

# Estimates 2016

## Opposition Critic Topics

### AVED

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- **Section 1 - ABE funding and enrolment**
  - 1. Adult Basic Education
  - 2. Adult Upgrading Grant
- **Section 2 - ESL funding and enrolment**
  - 3. English as a Second Language
- **Section 3 - Blueprint update**
  - 4. BC Access Grant
  - 5. BC Completion Grant for Graduates
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- **Section 8 - UPASS – concern about future**
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- **Section 15 - Appointments to boards (PSI focus)**
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  - Process
  - 42. Board Appointment Process Overview
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## **BRDO**

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- Appointments to boards
  - List of all boards and what Chairs and Directors are paid and eligible expense reimbursement

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- Advertising for other Ministries
  - Advertising campaigns
  - Advertising budget
  - STOB 67

# DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS

Date: February 10, 2016

## Key Facts: Adult Basic Education

- Interim FTE reports indicate a 13% reduction in Adult Basic Education (ABE) delivery from 7,164 FTEs in 2014/15 to 6,236 in 2015/16.
- s.16
- ABE enrollment in public post-secondary institutions has been on a gradual decline since 2009/10 when it reached a high of more than 9,700 FTEs. In 2014/15, institutions reported 7,165 ABE FTEs, a 6% decline from 2013/14.
- In 2015, Government began to allow tuition fees for ABE:
  - Effective January 1, 2015, post-secondary institutions are permitted to charge tuition fees for all ABE and English as a Second Language (ESL) programs. Tuition fees are capped at \$1,600 for a full-time semester (based on 20-25 hours / week, 12-14 weeks), with individual courses pro-rated based on number of student contact hours.
  - Effective May 1, 2015, K-12 school districts are permitted to charge tuition fees to high school graduates taking ABE. ABE remains tuition-free for non-graduates and anyone taking foundation level courses. Tuition fees are set by school districts in the range of \$300 - \$560 per course.
- All but one institution – Nicola Valley Institute of Technology –will charge tuition in 2016/17. The majority of institutions charge close to the maximum allowable tuition.
- Effective 2015/16, AVED has recovered \$6.9 million that institutions received since 2008 to compensate for lost tuition revenue. One time funding of \$6.9 million was provided to institutions in 2015/16 to assist with the transition to the new tuition model.
- ABE students who demonstrate financial need are eligible to apply for the Adult Upgrading Grant (AUG) to cover tuition fees, books, supplies, transportation, student fees, and childcare costs.
- ABE allows students to complete their high school education, prepare for post-secondary education and gain employability skills.

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# DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS

Date: March 29, 2016

## Key Facts: Adult Upgrading Grant

- The actual expenditure for the Adult Upgrading Grant (AUG) in 2015/16 is \$10.3 million, \$2.7 million over the \$7.6 million budget.
- Government publicly committed to ensuring all eligible low income students can access the grant and increased the AUG budget by 33% to \$7.6 million for 2015/16.
- The AUG budget increase was in conjunction with a policy change that allows public post-secondary institutions to charge tuition fees for adult upgrading, including English as a Second Language (ESL), as of January 1, 2015.
- In addition, AUG eligibility was expanded in 2015. Students with an income 10% above the threshold now are eligible to have 50% of their tuition covered, as are students who need to repeat a course to be successful.
- In 2014/15, the total AUG expenditure was \$2.7 million.
- The top three institutions by AUG allocation in 2015/16 are: Vancouver Community College - \$3 million; Camosun College - \$1.3 million; Vancouver Island University - \$840,000.
- The AUG provides upfront, non-repayable grants to low-income eligible students enrolled in adult upgrading programs, including Adult Basic Education, ESL, and Adult Special Education.
- The grant covers tuition fees, books, supplies, transportation, student fees, and unsubsidized childcare and it is available at 18 public post-secondary institutions and Native Education College, a private Aboriginal post-secondary institution.
- The AUG income thresholds align with the income thresholds for provincial and national student loan programs for low-income students.
- The table below shows the maximum gross family income limits for Adult Upgrading Grant eligibility:

Family Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
Income Level 2015-16	\$23,647	\$29,439	\$36,192	\$43,941	\$49,839	\$56,209	\$62,581

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# DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS

