measure the true impacts of Enhanced Care within B.C.
- Through government direction to the commission, there is no requirement for ICBC to submit another Revenue Requirements Application until December 2022 for new rates starting April 1, 2023, in order to facilitate a smooth transition to Enhanced Care and to secure stability in Basic insurance rates.
- The most significant factor influencing rates for policy year 2021 was Enhanced Care. The costs associated with the tort-based system, such as costs for lawyers and legal fees, were largely removed with Enhanced Care. ICBC anticipates annual savings of approximately \$1.5B through Enhanced Care.
- On February 1, 2021, ICBC reduced its Optional Third Party Extension rate in response to the upcoming May 1, 2021 change to Enhanced Care.

Key statistics:

- ICBC's approved rate reduction effective May 1, 2021: - 15% (i.e., a reduction)
- Average Basic Savings as a result of the rate reduction: +\$155
- Enhanced Care savings directed to a Rate Stabilization Fund to help build capital levels - 11.5 percentage points of rate
- Actuarially indicated Basic rate reduction based on new Enhanced Care model: - 26.5% (i.e., a reduction)
 - (15 percentage points of that to reduce rates, 11.5 percentage points to rate stabilization to help build capital)
- Overall annual savings through Enhanced Care: - \$1.5B (i.e., savings)
- Number of Enhanced Care rebates: 3.95M policies with a \$594M total

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE**Service Plan 2022/23 to
2024/25 - ICBC****Suggested Response:**

- The net income for FY 2021/22 is forecast to be \$1.904B following a net income of \$1.538B for FY 2020/21. The forecasted net income for FY 2021/22 is higher than the prior year, mainly as a result of higher investment income.
- The FY 2021/22 and outer years forecast includes the legislated capital build component in the Basic rate for policy year 2021, making a significant contribution to rebuilding ICBC's capital reserves.
- However, as with any projections, the achievement of these results will depend on factors and future trends that are difficult to predict, which make long-term forecasts uncertain.
- ICBC has experienced crash frequency increasing since January 2021, returning to pre-COVID-19 crash frequency levels by December 2021. Crash frequency is expected to remain at pre-COVID-19 levels for the remainder of the forecast period.
- Investment income for FY 2021/22 was substantially more favourable than expected as a result of higher capital distributions on equity pooled funds, higher realized equity gains and additional real estate gains from sale of investment properties. Investment income in FY 2022/23 and thereafter is expected to return to more moderate levels.
- Although costs have been substantially reduced by the removal of most legal costs with Enhanced Care, ICBC is mindful of the need to continually assess operating and claims costs to support long-term affordability – its 2022/23 – 2024/25 Service Plan outlines the work that ICBC will focus on to improve its operations and better serve its customers.

Background:Corporate Strategy

- The focus will be on streamlining claims processes and developing strategies in crash prevention, material damage programs, and insurance products, as well as initiatives to support ICBC's workforce.
- ICBC will also continue to strive to improve customers' experiences and is changing the way it measures customer satisfaction to better identify where it must improve. Significant steps in this direction will come in 2022 with the elimination of validation decals on licence plates and the introduction of online insurance renewals for most drivers, offered in partnership with brokers.

- Usage-based products, such as kilometre-based pricing, are valued by customers who want insurance that reflects how much they are driving and how they are driving. ICBC is exploring options to incrementally deliver usage-based products in the coming years, informed by customer insights.
- A new, independent Fairness Officer, appointed by government in July 2021, is helping to support ICBC's commitment to build trust and transparency by responding to customers who say they have been treated unfairly by ICBC and by providing recommendations for ways that ICBC can continue to improve administrative practices and processes.
- One of the trends that ICBC is closely watching is the increase in the number of electric vehicles and advanced driver assistance systems. These advances are exciting for customers and beneficial for the environment; however, these vehicles are more expensive to repair after a crash. In partnership with the vehicle repair industry, ICBC continues to look at approaches to manage escalating vehicle repair costs and put customers first.
- From a people perspective, ICBC is facing strong competition for talent. ICBC is supporting its workforce while also helping reduce transportation infrastructure congestion and related carbon emissions through the adoption of flexible workplace practices.

Finances

- See ICBC Estimates Note 1 for ICBC's financial update.
- Below is the summary financial outlook of ICBC's 2022/23-2024/25 Service Plan:

