

Ministry Specific - 2022

Tab 1 – Advanced Education

- Expansion of Early Childhood Education programs
- Training to meet health workforce needs
- Mandate commitment to launch B.C.'s second medical school

Tab 2 – Agriculture, Food & Fisheries

- Land Included into, and Excluded from the, the ALR by Fiscal Year
- Non-Adhering Residential Use (NARU)
- Agri-Tech Vertical Farming in the ALR
- ALR-Site C and EcoWaste
- BC Salmon Restoration & Innovation Fund (BC SRIF)
- BC Food Hub Network
- Greenhouse Carbon Rebate Tax Program

Tab 3 – Citizen Services

- BC Connectivity Status (Map)
- Facts and Figures
- Connectivity Expansion in B.C.
- Connected Communities Program
- Facts and Figures (Digital Data)
- Anti-Racism Initiatives – Policy and Guidance on Data use for Race- Based Analysis
- Cyber Security
- B.C. Bid Replacement
- Facts and Figures (FOI)
- Improving Access to Information Rules
- Improving Response and Processing Time for Freedom of Information Requests
- Digital Archives
- Personal Information Protection Act

Tab 4 – Education & Child Care

- Summary of new child care spaces funded since 2018/19

Tab 5 - Energy Mines and Low Carbon Innovation

- Zero Emission Vehicle Act/Regulation
- Low Carbon Fuel Standard
- Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Production Goal
- Clean Transportation Action Plan
- Clean Buildings Strategy
- Site C Update
- Industrial Electrification and CleanBC Industrial Electrification Rates

- Rates and Rate Design (Tiered Residential Rates & Income Impacts, Industrial Rate Flattening & BCH's Planned engagements on rate design)
- LNG Bunkering (with input from JEDC)

- BC Hydrogen Strategy
- Centre for Innovation and Clean Energy
- Exploration highlights in BC
- Mining Exploration Tax Incentive Programs
- Royalty Review – progress and outcomes
- Royalty Review – Consultation process and comments received
- Royalty Revenues – Confidentiality of Royalty Information (Joint with Finance)
- Gasoline Prices
- Global Oil Prices
- CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 – Oil and Gas Industry
- Trans Mountain Expansion Project Overview and Permitting
- LNG Projects: Status and Facts
- LNG Bunkering
- LNG Canada Project Profile
- Coastal GasLink Project Profile
- Coastal GasLink and the Morice River area
- Status Update on Woodfibre LNG Project

Tab 6 – Environment and Climate Change Strategy

- Clean BC Program for Industry (Clean BC Incentive Program and CleanBC Industry Fund)
Include Large Industrial Emissions, Business Competitiveness, EITE, Subsidies
- CleanBC Roadmap to 2030
- Contaminated sites services – Applications backlog
- Atmospheric River – Flooding Debris Management
- Coastal Gas Link
- EAO EA Projects

Tab 7 – Environmental Assessment Office

- Coastal GasLink
- Delta Port 4
- EA Projects
- George Massey/Fraser River Crossing
- Litigation Before the Courts
- LNG Projects
- Roberts Bank Terminal 2
- Tilbury Marine Jetty

Tab 8 – Finance – Crown Agencies Secretariat

- BCLC Overview

- Budget, RTEs and Projected Net Income to Government
- BCLC – Anti-Money Laundering Update
- LDB Overview

Tab 9 – Forests

- BC Wildfire 2022 Budget
- BC Wildfire Year End Payments
- Economic State of the Forest Sector 2021 Review
- Stumpage – Budget Forecast
- Stumpage – Detailed Statistics
- Stumpage – General
- Stumpage – Old Growth Impacts on Stumpage Forecast
- Stumpage – Year over year stumpage changes
- Preparation for 2022 wildfire Season
- Lytton Wildfire under investigation
- Lytton Recovery (Archaeology)
- Spring Freshed 2022 – Flood Preparedness
- Caribou Recovery Program overview
- Old Growth Strategic Review and Deferrals
- Old Growth Impacts to the Value-Added Sector
- Old Growth Implementation and Timeline
- Economic Impacts to Old Growth Implementation and associated Community and Worker Support Programs