Date: February 10, 2016

## Key Facts: English as a Second Language

- Interim FTE reports for 2015/16 indicate there has been a substantial reduction in English as a Second Language (ESL) delivery over the past two years in the post-secondary system.
- The system dropped from 2,610 ESL FTEs in 2013/14 to 1,610 in 2014/15, and interim reports project an additional drop to 909 ESL FTEs in 2015/16.
- 2013/14 was the final year of federal funding under the Canada-BC Immigration Agreement (CBCIA), following cancellation of Annex A by Ottawa.
- \$17.117 million from the CBCIA had supported base funding for ESL in the public post-secondary system.
- In 2014/15, AVED passed on the \$17.117 million budget reduction to institutions, based on the percentage of ESL delivered, at the same time providing one-time transition funding to give institutions time to plan program changes necessary under their reduced operating grants.
- Beginning January 1, 2015, institutions have been able to reinstate tuition fees for ESL.
- Vancouver Community College's (VCC) ESL FTEs have dropped from 1,206 in 2013/14 to 625 in 2014/15, and the college is predicting a further reduction in 2015/16 to 164 ESL FTEs.
- Institutions report that the reduction in post-secondary ESL delivery, along with the influx of refugees, have generated substantial waitlists for both ESL and the federally-funded Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (LINC) programs.
- VCC began charging tuition for ESL on January 1, 2015. All other institutions have now followed suit and most are charging close to the maximum cap of \$1,600 for a full-time semester.
- ESL students who demonstrate financial need are eligible to apply for the Adult Upgrading Grant (AUG) to cover tuition fees, books, supplies, transportation, student fees, and childcare costs.
- AVED increased the AUG budget by 33% to \$7.6 million in 2015/16 and Government has stated that all eligible low income students will have access to AUG.

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# SKILLS FOR JOBS BLUEPRINT

Date: March 18, 2016

## Key Facts: BC Access Grant for Labour Market Priorities

Program* (in millions)	2016/17 Estimate	2015/16 Projected **	2014/15 Actuals	2013/14 Actuals	Change 2015/16 Projected to 2016/17 Estimate
BC Access Grant for Labour Market Priorities	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$4.0	\$0.025	No change

\* Program budget is notional due to being a demand driven program

\*\* 2015/16 projected annual totals are based on the Third Quarter forecasts.

- Re-designed BC Access Grant for Labour Market Priorities (BCAG-LMP) announced on September 25, 2014.
- Addresses Blueprint commitment to target student financial assistance grants to programs linked to occupations in high demand.
- Up to **\$16,400** annually in upfront grants and loan reduction available to individual students studying towards work in high demand occupations (see Appendix 1 for list of eligible programs).
- Targets foundation, pre-apprentice and level 1 programs available at 15 B.C. public institutions (see Appendix 1 for list of eligible institutions); supports students not yet sponsored (apprenticed).
- Eligibility based on financial need.
- Four program elements:
  1. Relocation component:
    - Up to **\$4,000** in upfront grants for students required to move more than 100 kilometres to attend studies
    - Incentives mobility to fill vacant seats outside of the lower mainland
  2. Tools component:
    - A **\$500** up front grant to offset the cost for tools
  3. Loan component:
    - Up to **\$2,000** in loan forgiveness for students without dependants
    - Up to **\$5,400** in loan forgiveness for students with dependants
    - Grant pays down B.C. student loan
  4. Unmet need component:
    - Up to **\$6,500** in upfront grants provided to students who have received funding maximum for StudentAid BC and demonstrate additional need
- In 2015/16, students in 14 programs were eligible for BCAG-LMP. In December 2015, Labour Market Priorities Board approved expansion of the BCAG-LMP for 2016/17 to include three additional trades programs based on labour market demand information produced by JTST (*B.C. 2024 Labour Market Outlook* report).
- Approximately 1,400 students have received over \$6.0 million in BCAG-LMP upfront grants and loan reduction to date.



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**Appendix 1**
**Eligible Programs for 2016/17**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power Engineering</li> <li>• Heavy Duty Mechanics</li> <li>• Industrial Mechanics/Millwright</li> <li>• Steamfitter, Pipefitter and Sprinkler System Installer</li> <li>• Welder/related Machine Operator</li> <li>• Carpenter</li> <li>• Industrial Electrician</li> <li>• Mining Industry Certificate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil and Gas Field Operation</li> <li>• Heavy Equipment Operator</li> <li>• Ironworker</li> <li>• Sheet Metal Worker</li> <li>• Gas Fitter</li> <li>• Plumber</li> <li>• Baker*</li> <li>• Cook/Chef*</li> </ul>
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\* New programs that are eligible for 16/17

**Eligible Institutions for 2014/15 and 2015/16**

BC Institute of Technology*	Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	Selkirk College
Camosun College	North Island College	Thompson Rivers University
College of New Caledonia	Northern Lights College	University of the Fraser Valley
College of the Rockies	Northwest Community College	Vancouver Community College*
Kwantlen Polytechnic University*	Okanagan College	Vancouver Island University

Students moving to an institution in the lower mainland (\*) are not be eligible for the relocation grant

# SKILLS FOR JOBS BLUEPRINT

Date: February 12, 2016

## Key Facts: BC Completion Grant for Graduates (BCCG-G)

Program (in millions)	2016/17 Estimates*	2015/16 Projected**	2014/15 Actuals	2013/14 Actuals	Change 2015/16 Projected to 2016/17 Estimates
BC Completion Grant for Graduates	\$2.5	\$0.1	N/A	N/A	↑\$2.4

\*The Estimates budget is notionally based on 100% uptake from current borrowers who are in eligible programs.