Financial Plan

(\$m)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Forecast	Budget	Plan	Plan
Premiums earned	5,377 ¹	5,199	5,253	5,493	5,727
Service fees and other	144	121	120	123	126
Total earned revenues	5,521	5,320	5,373	5,616	5,853
Provision for claims occurring in the current period	3,708	3,605	4,129	4,333	4,477
Change in estimates for losses occurring in prior periods	(367)	(387)	(107)	(97)	(78)
Net claims incurred	3,341	3,218	4,022	4,236	4,399
Claims service and loss management	446	513	532	528	531
Insurance operations expenses	284	304	314	328	334
Premium taxes and commissions	787	672	625	661	694
Total claims and operating expenses	4,858	4,707	5,493	5,753	5,958
Underwriting income / (loss)	663	613	(120)	(137)	(105)
Investment and other income	1,018	1,447	623	554	567
Income - insurance operations before impairment loss	1,681	2,060	503	417	462
Non-insurance operations expenses	107	126	145	145	150
Non-insurance commissions	34	38	39	40	40
Non-insurance - other income	(5)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Net income before impairment loss	1,545	1,904	327	240	280
Impairment loss	(7)	-	-	-	-
Net income	1,538	1,904	327	240	280
Other comprehensive income					
Pension and post-retirement benefits re-measurements	(186)	107	-	-	-
Net change in available for sale financial assets	1,081	313	10	165	237
Total comprehensive income	2,433	2,324	337	405	517
Total equity – beginning of year	(548)	1,867	4,191	4,528	4,933
Non-controlling interest disposition	(18)	-	-	-	-
Total equity – end of year	1,867	4,191	4,528	4,933	5,450
Represented by:					
Retained earnings	1,131	3,035	3,362	3,602	3,882
Other components of equity	729	1,150	1,160	1,325	1,562
Non-controlling interest	7	6	6	6	6
Total equity – end of year	1,867	4,191	4,528	4,933	5,450
Total liabilities	22,314	19,956	18,552	17,056	15,814
Capital Expenditures²	100	68	60	45	41

¹ The 2020/21 actual premiums earned reflect the two COVID-19 rebates totalling \$950 million to ICBC's customers.

² Major categories of capital expenditure include: facilities (land, building, and leasehold), furniture and equipment, IT systems (computer equipment and software). Looking ahead, ICBC expects capital expenditures will change in the planning period as the company maintains or replaces aging infrastructure, including replacement or upgrade of facilities, and as critical business systems are renewed.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Enhanced Care Model

Suggested Response:

- Government and ICBC listened to British Columbians when they told us auto insurance was not affordable which is why we developed a new auto insurance model, effective May 1, 2021.
- By removing the adversarial approach of suing drivers, Enhanced Care lowers insurance premiums and redirects funds to help people get better instead of funding legal fees.
- Customer savings and refunds under the new model are among early examples of the model's success.
- Since the implementation of Enhanced Care, the majority of customers renewing their full coverage (basic and optional) personal auto insurance saved approximately \$490 or about 28% under the new model compared to last year's premiums – more than the average of \$400 or 20% originally projected in 2020.
- ICBC's cost savings are forecasted at approximately \$1.5B in the first full year of implementation.
- In addition to these savings, Enhanced Care has significantly improved the care, recovery and income replacement benefits for British Columbians injured in a crash in Canada or the United States.
- ICBC is committed to ensuring that British Columbians get the care they need, for as long as they need it.
- ICBC is also continuing to work with stakeholders, industry experts and people with lived experience of being in crashes to support Enhanced Care.

ICBC claims disputes:

- ICBC is required, by law, to advise and assist every British Columbian with their claim and endeavour to ensure that every person is informed about, and receives, all benefits they are entitled to.
- Enhanced Care is also a shift in ICBC's culture to one that is focused on helping injured people get better and working collaboratively with an individual and their healthcare team. Under Enhanced Care, a customer can still retain a lawyer if they wish to seek legal advice for their claim.
- While ICBC will make every effort to resolve any issues that may arise during a claim, there are a number of steps customers can take with ICBC if they disagree with a decision about

their claim, including the corporation's Claims Decision Review process. Government has also appointed a new Fairness Officer who may review complaints from individuals who believe the process leading to a decision by ICBC was unfair.

- If a customer feels like they have exhausted these internal channels and are still dissatisfied, there are other options outside of ICBC:
 - If a customer disagrees with an aspect of their claim regarding their entitlement to accident benefits, they can choose to file a dispute with the Civil Resolution Tribunal.
 - Any matter can be submitted to the B.C. Ombudsperson for consideration, which continues to be an avenue for those who are unsatisfied with how their concerns have been dealt with.

Income Replacement Benefit and the waiting period:

- For anyone hurt in a crash and unable to work, Enhanced Care will pay up to 90% of their net income up to \$100,000 in gross income – a significantly higher maximum wage loss benefit than the \$740 per week that was available under the previous system.
- Income replacement benefits are payable after the first seven days from the accident and that has not changed with Enhanced Care. A non-earner who would not have held employment during the 180 days post-motor vehicle accident is entitled to an Income Replacement Benefit beginning on day 181. Generally, a person is a non-earner if they are capable of holding employment but on the date of the accident was not employed, for example, a person who had been laid off but on the date of the accident had not yet found new employment.
- Customers who earn more than \$100,000 per year can choose to purchase additional coverage to top-up the amount of income replacement provided, up to a maximum of \$200,000 in gross annual income.