Tab 10 – Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation

- Major Investments and Corporate Initiatives Office Activities
- BC Economic Plan Overview – Econ Plan
- Life Sciences/Biotech Strategy
- Mazzucato Contract
- Mass Timber Action Plan
- Softwood Lumber Dispute
- Trade and Investment Network
- International Marketing
- BC Shipbuilding Sector Strategy
- Agritech Strategy
- InBC Investment Corp. Profile
- InBC Current Status
- InBC Investment Policy Update
- FII Profile
- FII Mass Timber Demonstration Projects – Stronger BC
- Forestry Worker and Community Support Programs
- Overview of Community Transition and Economic Recovery Services

Tab 11 – Labour

- Employment Standards Branch Statistical Summary
- Minimum Wage and Fair Wages Commission
- Paid Sick Leave

- National Day for Truth and Reconciliation
- Workers Compensation Review
- Completion of 2019 Forest Worker Support Programs
- FLNRORD's Worker Opportunity Offices
- FLNRORD's Old Growth Strategy – LBR's Role
- Updated Bridging to Retirement Program
- Precarious and Gig Worker Strategy (link to Government's Economic Plan)

Tab 12 – Land, Water and Resource Stewardship

- Salmon Aquaculture Policy and Decisions
- Caribou Recovery Program Predator Reduction
- Cumulative Effects Framework
- Tahltan Wildlife Accord
- Caribou Recovery Program
- Spotted Owl Recovery Planning
- Water Protection Act
- Water Sustainability Act: Groundwater Licensing

Tab 13 – Mental Health and Addictions

- Ministry FTEs
- Budget 2022
- Ministry Operations Budget
- Decriminalization
- New Community Response (Community Action teams, Community Crisis Innovation Fund)
- Opioid Agonist Treatment
- Prescribed Safer Supply
- Responding to the Toxic Drug Crisis in BC
- RYC Reports Overview

Tab 14 – Municipal Affairs

- Community Gaming Grants – Regular
- Dissolution of the Auditor General for Local Government
- Labour Shortage and Immigration
- BC PNP Entrepreneur Immigration
- BC PNP Skills Immigration
- Lytton Response and Recovery

Tab 15 – Public Service Agency

- BC Public Service and COVID-19 Workforce Management
- BC Public Service COVID-19 Vaccination Policy
- COVID-19 Terminations
- FTEs in the BC Public Service
- Collective Bargaining
- Political Staff Standards of Conduct

Tab 16 – Social Development and Poverty Reduction

- Ministry Budget – Income Assistance

Tab 17 – Tourism, Arts Culture and Sport

- Tourism Recovery Initiatives – Three Year Plan
- Tourism Task Force Recommendations (Progress Update)
- Cruise Industry Restart
- PavCo – Overview
- Chinese Canadian Museum
- Royal BC Museum – Overview
- Royal BC Museum – Modernization Project
- Royal BC Museum Indigenous Repatriation
- South Asian Museum
- FIFA 2026 World Cup
- Barkerville Heritage Trust Funding

Tab 18 – Transportation and Infrastructure

- Pattullo Bridge Replacement
- Fraser River Tunnel Project
- Highway 1 Widening to Whatcom
- Taxi Modernization
- Ride Hail Status
- Fraser River Tunnel Program
- Burnaby Mountain Gondola Project
- Industrial Land
- Fraser River Dredging
- Coastal Ferries Act
- TransLink 2022 Investment Plan
- TransLink Mayor’s Council Vision – Phase 2 Funding
- Mobility Pricing
- Surrey Langley Skytrain
- Burnaby Mountain Gondola Project
- SkyTrain Extension to Arbutus to UBC
- Cruise Ship Restart

Tab 19 – Additional Flooding and Dike updates (AFF/EMBC/FLNR)