\*\*2015/16 projected annual totals are based on Third Quarter forecasts.

- Program announced Spring 2015 as part of Blueprint commitment.
- Rewards successful graduation from an eligible undergraduate program of at least two years in length that led to a diploma or undergraduate degree in a targeted area of study. Graduates of both public and private B.C. institutions are eligible.
- Eligible areas of study for the 2016/17 program year are tied to “Top 100” in-demand occupations to 2024 as per Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training (see Appendix I for list of eligible areas of study). The programs selected meet one or both of the following criteria<sup>1</sup>:
  - a significant portion of program graduates are employed in Top 100 occupations; and/or
  - program graduates make up a significant portion of workers in Top 100 occupations.
- In December 2015, Labour Market Priorities Board approved expansion of BCCG-G from 37 eligible academic programs in 2015/16 to 50 eligible programs for the 2016/17 program year. Program expansion responds to up-to-date labour market information.
- Seven of the 13 new programs for 2016/17 are technology-related training and education programs; in total, 26 of the 50 eligible programs for 2016/17 show demonstrable links to occupations in the technology sector -- they are academic programs that labour market data tell us are paths to working in high-demand technology-related occupations.
- Programs do not overlap with those eligible for the BC Access Grant for Labour Market Priorities and Loan Forgiveness Program.
- Awards of up to \$500 per graduate are paid directly against B.C. portion of student loan. (i.e., award will not exceed outstanding B.C. loan balance).
- Program is demand-driven and application is required (not automatically applied); applications must be received within one year of study period end date.
- 129 students have applied to date. Disbursements are expected to begin March 2016. As with any new application-based program, demand is anticipated to increase over time as more students become aware of the program.

<sup>1</sup> Based on BC Student Survey data from the Baccalaureate Graduate Survey (BGS), Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certificate Student Outcomes Survey (DACSO), and Apprenticeship Student Outcomes Survey (APSO); and from Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

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## Appendix 1 B.C. Completion Grant for Graduates Program – Eligible Areas of Study

### BCCG-G eligible programs\*\*, 2015/16 program year:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication, general</li> <li>• Communication, journalism and related programs</li> <li>• Engineering, general</li> <li>• Computer engineering</li> <li>• Legal support services</li> <li>• Architectural engineering technology/technician</li> <li>• Psychology, general</li> <li>• Social work</li> <li>• Human services, general</li> <li>• Public health</li> <li>• Mental and social health services and allied professions</li> <li>• Computer engineering technologies/technicians</li> <li>• Teaching English or French as a second or foreign language</li> <li>• Accounting and related services</li> <li>• Human resources management and services</li> <li>• Public relations, advertising and applied communication, general</li> <li>• Electrical and electronic engineering technologies/technicians</li> <li>• Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields, other</li> <li>• Parks, recreation and leisure facilities management</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computer science</li> <li>• Electromechanical and instrumentation and maintenance technology</li> <li>• Civil engineering</li> <li>• Engineering physics/applied physics</li> <li>• Mechanical engineering</li> <li>• Environmental/environmental health engineering</li> <li>• Criminal justice and corrections</li> <li>• Criminology</li> <li>• Design and applied arts</li> <li>• Business/commerce, general</li> <li>• Electrical, electronics and communications engineering</li> <li>• Clinical, counselling and applied psychology</li> <li>• Business administration, management and operations</li> <li>• Hospitality administration/management</li> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• English rhetoric and composition/writing studies</li> <li>• Drafting/design engineering technologies/technicians</li> <li>• Human development, family studies and related services</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### Eligible programs list\*\* expanded for 2016/17 program year to include:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computer and information sciences and support services, general</li> <li>• Computer systems analysis/analyst</li> <li>• Housing and human environments</li> <li>• Economics</li> <li>• Medical illustration and informatics</li> <li>• Business operations support and assistant services</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computer/information technology administration and management</li> <li>• Engineering science</li> <li>• Astronomy and astrophysics</li> <li>• Health and medical administrative services</li> <li>• Insurance</li> <li>• Management information systems and service</li> <li>• Finance and financial management services</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

\*\*Program titles and credentials vary by institution; the eligibility of a particular program for inclusion in the BCCG-G is therefore determined by, and based on, how it is categorized per Statistics Canada's 2011 Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes.