“Pain and suffering” award:

- Under the previous system, only those not at fault and injured in a crash could sue for “pain and suffering”.
- Beyond receiving all the care and recovery benefits needed over their lifetime, a person who sustains a catastrophic injury is entitled to the new “permanent impairment compensation” of approximately \$265,000, regardless of who is at fault for the crash.
- The compensation for permanent impairment is comparable to pain and suffering awards under the previous system and the maximum amount of compensation for permanent impairment is comparable to the maximum amount that has been paid to a person from a court award for pain and suffering less the approximately 1/3 in contingency fees in the past.

- Importantly, victims of a crash still have the ability to sue for pain and suffering and other non-pecuniary damages as well as punitive, exemplary or other similar non-compensatory damages in the event that a driver is convicted criminally.

ICBC's health care provider fee schedule:

- ICBC's goal is to provide customers with the care and recovery treatments they need following a crash without them having to pay out of pocket for these expenses.
- Customers choose their own treatment providers. This is not done by ICBC.
- ICBC's fee schedule for various treatments is reflective of fair market rates and was set following consultation with health care providers and the associations representing them. The amounts are indexed to the Consumer Price Index and subject to a review by government every five years to ensure they remain current, in contrast to the previous amounts which had not been updated in over 20 years.

Background:

- Enhanced Care, which took effect May 1, 2021, replaces the old tort-law model. Between February and August 2020, more than 50 meetings were held as Government and ICBC worked closely with a wide range of health-care providers, disability advocates and other stakeholders to receive feedback and input to help best ensure Enhanced Care supported people injured in crashes. ICBC has since resumed regular meetings with advisory groups with a particular focus on care delivery and meeting the needs of the seriously injured. The majority of stakeholders who were engaged in the development of Enhanced Care are continuing to work with ICBC to ensure the model meets the needs of health care providers and anyone injured in a crash.
- Under the new model, a small number of customers have raised concerns about their claims and entitlement to benefits, the elimination of suing drivers responsible for causing crashes, compensation of pain and suffering, and paying for health-care services out-of-pocket. Lawyers representing these clients have also shared similar concerns.

Income Replacement Benefits:

- Customers making claims specific to wage loss have raised concerns about the waiting period for income replacement benefits under Enhanced Care. Such benefits are payable after the first seven days from the accident and this period has not changed with Enhanced Care. A non-earner who would not have held employment during the 180 days post-motor vehicle accident is entitled to an Income Replacement Benefit beginning on day 181.
- Also unchanged is that other sources of income such as sick days and employment insurance are deducted from the income replacement benefit. Customers are encouraged to access all their available sources, such as sick days or employment insurance, to ensure they receive the maximum benefits they are entitled to.

- Basic income replacement covers wage loss up to \$100,000 gross income. High-earners have the option to top-up coverage, up to \$200,000. Under the previous tort model a customer could have sued for future wage loss for potentially higher amounts, but only if they were the not-at-fault party.

Pain and suffering:

- In Canada, the highest amount a person can receive for “pain and suffering” is approximately \$390,000, which would typically be subject to lawyer contingency fees of approximately one third, lowering that maximum pain and suffering award to a payment of approximately \$260,000. This is similar to the maximum of approximately \$265,000 provided by the permanent impairment compensation under Enhanced Care.
- Unlike the previous model where pain and suffering awards were only a possibility for those not responsible for causing a crash, the permanent impairment compensation will be provided to all individuals who have permanent impairments regardless of who caused the crash. In addition to the permanent impairment compensation, anyone catastrophically injured in a crash would also be entitled to additional care and recovery benefits, including an assistance-with-activities-of-daily-living benefit of up to \$10,000 per month to provide 24-hour care, and a new recreation benefit for a customer who suffers a permanent impairment and incurs extraordinary costs to participate in recreational activities.
- Additionally, those responsible for causing crashes will see their insurance premiums increase and, in the event criminal charges are laid and a driver is convicted, victims of a crash retain the ability to sue for pain and suffering and other non-compensatory damages.

Health care practitioner fees:

- Customers choose their own treatment providers. This is not done by ICBC. Health care practitioners are not prohibited from charging more than regulated rates; however, the regulated rates confirm the portion eligible for payment or reimbursement under the *Insurance (Vehicle) Act*. The fee schedule amounts are indexed to the Consumer Price Index and subject to a review by Government every five years. If a customer has separate extended health care coverage, Enhanced Care will generally cover the difference in cost.

Benefits:

- The table below in the Appendix highlights many of the key Enhanced Accident Benefits available under Enhanced Care. For specific details on all of the Enhanced Accident Benefits, refer to the regulations.