- (EMBC) Disaster Financial Assistance – Atmospheric River Event – Ops Metrics
- (EMBC) Lytton Recovery
- (EMBC) Southwest Regional Recovery
- (EMBC) Central Regional Recovery
- (EMBC) Interim Housing – Floods and Landslides
- (EMBC) Nooksack River Flooding
- (EMBC) IN Flood Prep General

- (EMBC) IN Flood Recovery
- (EMBC) IN Disaster Financial Assistance
- (EMBC) IN Lytton Recovery
- (AFF) Flood Recovery Financial Response – DFAA AgriRecovery
- (FLNR) Overview of Dike Status
- (FLNR) Pre-freshet South Coast Dike status
- (FLNR) Pre-freshet Southern Interior dike status
- (FLNR) Orphan Dikes
- (FLNR) Summary Flood Related Engagements
- (FLNR) Nooksack Engagement Process
- (FLNR) Cross Government Flooding Initiatives



Title: Early Childhood Education

Issue: Expansion of Early Childhood Education programs

Key Messages and Background:

- **Budget 2022 continues Government’s investment in the expansion of ECE training programs at public post-secondary institutions (PSIs).**
 - Supports B.C.’s 10-year Child Care B.C. Plan and the Early Care and Learning Recruitment and Retention Strategy.
 - For this 5th year of the plan, government is investing \$1.3 million to support an additional 130 ECE seats.
 - Since 2018, Government has invested almost \$10 million over four years expanding Early Childhood Education programs at 14 public PSIs, funding 1,150 seats. See Appendix 1.
 - Last year, for the 4th year of the plan, we funded \$1.3 million at eight public PSIs, creating just under 150 additional seats.
 - There has been a steady increase in ECE program demand. Current year enrollment is strong with projections of 93% utilization of ECE seats.
 - We direct funding to regions with the highest demand for ECE workers, including rural and remote communities.

- **To help address the ongoing shortage of qualified ECEs, AEST continues to support the delivery of alternative educational pathways for ECE students like Work Integrated Learning.**
 - This year, with \$1.7 million from the Federal-Provincial Early Learning and Childcare Agreement, we are expediting delivery of more Work Integrated Learning (WIL) options.
 - Overall funding for additional ECE WIL delivery options was announced Feb 18, 2022, Advice/Recommendations
Advice/Recommendations
 - In 2018, AEST invested \$628,000 to fund 6 ECE WIL pilots for 76 students.
 - WIL enables current childcare workers to obtain ECE credentials while remaining employed, and includes prior learning assessments, work-based field assessments, and online ECE program delivery.
 - WIL reduces cost and time barriers for childcare workers and helps recruitment and retention.

- **My Ministry is providing \$3.1 million in funding from 2018-2024 from the Sector Labour Market Partnerships program.**
 - Partnership with Early Childhood Educators of BC (ECEBC) for a sector-led impact assessment of the Provincial Early Care and Learning Recruitment and Retention Strategy. Recently the project was extended to 2024 to allow for two additional years of data collection and evaluation.