# BLUEPRINT

Date: February 9, 2016

## Key Facts: Re-Engineering Operating Grants

- Blueprint commitment to re-engineer operating grants to support high-demand occupations.
- Second year of the four year commitment delivered February 1, 2016 (news release on 2015/16 plans).
- For 2014/15, \$40 million in aligned funding representing over 3,400 newly targeted student spaces for in-demand training and education.
- For 2015/16, a further \$90 million in aligned funding and over 7,800 newly targeted student spaces.
- Government will target additional funding in 2016/17 and 2017/18, for a total of \$270 million:

2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
\$40 million	\$90 million	\$90 million	\$50 million	\$270 million

- Previously, the BC government targeted about \$190 million annually or 10% of provincial operating grants toward specific programs, primarily health-related.
- Funding for programs that support high-demand occupations will increase to 25% (approximately \$460 million) of annual operating grants provided to public post-secondary institutions by 2017/18.

Baseline Targeted 2013/14	Newly Targeted 2014/15 – 2017/18	Total in 2017/18
\$190 million	\$270 million	\$460 million

- The high-demand occupations targeted include the Top 100 occupations listed in the B.C. 2024 Labour Market Outlook, as well as priority health occupations, regional labour market priorities, and programs for Aboriginal people and people with disabilities.
- Each institution's share of the targeted funding is based on its proportionate share of the total annual operating grant.
- All institutions met or exceeded Skills Gap Plan targets for 2014/15.
- Targeted funding plans for 2015/16 were approved by the Labour Market Priorities Board in June 2015, and reflected in 2015/16 institutional budget letters. Enrolment reports for 2015/16 will be submitted in late spring 2016.
- Institutions are in the process of submitting their 2016/17 Skills Gap Plans, which will be presented to the Labour Market Priorities Board later this spring, and reflected in 2016/17 institutional budget letters.
- See Appendix A (attached) for a list of institutional examples of newly targeted FTEs. See individual Institutional Profiles for more detailed Skills Gap Plan summaries.
- See Appendix B (attached) for a list of institutional Skills Gap Plan enrolment targets to date.
- See Appendix C (attached) for a list of institutional targeted funding amounts, 2014/15 to 2017/18.

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## Appendix A

## Institutional Examples of Newly Targeted FTEs

Institution	Program	FTE alignment/shifts
British Columbia Institute of Technology	Electrical and Computer Engineering Technology Diploma	35 aligned
Camosun College	Computer Systems Technology	9 aligned
Capilano University	Bachelor of Business Administration	182 aligned
College of New Caledonia	Natural Resources and Environmental Technology Diploma	24 aligned
College of the Rockies	Education Assistant Certificate	21 aligned
Douglas College	Sports Science Diploma	100 aligned
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	Master of Design	21 aligned
Justice Institute of BC	Firefighting	30 aligned + 24 shifts
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Bachelor of Business Administration in Human Resources	80 aligned
Langara College	Bachelor of Business Administration in Business Management	155 aligned
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	Bachelor of Social Work	25 aligned
North Island College	Applied Business Technology	15 aligned
Northern Lights College	Early Childhood Educators	58 aligned
Northwest Community College	College and Career Preparation	19 aligned
Okanagan College	Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting	100 aligned
Royal Roads University	Masters of Business Administration	16 aligned
Selkirk College	Geographic Information Systems	5 aligned
Simon Fraser University	Master of Science in Computing Science	20 aligned + 10 shifts
Thompson Rivers University	Juris Doctor - Law	57 aligned
University of British Columbia	Bachelor of Applied Science in Computer Engineering	150 aligned
University of Northern British Columbia	Bachelor of Commerce (Major in Accounting)	22 aligned
University of the Fraser Valley	Bachelor of Computer Information Systems	70 aligned
University of Victoria	Bachelor of Engineering, Civil Engineering	50 shifts
Vancouver Community College	Hospitality Management Diploma	90 aligned
Vancouver Island University	Bachelor of Social Work	25 shifts

## Appendix B

### Skills Gap Plan Enrolment Targets Sorted by Region

Region	2014/15	2015/16	Total
<b>Boundary-Fraser Valley</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>3,570</b>
British Columbia Institute of Technology	261	586	847
Douglas College	142	398	540
Justice Institute of British Columbia	41	91	132
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	210	480	690
Simon Fraser University	278	618	896
University of the Fraser Valley	141	324	465
<b>Interior</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,102</b>
College of the Rockies	45	89	134
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	15	33	48
Okanagan College	102	235	337
Selkirk College	50	117	167
Thompson Rivers University	130	286	416
<b>North</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>691</b>
College of New Caledonia	57	166	223
Northern Lights College	36	93	129
Northwest Community College	34	71	105
University of Northern British Columbia	84	150	234
<b>Vancouver</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>4,286</b>
Capilano University	117	262	379
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	15	33	48
Langara College	115	261	376
University of British Columbia	1,027	2,126	3,153
Vancouver Community College	104	226	330
<b>Vancouver Island</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,642</b>
Camosun College	63	217	280
North Island College	49	115	164
Royal Roads University	19	42	61
University of Victoria	250	587	837
Vancouver Island University	74	226	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>11,291</b>