Contact: Nicolas Jimenez (ICBC)	Phone: Government _____	Mobile: Government _____
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Appendix - Enhanced Accident Benefits Key Benefits Comparison

Accident Benefits	Former system	Enhanced Accident Benefits proposed in February 2020 Intentions Paper	Final Enhanced Accident Benefits*
Overall care and recovery benefits	\$300,000	\$7.5M	No limit
Income replacement	75% of gross income, up to \$740 per week	Up to 90% of net income based on a maximum of \$93,400 in gross income, with option to purchase higher limits	Up to 90% of net income based on a maximum of \$100,000 in gross income, with option to purchase higher limits.
Loss of studies Kindergarten to grade 8 Grade 9 – 12 Select post-secondary studies	N/A	\$5,000 \$10,000 \$20,000	\$5,693 \$10,550 \$21,100
Family enterprise	N/A	\$800/week	\$837/week
Permanent impairment compensation Catastrophic Non-catastrophic	N/A	\$250,000 \$800 to \$160,000	\$264,430 \$836 to \$167,465 (depending on severity of impairment)
Personal care assistance: Not-catastrophic Catastrophic Catastrophic - 24/hr care	Attendant care part of \$300,000 limit. Primary homemaker benefit up to \$280/week. Same as above. Same as above.	\$4,800/month \$5,700/month \$10,000/month	\$5,033/month \$6,018/month \$10,000/month
Reimbursement of care expense benefit 1 person 2 people 3 people 4 or more people	N/A	\$120/week \$160/week \$200/week \$240/week	\$146/week \$186/week \$226/week \$266/week
Caregiver benefit 1 person 2 people 3 people 4 or more people	N/A	\$465/week \$515/week \$565/week \$600/week	\$584/week \$634/week \$684/week \$719/week
Recreation benefit	N/A	\$500 to \$4,000/2 years (depending on severity of impairment)	\$500 to \$4,000/2 years (depending on severity of impairment)
Extended benefit for catastrophically injured	N/A	\$1,200,000	\$1,229,910
Death Benefits Spouse Dependant Dependant with disabilities (additional amount) Non-dependant child or parent	\$30,000 6,000 each N/A N/A	\$60,000 - \$500,000 \$30,000 to \$60,000 each \$28,000 \$14,000 each	\$66,987 minimum (maximum is limited by the cap on gross yearly employment income up to \$500,000) \$31,817 to \$60,000 each \$29,306 \$14,918 each
Funeral expenses	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$9,130
Grief counselling	N/A	\$3,500 total (per deceased)	\$3,818 per eligible person per deceased
Travel expenses to attend insured in critical care	N/A	\$4,600	\$4,974 if 1 individual \$2,487 per individual if 2

*Limits are inclusive of indexing for 2021 and rounded to the nearest dollar, where applicable

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Insurance Broker Commissions

Suggested Response:

- Through ICBC's extensive network of over 900 private sector brokerages across B.C., the insurance corporation delivers an efficient, customer accessible distribution system with costs below insurance industry benchmarks and high levels of customer satisfaction with brokers.
- Broker remuneration is based on completed insurance transactions and Optional premium revenues generated. Basic fees are paid as a fixed dollar amount and Optional commissions are earned revenue based on variable commission rates related to products and coverages sold and serviced.
- The total commission paid by ICBC on Basic and Optional policies average out to 8%, which compares to the industry average of 12-15%. ICBC competes with other insurers to sell its Optional insurance products, through brokers, to customers. ICBC needs to be competitive in price for customers and also competitive in the compensation it pays brokers for that business.
- ICBC has introduced a new online service channel that allows eligible Autoplan customers with a policy renewal date of May 1, 2022, or later to renew their insurance online. Brokers have a key role in reviewing online transactions to ensure customers are adequately protected, just as they would if the customer renewed their auto insurance in-person or by phone. Broker commissions for online transactions are the same as for in-person transactions.
- On January 1, 2022, Basic broker fees increased by 1.5% to reflect an incremental inflationary increase. This increase represents a 0.3% overall increase in total remuneration for brokers.
- ICBC's cost savings are forecasted at more than \$1.5B in the first full year of implementation of Enhanced Care. Brokers, on the other hand, have experienced a 20% drop in overall remuneration under Enhanced Care after a one-time transition payment. The \$111M decrease is a result of the significant reduction in Optional insurance premiums resulting from the introduction of Enhanced Care.
- To help ease the remuneration transition and to ensure broker support for the changes, in 2021, ICBC made a one-time payment of \$25M to brokers from its Optional Premiums. They also received an 8% increase to Basic Broker fees (equivalent to about \$1 per transaction or about \$2 per year, per policy).
- ICBC is conscious that commission rates have a direct impact on insurance rates and compensation paid to business partners must be fair and affordable for ratepayers.

Optional commissions are designed to be competitive with private carriers and to allow brokers to cover their costs and ensure a return on their investment of the Autoplan License.

Background:

- ICBC’s model is efficient and cost effective, most notably on the Basic and vehicle licensing side where ‘one-stop’ services are provided by brokers for approximately 3% of Basic premium. ICBC views broker compensation as a total package, where fair remuneration is comprised of a combination of Basic fixed fees and Optional rates. Any reduction in Optional commissions comes with the inherent risk of losing ICBC’s most profitable customers, as brokers may actively move customers to competitors who offer similar coverage, but at a higher commission rate.