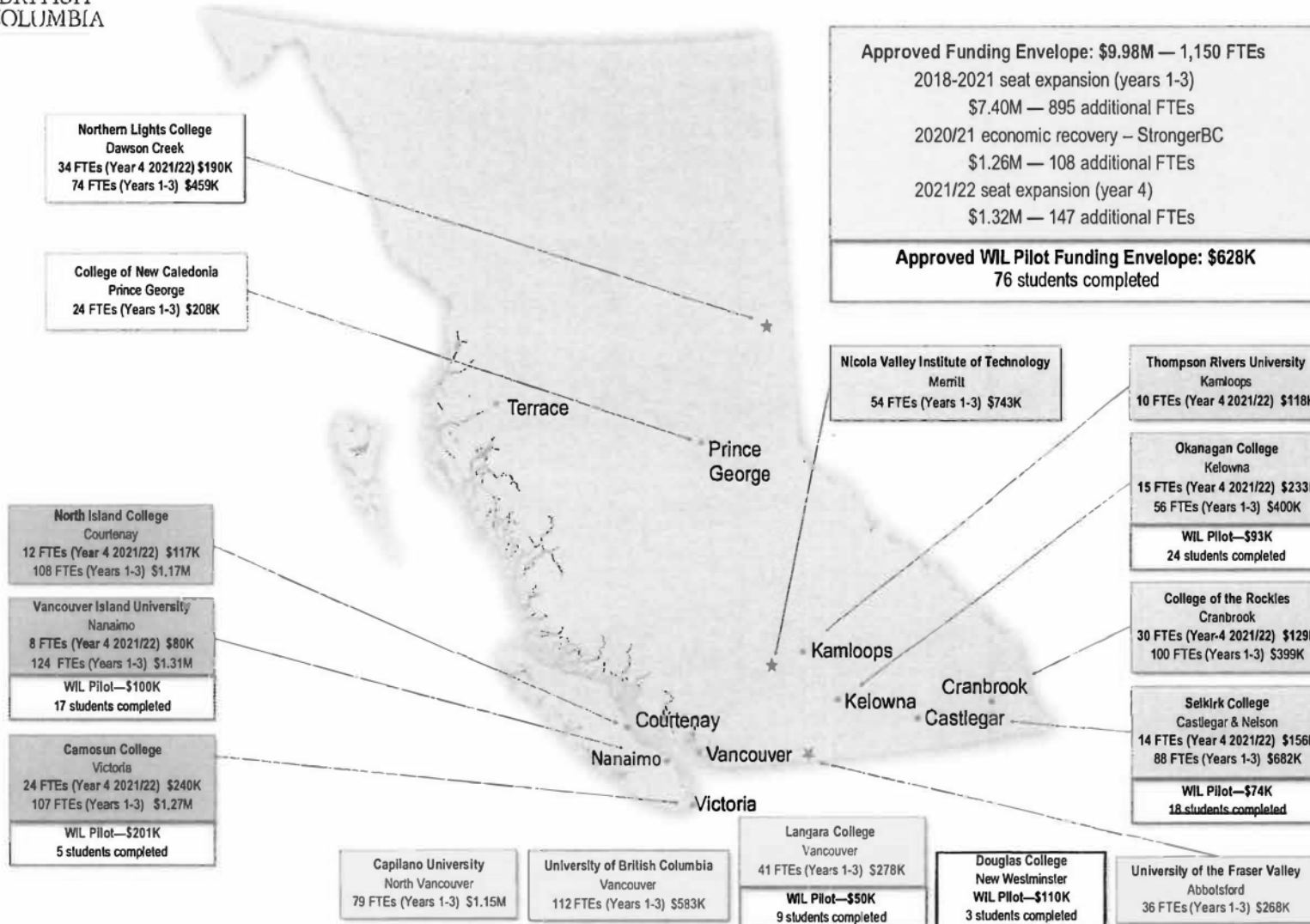
COVID-19 Impact Summary:

- My Ministry is working closely with public PSIs and the ECE Registry to ensure ECE students are able to continue their course work through alternate delivery methods, where possible.
- This includes implementing new technology-enabled teaching methods and flexible delivery options such as online, hybrid, staggered start dates and offerings in new geographic areas, in particular rural and remote communities.
- These positive effects on recruitment and retention enable success for a wider range of students and helps reduce barriers and impacts to equity and inclusion.
- Extensions to temporary adjustments of ECE Registry practicum requirements means that public PSIs have been able to develop and continue flexible and creative solutions for students, ensuring students are able to complete their ECE training and enter the workforce.



ECE Seat Expansion 2018/19 - 2021/2022

Updated Feb.22 2022



4-year total

1050 ECE Seat Expansion FTEs Funded

100 Work Integrated Learning (WIL) Seat Expansion FTEs Funded

Work Integrated Learning (WIL) Pilot Students Completed

1150

76

MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING



Title: Health Education Programs

Issue: Training to meet health workforce needs

Key Messages and Background:

- In response to priority health workforce demands and to support the Ministry of Health's mandate to expand training in all fields of health care, the Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training has been working with MoH and Post-Secondary Institutions to help identify and address health education and training needs in BC.
 - This work aligns with the Select Standing Committee on Finance and Government Services' (SSFGS) *Health Human Resources* recommendation to expand post-secondary training capacity in BC, including rural and remote access to training programs.
- Substantial government investments since 2017 have resulted in health education program growth. These investments include:
 1. Budget 2019 and additional investments by Ministry of Health and Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training added \$16.3M in annual targeted health program funding.