## Appendix C

## Targeted Funding Amounts, 2014/15 - 2017/18

Colleges	2014/15 SGP Actual	2015/16 SGP Actual	2016/17 SGP Target	2017/18 Notional SGP Targeted Funding (subject to change)	Incremental Targeted Funding 2014/15-2017/18
CAM	\$1,071,000	\$2,384,000	\$2,353,100	\$1,311,000	\$7,119,100
CNC	\$634,040	\$1,426,000	\$1,412,160	\$785,000	\$4,257,200
COTR	\$386,000	\$848,000	\$839,900	\$468,000	\$2,541,900
DOUG	\$1,244,000	\$2,786,000	\$2,771,400	\$1,543,000	\$8,344,400
LANG	\$942,500	\$2,119,800	\$2,117,800	\$1,177,000	\$6,357,100
NIC	\$472,030	\$1,062,633	\$1,045,537	\$581,000	\$3,161,200
NLC	\$377,000	\$852,000	\$838,600	\$468,000	\$2,535,600
NWCC	\$380,000	\$855,000	\$832,900	\$463,000	\$2,530,900
OKAN	\$962,064	\$2,147,500	\$2,131,736	\$1,186,000	\$6,427,300
SEL	\$548,295	\$1,218,803	\$1,194,802	\$667,000	\$3,628,900
VCC	\$1,020,000	\$2,280,000	\$2,251,600	\$1,254,000	\$6,805,600
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$8,036,929</b>	<b>\$17,979,736</b>	<b>\$17,789,535</b>	<b>\$9,903,000</b>	<b>\$53,709,200</b>
<b>Institutes</b>					
BCIT	\$2,498,292	\$5,609,192	\$5,610,416	\$3,118,000	\$16,835,900
JIBC	\$255,200	\$575,300	\$574,400	\$320,000	\$1,724,900
NVIT	\$165,000	\$363,000	\$362,400	\$202,000	\$1,092,400
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$2,918,492</b>	<b>\$6,547,492</b>	<b>\$6,547,216</b>	<b>\$3,640,000</b>	<b>\$19,653,200</b>
<b>Research-Intensive Universities</b>					
SFU	\$4,731,200	\$10,635,200	\$10,661,000	\$5,925,000	\$31,952,400
UBC	\$13,769,000	\$29,000,000	\$28,401,800	\$16,214,000	\$87,384,800
UNBC	\$1,035,000	\$2,323,000	\$2,391,300	\$1,328,000	\$7,077,300
UVIC	\$3,890,000	\$8,637,000	\$8,649,400	\$4,821,000	\$25,997,400
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$23,425,200</b>	<b>\$50,595,200</b>	<b>\$50,101,500</b>	<b>\$28,288,000</b>	<b>\$152,411,900</b>
<b>Teaching-Intensive Universities</b>					
CAPU	\$813,000	\$1,828,000	\$1,809,400	\$1,007,000	\$5,457,400
ECUAD	\$300,000	\$660,000	\$642,600	\$365,000	\$1,967,600
KWAN	\$1,450,000	\$3,385,000	\$3,034,300	\$1,779,000	\$9,648,300
RRU	\$380,000	\$840,000	\$843,300	\$470,000	\$2,533,300
TRU	\$1,410,025	\$3,155,050	\$3,147,825	\$1,749,000	\$9,461,900
UFV	\$1,156,200	\$2,609,800	\$2,583,100	\$1,440,000	\$7,789,100
VIU	\$1,103,000	\$2,461,000	\$2,445,100	\$1,359,000	\$7,368,100
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$6,612,225</b>	<b>\$14,938,850</b>	<b>\$14,500,425</b>	<b>\$8,169,000</b>	<b>\$44,225,700</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$40,992,846</b>	<b>\$90,061,278</b>	<b>\$88,938,676</b>	<b>\$50,000,000</b>	<b>\$270,000,000</b>

# SKILLS FOR JOBS BLUEPRINT

Date: March 1, 2016

## Key Facts: \$185M Skills Training Capital Funding

- To support the Skills for Blueprint commitment to provide \$185 million for trades and skills infrastructure and equipment projects, the Ministry's Budget 2016 includes \$21.22 million for skills training equipment; and \$119.04 for new and improved trades facilities and infrastructure for a total of \$140.26 million over three fiscal years (2016/17 to 2018/19 - *see Appendix 1: Skills for Jobs Blueprint - Budget 2016*).
- As part of the \$185 million commitment, Budget 2016 includes the following:

Skills for Blueprint Funding	Before 2016	Budget 2016 (16/17 – 18/19)	Total
Announced Projects	90.20	13.18	103.38
Not Yet Announced Projects	13.94	72.09	86.03
<i>Total - \$185 million Commitment<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>104.14</i>	<i>85.27</i>	<i>189.41</i>
Additional Skills Training Funding		54.99	54.99
<b>Total Skills Training Funding</b>	<b>104.14</b>	<b>140.26</b>	<b>\$244.40</b>
<sup>1</sup> The \$189 million includes \$185 million (to fiscal 16/17) + \$4 million for 17/18 Selkirk Trades facility project cash flow not included within the original \$185M commitment.			