Fees paid to brokers

- Total compensation in FY 2020/21 was \$585M across Basic fee-for-service, Optional commissions, and a one-time \$25M transition-to-Enhanced-Care payment to help ease the remuneration transition and to ensure broker support for the changes.
- Basic fixed fees total about \$120M or 3.4% of Basic premium. Fees-for-services paid to brokers include vehicle registration and licensing functions, which are often conducted directly by government in private insurance jurisdictions.
- Optional commissions represent approximately \$440M or 15% of Optional premium, and are calculated as a percentage of premium based on the customer’s risk level.
- In some other public auto jurisdictions, Collision and Comprehensive coverages form part of their mandatory (Basic) insurance product, which results in lower average commission expense ratios than B.C. where these coverages are part of ICBC’s Optional insurance product. Below is a table comparing commissions with other public and private insurers:

Insurance Company	Auto Commission	
		National
ICBC	Basic 3% Optional 15% (on average)	N/A
Manitoba Public Insurance	Basic 3% Optional 19.75%	
Saskatchewan Government Insurance	Basic 4% Optional 15%	
Intact	BC: n/a	10% to 12.5% + 3.2% (average profit sharing)
Economical	BC: 18%	10% to 12.5% + 3.0% (average profit sharing)
RSA Canada	BC: n/a	10% to 14% + profit sharing said to be typical of other insurers
Aviva	BC: n/a	10% to 13.5% + 1.5% (average profit sharing)

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Online Insurance Renewals and Licence Plate Decal Elimination

Suggested Response:

Online Insurance Renewals

- On February 14, 2022, government announced that ICBC is set to launch online insurance renewals.
- Eligible ICBC customers renewing policies expiring on or after May 1, 2022, will have the option to renew their policy using their computer, tablet or mobile device.
 - Initially, ICBC customers will be able to renew personal insurance with some restrictions¹. Further capabilities are expected to be made available in the future.
 - ICBC is starting with personal policy renewals as they are generally the most straightforward transactions and involve the largest group of customers.
- This priority is consistent with ICBC's 2021/22-2023/24 Service Plan commitment to offer digital options to purchase and renew insurance.
- ICBC has fairly and accurately designed a system for online personal renewals, while maintaining the support of stakeholders, including ICBC's broker network and law enforcement.
- To coincide with the launch of online auto insurance renewals, B.C. drivers from May 2022 onwards will no longer be required to display a licence plate validation decal to show they have valid insurance.
- To support this transition, ICBC is making a one-time investment of up to \$1M to enhance and expand the Automated Licence Plate Recognition program for law enforcement in B.C., which helps detect unlicensed and uninsured drivers. Funding for this investment is made possible by operational savings related to the manufacturing of the decals.

Background:

Online Insurance Renewals

- ICBC has received feedback through various customer testing initiatives that customers want the ability to renew their auto insurance policies online.
- ICBC enabled personal policy renewals over the phone and email during the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹, lessees and joint owners will not be able to renew or purchase personal insurance online.

- In order for ICBC to meet customer expectations and continue to modernize its services, ICBC is leveraging existing technologies and working with partners to deliver online insurance services, starting with personal insurance renewals. Being responsive to customers’ needs by providing more online services supports broader efforts to build customer confidence and trust in ICBC’s services.
- A task force made up of members from the Insurance Brokers Association of British Columbia, Credit Union Insurance Service Association and ICBC worked on a roadmap to allow for online insurance options for customers to renew for online policies effective May 1, 2022. Topics included, but were not limited to, design principles, support model, broker selection, and branding.
- Online personal insurance renewals will add to the many services ICBC already offers online, including reporting and checking the status of claims, booking driver licencing tests, ordering driver abstracts, and using the insurance estimation tool.

Licence Plate Decals

- Validation decals, a sticker applied to a vehicle’s licence plate, have been used on B.C. number plates since 1970 as a visual identifier that the vehicle’s licence (and by extension, insurance) is valid until the date shown.
- On February 14, 2022, government announced that, along with the move to online insurance renewals, B.C. motorists will no longer be required to display a valid validation decal on their licence plates as of May 1, 2022.
- To address concerns resulting from the elimination of validation decals, ICBC consulted with impacted partners, including holding consultation sessions with brokers and municipalities, and established a working group with law enforcement representatives from across B.C., which included the B.C. RCMP, B.C. Highway Patrol, B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police, municipal police forces, Indigenous and Tribal Policing, and RoadSafetyBC. Conversations with B.C. law enforcement and with municipalities are ongoing in relation to their impacts from the decal change.
- Since the Province’s February 14th announcement to eliminate decals, the governments of Yukon Territory and Ontario both announced their move to eliminate decals with go-live dates in March 2022 for both jurisdictions. This follows Alberta (2021), Saskatchewan (2012), Manitoba (2016), Quebec (1992) and the Northwest Territories (2015), as jurisdictions no longer requiring a validation decal on their licence plates. Other jurisdictions have seen savings from the elimination of the decal and have improved the customer experience. These jurisdictions have not experienced an increase in unlicensed or uninsured vehicles.