Allied Health:

- Highlights include new seats and regional distributions for Physiotherapy in the North and the Fraser Valley, Occupational Therapy in the Lower Mainland and the North, Sonography in the North and on the Island, and increased seats for Perfusionists. *See Appendix*

Nursing:

- The University of Northern BC's Northern Baccalaureate Nursing Program in Fort St. John began August 30, 2021, after a one-year program delay due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - Nurse Practitioner program expansions at UBC, UVic and UNBC added 35 seats across the province.
2. Budget 2021 announced \$96M over 3 years to support training in health sector human resources (Table 1, attached).
 - In addition to \$30.2 million for training as part of the Health Career Access Program (HCAP), this includes \$65.8M in new health program funding over 3 years.
 - Program expansions are already underway, with several nursing and allied expansions implemented for September 2021 and January 2022.

Nursing

- Nursing expansions are underway across the province for programs leading to Registered Nursing, Licensed Practical Nursing, Nurse Practitioner, and nursing leadership roles.

- Budget 2021 included funding for over 500 new seats in post-secondary institutions to meet the growing demand for nurses – building on the approximately 2,000 seats in nursing programs at public-post secondary institutions today.
- AEST is currently working with PSIs to increase and expand nursing seats across a variety of programs - more announcements are coming soon.

Allied Health:

- Announced expansions include additional seats for Thompson Rivers University's Anesthesia Assistant and Respiratory Therapist programs that started in the Fall of 2021.
- AEST is currently working with PSIs to increase seats in several high priority allied health programs including laboratory, diagnostic and rehabilitation programs, with new and expanded programs starting in May 2022 through to September 2023 and beyond. Final details are being negotiated with PSI partners and further announcements are pending.

Health Career Access Program (HCAP)

- Budget 2021 included \$30.2 million to train 2,400 health care assistants (HCAs) as part of the Health Care Assistant Program (HCAP); AEST was also allocated funding for 600 training seats in 2020/21 by way of Contingencies access.
- HCAP is a fully funded training program launched in fall 2020 to address shortages of health care assistants (HCAs) in long-term care, assisted living, and home health settings.
- Led by MoH, HCAP was funded to hire and train 3,000 Health Care Support Workers through to March 31, 2022.
- Health Care Support Workers work in non-patient care roles while completing HCA training at partner PSIs.
- As of January 31, 2022, there have been 82 HCA-PP cohort starts (up to 2,166 seats); 18 cohorts have completed the training (up to 473 seats); and 11 additional cohorts are expected to start by March 31, 2022 (up to 292 seats).
- All 17 public PSIs in BC with recognized HCA programs and four private PSIs have been funded to deliver HCA-PP training seats.

3. Budget 2022 includes \$6.9M to continue to deliver on health program expansions committed through Budget 2021, along with a further \$25M for an additional 2,000 Health Career Access Program training seats.

4. The Ministry will continue to work with MoH and PSIs to make sure health education needs are aligned with current and future health workforce needs in BC.

- The Ministry will continue to work with MoH to develop and support implementation of health education and training strategies contained within *British Columbia's Health Human Resources Plan* (currently in development and pending approvals).



COVID-19 Impact Summary:

5. The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically impacted the health care workforce in BC, including health education and training program delivery.

Positive Outcomes:

- The imperative for post-secondary institutions to pivot quickly to online learning for the theory component of health programs has increased student access and spurred ongoing program innovation.