- As of December 31, 2015, the Ministry has committed almost \$104 million to the following approved projects: (*see Appendix 2 – Blueprint Commitment to Dec 31, 2015*)
  - Camosun College: Victoria, Interurban Campus
    - \$ new Centre for Trades Education and Innovation (completed January 2016)
    - \$ Renewal of existing trades facilities (anticipated completion March 2016)
  - Okanagan College: Kelowna, Renewal and Expansion of Trades Buildings (completion March 2016)
  - British Columbia Institute of Technology and Vancouver Community College: Annacis Island, joint Motive Power Centre of Excellence (opened November 2014)
  - Nicola Valley Institute of Technology: Merritt, New Trades Facility (completed January 2016)
  - Selkirk College: Nelson, Silver King Campus Trades Facility Renovation (underway)
  - Skills Training Equipment

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Ministry of Advanced Education  
BC Skills for Jobs Blueprint: Re-Engineering Education and Training  
As at December 31, 2015 (Budget 2016)

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Attachment 1

				Provincial Cashflow				
PROJECT	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	Historical Cashflow (2012 - 2016)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Future Years
Announced and Underway								
Okanagan College, Kelowna - Trades Facility Renewal	33,000,000	28,000,000	5,000,000	28,000,000	-			-
Camosun College, Victoria - Trades Renewal and Expansion	30,650,000	29,200,000	1,450,000	29,200,000	-			-
British Columbia Institute of Technology, Annacis Island - Heavy Duty/Commerical Transportation Trades Facility	16,500,000	13,500,000	3,000,000	13,500,000				-
Selkirk College, Trades Facility Renovations	18,900,000	14,175,000	4,725,000	1,000,000	9,000,000	4,175,000		-
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Merritt - New Trades Facility	1,800,000	1,500,000	300,000	1,500,000	-			-
Skills Training Equipment (Announced)	81,714,100	45,214,100	36,500,000	17,000,000				
Sub-Total Announced and Underway Projects	182,564,100	131,589,100	50,975,000	90,200,000	9,000,000	4,175,000	-	-
Unannounced and / or Unallocated								
Routine Capital Trades				10,940,634				
s.13,s.17								
Northern Lights College, Dawson Creek, Replacement Trades Centre	33,000,000	27,270,000	5,730,000	2,000,000	17,790,000	7,480,000		-
s.13,s.17								
Thompson River University - Industrial training and Technology Centre	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	10,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	
s.13,s.17								

Ministry of Advanced Education  
Skills for Jobs Blueprint Commitment to Date  
As at December 31, 2015

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Appendix 2

PROJECT DETAIL		
INSTITUTION PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)
<b>Skills Training Equipment (breakdown by institution below):</b>	<b>17,972,000</b>	<b>17,000,000</b>
British Columbia Institute of Technology	2,728,667	2,728,667
Camosun College	1,788,000	1,788,000
College of New Caledonia	1,892,463	1,892,463
College of the Rockies	536,400	536,400
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	1,128,675	1,128,675
North Island College	588,400	588,400
Northern Lights College	1,178,800	1,178,800
Northwest Community College*	1,997,000	1,025,000
Okanagan College	1,688,863	1,688,863
Selkirk College	402,300	402,300
Thompson Rivers University	1,182,416	1,182,416
University of the Fraser Valley	517,925	517,925
Vancouver Community College	1,213,416	1,213,416
Vancouver Island University	1,128,675	1,128,675
Okanagan College, Kelowna - Trades Facility Renewal	33,000,000	28,000,000
Camosun College, Victoria – Trades Facility Renewal and Expansion	30,650,000	29,200,000
British Columbia Institute of Technology and Vancouver Community College, Annacis Island – joint Motive Power Centre of Excellence	16,500,000	13,500,000
Selkirk College, Nelson, Silver King Campus Trades Facility Renovations	18,900,000	14,175,000
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Merritt - New Trades Facility	1,800,000	1,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118,822,000</b>	<b>103,375,000</b>