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2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE**Average Written Premiums****Suggested Response:**

- With the introduction of ICBC's new Enhanced Care coverage on May 1, 2021, British Columbians who bought both their Basic and Optional automobile insurance from ICBC saw, on average, more than a 20% reduction in their insurance premiums in FY 2021/2022. The majority of customers who renewed their full coverage (Basic and Optional) personal auto insurance saved approximately \$490 or about 28% under Enhanced Care compared to the previous year's premiums.
- ICBC also received approval from the British Columbia Utilities Commission to maintain Basic rates to at least March 31, 2023, meaning there will be no overall Basic rate change in Fiscal Year 2022/23. The average Basic premium is expected to be \$831 for personal customers in FY 2022/23 – a very slight increase compared to FY 2021/22.
- Under Enhanced Care, less experienced drivers find it more affordable to be insured and now make up a larger portion of drivers. Since inexperienced drivers have higher overall premiums this increased proportion of less experienced drivers increases the average premium. Partially offsetting these increases, more vehicles now qualify for discounts for having advanced safety technology.
- ICBC adjusts optional insurance rates in response to current and forecasted market conditions. This is standard practice in the insurance industry. ICBC competes with other insurers in the optional market. As a result, optional rates are not disclosed in order to remain competitive.

Background:

- "Written premium" is an accounting term in the insurance industry used to describe the total amount that customers are required to pay for insurance coverage on policies issued by a company during the policy period. For example, if an insurance company over the course of the policy period sells 1,000 new contracts that require each customer to pay \$1,000 in premiums, its written premiums for that period would be \$1M.
- Written premiums are the principal source of an insurance company's revenues and appear on the top line of the income statement.
- During the past several Estimates debates, opposition MLAs have requested the average written premiums for different time periods dating back as far as 2003, as well as a

breakdown between Basic and Optional coverage. Like private insurers, ICBC does not provide competitive pricing information, for their Optional insurance side of the business.

- Written premiums are different from premiums earned, which are the amount of premiums that a company books as revenue for providing insurance against various risks during the year. Insured policyholders pay premiums in advance, so insurers do not immediately consider premiums paid for an insurance contract as revenue. The insurer considers the premium earned only when its full obligation is fulfilled.
- The overall average premium (Basic and Optional) has recovered since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Driving behaviour has returned to pre-pandemic levels with customers once again commuting (switching from pleasure to commute) and more commercial vehicles again on the road.
- The table below in Appendix 1 provides the historical average premiums, earned premiums, rate changes and claims costs.

Contact: Nicolas Jimenez (ICBC)	Phone: Government	Mobile: Government
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Appendix – Historical Basic Average Written Premiums, Basic Rate changes, Changes in Premium Costs, Net Premiums Earned, Claims Costs (2002-2022)

Year	Basic Average Written Premium ^{1,2}	Change in Basic Premium Cost	Basic Rate Change	Implementation dates	Net Premiums Earned ³ \$(M)	Claims Costs ⁴ \$(M)	Year/Year increases	Basic Rate Required	Basic Rate Approved	Revenue Cap \$(M)	Mitigation
2002	601	n/a	6.6%		2,628	2,169	1.9%				
2003	613	12	2.0%	2003-01-01	2,852	2,219	2.3%				
2004	616	2	0.4%	2004-01-01	3,026	2,238	0.9%				
2005	616	0	0.0%	2005-06-01	3,117	2,525	12.8%				
2006	656	40	6.5%	2006-03-01	3,257	2,643	4.7%				
2007	677	22	3.3%	2007-05-01	3,482	2,613	-1.1%				
2008	677	0	0.0%	2008-07-01	3,631	2,510	-3.9%				
2009	677	0	0.0%	2009-10-01	3,650	2,651	5.6%				
2010	661	-16	-2.4%	2010-11-01	3,667	2,752	3.8%				
2011	661	0	0.0%		3,673	2,866	4.1%				
2012	735	74	11.2%	2012-02-01	3,811	2,953	3.0%				
2013	773	38	5.2%	2013-11-01	3,928	3,113	5.4%	11.5%	5.2%	147	OIC to exclude loss cost variance
2014	813	40	5.2%	2014-11-01	4,159	3,560	14.4%	5.2%	5.2%		
2015	858	45	5.5%	2015-11-01	4,448	4,042	13.5%	11.2%	5.5%	147	OIC to exclude 2015 loss cost variance
2016	900	42	4.9%	2016-11-01	6,051	5,966	47.6%	15.5%	4.9%	298	Income transfer from optional of \$300M to offset 10.7% rate
2017	958	58	6.4%	2017-11-01	5,329	5,647	-5.3%	20.0%	6.4%	415	Announce RAAP
FY2018/19	952	(6)	0.0%	2019-02-09	5,824	6,529	15.6%	N/A	N/A		
FY2019/20 ⁵	984	31	6.3%	2019-04-01	6,286	5,908	-9.5%	6.3%	6.3%		
FY2020/21 ⁶	950	(34)	0.0%	2020-04-01	5,377	3,341	-43.4%	0.2%	0.0%		
FY2021/22 ⁷	827	(123)	-15.0%	2021-05-01	5,199	3,218	-3.7%	-26.5%	-15.0%		
FY2022/23 (est) ⁸	831	4	0.0%		5,253	4,022	25.0%	N/A	N/A		