Advice/Recommendations

Table 1: Budget 2021 Health Education Expansion Planned Seats – February 2022

Priority occupation	Strategies and geography	New grads
Nursing		
Registered Nurse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSN • LPN2BSN • Nurse Refresher • Faculty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add seats system-wide, including direct-entry, career laddering and faculty development • Increase Indigenous student access and supports • Seats province-wide, with a focus on areas of population growth 	382
Registered Psychiatric Nurse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add to existing programs • Fraser region 	40
Specialty Nurse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 300 ongoing for full support of 1,000 seats 	300
Nurse Practitioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 15-seat program in at TRU (TBC) • 5 seats in a new post-Master's stream (UVic) 	20
Nurse Anesthetist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 20-seat program at UBC 	20
Practical Nurse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PN • Access to PN (post-HCA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new seats system-wide, including direct-entry and career laddering seats • Increase Indigenous student access and supports • Province-wide 	180
Midwife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 20 seats including domestic and internationally educated bridge • Micro-distribution, based at UBC Vancouver or Fraser 	20
Allied Health		
Anaesthesia Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 10-seat cohort-based program • Rotating annually to different HAS 	10
Genetic Counsellor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 2 seats to program (+33%) at UBC 	2
Medical Device Reprocessing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute clinical placements to meet regional demand (smaller centres) 	Advice/Recommendat
Medical Laboratory Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice/Recommendations • Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops (distributed) 	Advice/Recommendations
Medical Laboratory Technologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new seats system-wide 	28
MRI Technologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 12 seats in a new first-discipline program (BCIT) 	12
Occupational Therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 16-seat program in Surrey • New 16-seat program in Victoria or Kelowna 	32
Pharmacy Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program expansion and distribution (Interior, Island, North) 	41
Physiotherapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 20-seat program in Kelowna • New 20-seat program in Victoria 	40

Priority occupation	Strategies and geography	New grads
Registered Dietician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 15-seat alternate pathway MND program at UBC (no new funding) 	15
Rehabilitation Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 20-seat Island program in partnership with CAP • Add 20 seats to existing program (CAP) 	40
Respiratory Therapist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 20 fast-track seats (TRU) 	20
Social Worker (MSW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 20 seats in health-sector focused MSW 	20
Speech Language Pathologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 8 seats to current program • UBC, exploring possibility of distribution 	8
Advanced Care Paramedic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New demand-driven internationally educated bridge 	20
TOTAL		1,326



Title: Second Medical School

Issue: Mandate commitment to launch B.C.’s second medical school

Key Messages and Background:

- **AEST is working in partnership with the Ministry of Health on the mandate commitment regarding B.C.’s second medical school.**
 - The Minister’s mandate letter states: “With support from the Minister of Health, lead work to launch B.C.’s second medical school to expand our healthcare workforce”.
 - During the 2020 election period, the BC NDP announced a commitment to a second medical school at Simon Fraser University (SFU), with a central facility at the Surrey campus and learning centres distributed across the Fraser Health Authority.
- **AEST works with the Ministry of Health to ensure funding for health education is aligned with health sector human resource needs and the provincial post-secondary education system.**
 - Government funds health education programs at public post-secondary institutions based on priorities established by the Ministry of Health as outlined in the Provincial Health Workforce Plan.
 - The Province’s interdisciplinary team-based approach to care means that many different types of health professionals – doctors, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, physiotherapists, social workers, pharmacists, and more – are all part of meeting the primary care needs of British Columbians.
- **Establishment of a second medical school is a multi-year commitment that will require time, consultation, and careful planning to accomplish successfully.**
 - The new medical school will need to align with the Provincial Health Workforce Plan. This will ensure the right supply, mix, and distribution of providers to meet service needs across B.C.

Advice/Recommendations

Con’t/2



- **Supporting students to train for high demand health careers is one of our top priorities to ensure all British Columbians can access the care they need.**
 - Government remains committed to its significant annual investment into medical education to meet demand in communities across the province.
 - Each year, 288 students begin their undergraduate medical education at one of the four regional campuses: 192 students in the Vancouver Fraser Medical Program, and 32 students each in the Island, Northern and Southern Medical Programs.
- **Staff from AEST and the Ministry of Health are in the early stages of identifying next steps forward.**
 - Cabinet Confidences
 - Government’s contribution to a second medical school’s operating costs and capital funding are to be determined.
 - Consultation, planning, and program development continue to take place at SFU.