\* Includes Northwest Community College Mobile Training Unit

# SKILLS FOR JOBS BLUEPRINT

Date: February 10, 2016

## Key Facts: Critical Trades Seats and Other Trades Training Investments

### Critical Trades Seats:

- A total of \$6,117,056 was committed in 2015/16 to further reduce waitlists in 18 high demand trades occupations (see Appendix A for list of 18 high demand trades).
  - \$5.1 million from the Ministry of Advanced Education
  - \$1.01 million from the Industry Training Authority
- 1,488 new trades seats were created at 15 public post-secondary institutions in 2015/16 (see Appendix B for allocation by institution).
- This was in addition to \$7 million provided in 2014/15 for 1,488 critical trades seats, for a total investment of \$13.1 million or 2,976 new trades seats.
- Since the launch of the Blueprint, waitlists in the 18 high demand trades programs have been eliminated at Northern Light College and at Selkirk College. No waitlists have been reported at Nicola Valley Institute of Technology.
- Overall, waitlists in foundation and apprenticeship programs in the 18 trades programs are expected to be reduced by approximately 37%.
- Waitlists are influenced by a number of factors including institution registration policy (some stop taking waitlists after 12 months), students registering at multiple institutions for same program, and institutional capacity (facilities, equipment, faculty agreements and availability of qualified instructors).
- Funding allocations were based on existing waitlists and capacity at each institution.
- Increased capacity to reduce waitlists is achieved at the institutional level by adding additional students per class and/or adding additional shifts.

### Additional Trades Training Investments

- \$305,000 invested to support shipbuilding and ship repairs training in 2015/16.
  - \$155,000 (28 seats) to Camosun College to offer entry level training in the shipbuilding and repair industry.
  - \$150,000 (32 seats) to British Columbia Institute of Technology to offer a Marine Fitter program. The Marine Fitter program is a special endorsement for journeyperson and apprentices to increase their already specialized skills and make them more employable in the shipbuilding industry.
- \$727,500 invested (326 seats) in Trades Discovery programs to introduce high-school students and young adults to a variety of high demand trades.

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## Appendix A - List of top 18 high demand trades occupations (2015/16)

- First 12 occupations (#1 to #12) funded in 2014/15
- Additional six (#13 to #18) funded in 2015/16

1. Steam/Pipefitters and Sprinkler System Installers	10. Sheet Metal Workers
2. Welders	11. Heavy Duty Mechanics
3. Concrete Finishers	12. Insulators
4. Carpenters	13. Millwrights
5. Heavy Equipment Operators (except crane)	14. Plumbers
6. Gas Fitters	15. Power Engineers
7. Crane Operators	16. Chef/Cooks/Bakers
8. Electricians	17. Machinists
9. Ironworkers	18. Construction Craft Workers

## Appendix B - Allocation Summary by Institution

### Critical Trades Seats

	2014/15		2015/16	
	Seat	Funding	Seat	Funding
BCIT	272	\$1,350,767	161	\$652,000
CAM	90	\$423,432	185	\$497,120
CNC	72*	\$273,583	64	\$330,496
COTR	32	\$164,000	80	\$194,440
KPU	68	\$259,440	64	\$237,280
NIC	16	\$149,140	43	\$243,560
NLC	75	\$437,500	123 <sup>†</sup>	\$361,600
NWCC	100	\$485,120	166	\$729,120
OKAN	219	\$996,736	188 <sup>†</sup>	\$905,280
SEL	54	\$244,780	36	\$199,440
TRU	100*	\$326,720	70	\$387,840
UFV	194	\$871,880	132	\$462,800
VCC	64	\$178,640	32	\$143,440
VIU	132	\$837,280	144	\$772,640
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>\$6,999,018</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>\$6,117,056</b>

### Critical Trades Seats - Funding breakdown by source

	2014/15	2015/16
<b>AVED</b>	\$5.62M	\$5.10M
<b>ITA</b>	\$1.37M	\$1.01M
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6.99M</b>	<b>\$6.11M</b>

### Critical Trades Seats – Breakdown by seats

	2014/15	2015/16
<b>FDN Seats</b>	905	939
<b>APP Seats</b>	583	549
<b>Total</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>1488</b>

#### 2014/15 Notes:

<sup>†</sup> OKAN seats allocation includes 36 seats (\$138,720) in plumbing and electrical delivered in partnership with NVIT.

\* CNC and TRU: Funding for one-time additional trades training seats was provided to CNC-Quesnel (16 students - \$130,000) and to TRU- Williams Lake (48 students -\$62,000) as announced on October 24, 2014.

Critical Trades Seat investment of \$6.9M included operating funds (instructional supplies, small tools) to support program delivery.

#### 2015/16 Notes:

<sup>†</sup> NLC seats allocation includes 59 seats in welding and heavy duty mechanic programs (\$150,000) to support Site C.

<sup>†</sup> OKAN seats allocation includes 36 seats (\$138,720) in plumbing and electrical programs to be delivered in partnership with NVIT.