¹ Average premium assumes only personal customers carrying full optional coverage, on a written basis.
² Basic average premium up to 2017 is derived using the historical rate changes. This excludes all other facts that could have an impact on average premium (e.g. changes in business mix and changes in average discount level). From FY 2018/19, the Basic average premium is based on actual premium written in the year, which is influenced by rate design change and COVID-19.
³ Net premiums earned includes both vehicle and driver premiums.
⁴ Claims cost includes current year claims incurred and prior years' claims adjustments.
⁵ Average premium includes impact of the rate design changes implemented on September 1, 2019 and the implemented basic rate change for April 1, 2019.
⁶ The reduction in Basic average premium is mainly driven by COVID-19. Net Premium Earned after COVID-19 rebates of \$950M.
⁷ Average Written Premium after the introduction of Enhanced Care. Net Premium Earned after the Enhanced Care refund.
⁸ Projection based on ICBC's financial outlook.
⁵⁻⁸ Basic Average Premium is based on annual policyholder mix, which does not reflect any seasonality in business mix throughout the year.
¹⁻⁸ Data may contain small differences due to rounding.

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Road Test Wait Times – Driver Licensing

Suggested Response:

- Throughout the pandemic, ICBC driver examiners have continued to provide a valuable service to British Columbians, and we appreciate everyone’s patience as ICBC works to manage demand for road testing.
- In 2021, ICBC did 29% or 65,321 more passenger vehicle class¹ 5 and 7 road tests compared to 2019 which was ICBC’s last year of normal operations before the pandemic. This was due to an increase in knowledge test holders seeking road tests as well as ICBC addressing the backlog caused by the temporary suspension of road tests in 2020 due to the pandemic.
- Despite the increased pressure on road testing in 2021, 51% of customers taking a class 5 or 7 road test in B.C. waited less than 60 days for their appointment.
- We expect there to be pressure on road test availability this spring and summer when seasonal demand typically increases, including for motorcycles as the weather improves.
- To meet the demand for road testing, ICBC is continuously recruiting and training new driver examiners. ICBC has also significantly increased the number of driver examiners throughout the province and many have been working overtime to provide as many road tests as possible. ICBC brought in 65 additional driver examiners in 2021 and is planning to hire an additional 20 full-time driver examiners over the next two years, to bring the total to just under 250 full-time driver examiners.
- I would advise anyone initially unable to book their desired road test date or location to check ICBC’s on-line booking system regularly as appointments are added as availability opens up and cancellations occur.
- I would also urge all drivers to ensure they are adequately prepared before they attempt a road test.
- In addition to COVID-19 related demand pressures, drivers who repeatedly fail their tests are delaying appointments for drivers who are prepared and are impacting appointment availability as follow-up attempts are booked.
 - In 2021, approximately 18.6% of road test appointments were taken up by customers who were on at least their third road test attempt. This is up from 17% in 2020.

Mandatory Entry Level Training for Class 1 drivers

- Current demand for road testing is predominantly for passenger vehicle classes 5 and 7.

¹ See Appendix A for detailed description of BC Driver Licensing Classes.

- Between March 31, 2021, and October 18, 2021, there was high demand for class 1 road tests preceding the implementation of Mandatory Entry Level Training.
- Since Mandatory Entry Level Training was implemented, demand for class 1 road tests has returned to more normal levels with approximately 95% of the available class 1 road test appointments are currently unused.
- ICBC reallocates any unused class 1 road test appointments for class 5 and 7 road tests.

Background:

- In addition to the seasonal increased demand for road tests that ICBC experiences every spring and summer, in 2021, there was a surge in the number of people looking to obtain their driver’s licence compared to previous years.
- ICBC had to temporarily suspend road tests due to the COVID-19 pandemic for class 5 and 7 licences between March and July of 2020, placing additional pressure on availability when testing resumed.
- For 2021, the number of drivers and how long they waited for a road test is as follows:

Number of Drivers and Wait Time Period (Jan-Dec 2021)						
Region	1-10 days	1-30 days	1-60 days	1-90 days	90+ days	Grand Total
Fraser Valley	21,252	38,190	61,937	70,915	45,417	116,332
Greater Vancouver	12,804	24,505	40,187	45,553	29,818	75,371
Northern Interior	1,309	3,708	5,998	8,355	4,924	13,279
Southern Interior	2,841	6,435	10,163	12,992	13,727	26,719
Vancouver Island	5,082	9,563	14,914	17,268	13,877	31,145
Total	43,288	82,401	133,199	155,083	107,763	262,846
% of total drivers	16%	31%	51%	59%	41%	