COVID-19 Impact Summary:

- The health workforce has been significantly impacted by COVID-19, amplifying pre-existing workforce challenges for many health occupations.

Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) – Non-Adhering Residential Use Applications by Fiscal Year

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE:

- **A “non-adhering residential use” application is required for:**
 - **A principal residence larger than 500 m² total floor area**
 - **An additional residence**
 - **Tourist accommodation that exceeds the criteria in the ALR Use Regulation**
- **The ALC Act specifies that the ALC must not approve an additional residence unless it is necessary for farm use.**
- **Between April 1, 2021 and February 9, 2022, the ALC approved 79% (61 of 77) of non-adhering residential use applications.**
- **Between April 1, 2021 – February 9, 2022, the ALC approved 79% (54 of 68) of Additional Residence applications:**
 - **93% of applications for Temporary Farm Worker Housing were approved.**
 - **73% of applications for full-time farm use were approved.**
 - **84% of applications for landowners to reside in their existing residence while constructing a new one residence were approved.**
- **The ALC created a streamlined process for Temporary Foreign Worker Housing registered in the Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program. On average, these decisions are released within 16 days.**
- **Between April 1, 2021 – February 9, 2022 the ALC approved 78% (7 of 9) Principal residence larger than 500 m² applications.**
- **On December 31, 2021, the ALR Use Regulation was amended to allow landowners to construct an additional residence if:**
 - **The principal residence is not greater than 500 m² total floor area; and**
 - **There is only one residence on the property; and**
 - **The additional residence is 90 m² or less if the parcel is 40 ha or less, or**
 - **The additional residence is 186 m² or less if the parcel is more than 40 ha**
- **It is too soon to know the impact these changes will have on the number of non-adhering residential use applications received by the Commission.**

BACKGROUND:

Bill 52

- On February 22, 2019, Bill 52 amended the ALC Act to restrict the size and number of residences on an ALR property. The change to the ALC Act and ALR Use Regulation imposed a maximum residence size of 500 m², removed the authority for local governments to approve additional residences and requires all non-adhering residential uses (additional residences and Principal residences larger than 500m²) to be approved by the ALC prior to construction.
- Section 25(1.1)(b) of the ALC Act states that the ALC must not grant permission for a non-adhering residential use unless the additional residence is necessary for farm use.

Residential Flexibility

- The ALR Use Regulation was amended by OIC 438/2021(July 12, 2021), effective December 31, 2021, to permit the construction of one additional residence per parcel, subject to specific criteria, and to end the prior permission under the ALR Use Regulation for manufactured homes for family members.
- The total floor area of an additional residence constructed after December 31, 2021 must be 90 m² or less if the parcel is 40 ha or less, and 186 m² or less if the parcel is more than 40 ha, in order to comply with the ALR Use Regulation, though a local government or First Nation Government may prohibit or further restrict total floor area under its bylaws: ALR Use Regulation, s. 34.3.
- Prior to December 31, 2021, the regulations contained provisions facilitating the construction of manufactured homes for immediate family members. These provisions are no longer provided for in ALR Use Regulation, with the exception of some grandfathering protection for pre-existing structures of these kinds.

Additional Residences

- 54 of 68 Additional Residence Applications were approved between April 1, 2021 and February 9, 2022.
 - 13 of 14 of applications for Temporary Farm Worker Housing were approved.
 - 24 of 33 of applications for full-time farm use were approved.
 - 16 of 19 of applications for landowners to reside in their existing residence while constructing a new one residence were approved.
 - No applications (0 of 1) for non-farm related additional residences were approved.
 - One application (1 of 1) for minor deviation from the regulation was approved.
 - The proposal was for retaining the manufactured home which was the existing principal residence while constructing the new principal