- Unprepared drivers who repeatedly fail their road tests further drive appointment demand. In 2021, 8% of drivers needed four or more attempts to pass their Class 5 and 7 road tests.
- In July 2018, ICBC implemented a policy requiring longer waiting periods between retests for people who fail their road tests. The change was intended to incentivize customers to be adequately prepared and safe on the road, while also freeing up road test appointments for customers who may pass on fewer attempts:

Failed Attempt	Waiting Period between Attempts			
	Knowledge Test	Motorcycle Skills Test & Commercial Pre-Trip	Road Test Classes 1-4	Road Test Classes 5-8
1st	7 Days	7 Days	14 Days	14 Days
2nd	7 Days	7 Days	30 Days	30 Days
3rd +	7 Days	7 Days	30 Days	60 Days

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Appendix A – BC Driver Licensing Classes

Class 1 – Semi Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-trailer trucks • All other class 1-5 motor vehicles or combination of vehicles
Class 2 – Buses (carry people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To drive buses, including school buses, special activity buses and special vehicles • Any vehicle allowed in Class 4 and 5
Class 3 - Dump trucks (carry cargo – no people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To drive trucks with more than two axles, such as dump trucks • To drive trailers or towed vehicles exceeding 4,600 kg provided the truck and trailers do not have air brakes • To drive a tow car towing a vehicle of any weight • To drive a mobile truck crane • Any vehicle allowed in Class 5
Class 4 (restricted) – (carry people – less than 10 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To drive small buses, taxis, ambulances and limousines • To drive for a ride-hailing service such as Uber or Lyft • To drive special vehicles with a seating capacity of not more than 10 persons (including the driver) used to transport people with disabilities. • To drive any vehicle in Class 5
Class 4 (unrestricted) – carry people – up to 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To drive buses with a maximum seating capacity of 25 persons (including the driver), including ambulances, school buses, special activity buses and special vehicles used to transport people with disabilities • To drive taxis and limousines • To drive for a ride-hailing service such as Uber or Lyft • To drive any vehicle in Class 5
Class 5/7 – passenger vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To drive cars, vans, trucks, construction, utility vehicles (2 axles maximum) and motorhomes (may exceed 2 axles) • To tow trailers or vehicles up to 4,600kg • To ride a limited speed motorcycle or an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) • To ride 3-wheeled vehicles but does not include 3-wheeled motorcycles (trikes) or motorcycle/sidecar combinations
Class 6/8 – motorcycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ride motorcycles, all-terrain cycles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)

2022/23 ESTIMATES NOTE

Material Damage Strategy and Issues

Suggested Response:

- ICBC is facing a challenging and quickly evolving Material Damage landscape where vehicle technology, Original Equipment Manufacturer influence, shifting demographics and the impacts of increasingly digital customer experiences will dramatically change the Material Damage business and heighten customer expectations over the next 5-10 years.
- Unchecked, these shifts will lead to significant increases in vehicle repair costs and a decrease in the customer experience, an erosion of contribution towards ICBC's fixed costs, as well as unsafe vehicle repair and disposal.
- ICBC is in the process of evaluating strategies that would address these challenges. Initiatives within the strategies are intended to manage annual premium growth and help keep rates affordable.

Background:

Rates

- Along with the Automotive Retailers Association, the collision repair, auto glass, and towing industries have long raised concerns that the rates paid by ICBC are not sustainable for their industries.
- ICBC has undertaken independent, third-party reviews of the collision repair, glass repair, and towing industries in B.C.
- ICBC is committed to ongoing reviews for not only collision and glass repair industries, but also for the commercial repair and towing industries. ICBC follows a disciplined approach to determining rate changes for suppliers, including reviews of costs, and changing market conditions. Following the Post Implementation Business Review for collision and glass:
 - Collision repair suppliers received a 2.58% increase in their labour rate and on March 28, 2022, ICBC increased material cost allowances to recognize the escalating cost of materials.
 - The new paint rate is \$50.81 (previously \$45.15) and the new body material rate is \$6.52 (previously \$6.11).
 - The labour rate for Feather, Prime and Block will also increase to reflect rising costs. The new rate is \$88.31 (previously \$86.86) per labour hour.

- ICBC is developing a defined schedule to review and analyze compensation in a way that provides ICBC and suppliers with a predictable framework on rate reviews.

Skilled Labour

- Recruiting and retaining skilled labour has been a difficult issue for industry as it has been throughout the economy.
- The automotive sector is part of the sectors identified in the *Skilled Trades BC Act*. ICBC is working with its government partners and industry to increase the supply of skilled talent.
- ICBC has had discussions with both the Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training and the Industry Training Authority to discuss how it can participate in a way that will increase the supply of skilled professionals in the market.

Training and Equipment Standards

- ICBC has implemented requirements on industry for both collision repair training and equipment to maintain safe and proper repairs. Requirements were established in consultation with industry and are required to remain in ICBC’s Collision Repair Program, which allows repair shops to direct bill ICBC instead of customers having to pay up front.
- Some collision repair suppliers have been challenged to complete their training requirements. ICBC staff continue to work with all collision repair suppliers to understand their challenges and considerations for them to continue to remain in our program as they complete their certifications.

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