# SKILLS FOR JOBS BLUEPRINT

Date: February 10, 2016

## Key Facts: Programs for Persons with Disabilities

- One-time funding of \$1 million was provided to 20 institutions (\$50,000 each) in March 2015. This was in addition to \$1.5 million (\$75,000 each) given in March 2014 as a Blueprint commitment to help learners with disabilities access training programs for high-demand job skills.
- The focus is specifically on trades / technical programs and / or high labour market demand programs.
- This initiative is highlighted in Accessibility 2024, Government's 10-year plan to make BC the most progressive province in Canada for people with disabilities.
- Project implementation period for the second phase of funding is April 2015 to March 2016.
- Common project themes include disability awareness training for staff / faculty, incorporating universal design principles into curriculum, and developing pilot courses specifically for persons with disabilities.
- Examples of current projects include:
  - North Island College's Employment Transition / Construction Labourer Program that allows students with disabilities to acquire employment skills and entry level construction skills;
  - College of the Rockies' Retention Alert Pilot Project for persons with disabilities in trades / vocational programs, providing a safety net of supports for students with disabilities; and,
  - Northern Lights College's Industry mentorship program, a peer mentor program for trades and technical students with disabilities.
- The first phase of the initiative (\$1.5 million) was funded by the Skills Development Employment Benefit under the Canada-BC Labour Market Development Agreement. The second phase (\$1 million) was funded directly by the Ministry of Advanced Education.
- The four research universities and Royal Roads University were not included in this investment, as Skills Development Employment Benefit funding supports shorter-term training more frequently offered by teaching universities, colleges and institutes.

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# ABORIGINAL EDUCATION

Date: February 23, 2016

## Key Facts: Aboriginal Programs

- Blueprint commitment to invest in initiatives for Aboriginal people by continuing to implement the actions outlined in government's 2012 *Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education and Training Policy Framework and Action Plan*, which was developed in collaboration with BC's Aboriginal post-secondary education partners.
- The *Aboriginal Policy Framework and Action Plan* commits to two overarching results:

Result by 2020	Status
Increase the number of credentials awarded to Aboriginal learners by 75% (from 2,634 baseline in 2009/10 to 4,609 in 2020/21)	3,241 in 2013/14 Increase of 607 or 23%
Increase the post-secondary transition rates of Aboriginal grade 12 graduates to 90% (five-year cumulative transition rate)	66% in 2013/14 (no increase)

- The *Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education and Training Policy Framework and Action Plan* includes:

Aboriginal Service Plans	Up to \$4.4M in annual funding supports Aboriginal Service Plans at 11 public post-secondary institutions to increase access, retention and success rates for Aboriginal learners (see Attachment 1 for detailed list).
Aboriginal Community-Based Training Partnerships (ACBTP)	\$5.7 million in 2015/16 (\$1.4M through the Ministry of Advanced Education, \$4.3M through the Employment Services and Supports program under the <i>Canada - British Columbia Job Fund Agreement</i> . In 2015/16, ACBTP will support 29 partnerships between Aboriginal communities and public post-secondary institutions to deliver programs in communities that meet community needs and position 581 Aboriginal people to take advantage of economic opportunities. (See Attachment 2 for program funding levels, Attachment 3 for 2015/16 funding by public post-secondary institution and Attachment 4 for detailed list of 2015/16 programs).
Aboriginal Emergency Assistance Fund	\$4.3M in one-time funding (\$2M in 2012, \$300K in 2014/15, \$2M in 2015/16) to public post-secondary institutions for emergency funding for Aboriginal students. Funding provides support for Aboriginal students who have urgent or unforeseen financial emergencies that might prevent them from finishing the academic year.
BC Aboriginal Student Award	\$2M in one-time funding in 2012 to the Irving K. Barber BC Scholarship Society to increase this award (original endowment was \$10M), which provides financial assistance to Aboriginal students for post-secondary education and training. Awards range from \$1,000 to \$3,500.
Aboriginal Graduate Scholarships	\$3M in one-time funding (\$1M in 2012, \$2M in 2015/16) to the Irving K. Barber BC Scholarship Society to increase this award which provides financial assistance to Aboriginal students taking masters and doctoral degrees. Awards are \$5,000 annually.
Aboriginal Teacher Education Award	\$2M in one-time funding in 2011 to the Irving K. Barber BC Scholarship Society to establish an award for Aboriginal students enrolled in teacher education programs. Awards are \$5,000 annually.



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Attachments (4)

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## Attachment 1

### Aboriginal Service Plan 2015/16 allocations

Institution	2015/16 Allocation
Capilano University	\$245,000
Camosun College	\$390,600
College of New Caledonia	\$510,727
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	\$250,000
North Island College	\$419,666
Northwest Community College	\$375,868
Thompson Rivers University	\$265,000
University of Northern British Columbia	\$200,000
University of Victoria	\$255,000
Vancouver Community College	\$245,000
Vancouver Island University	\$571,014
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,727,875*</b>

- \* Table shows approved Aboriginal Service Plan allocations for 2015/16 and for some institutions includes unspent Aboriginal Service Plan funding from prior years which is to be spent in 2015/16. Balance of \$4.4 million budget to be allocated to initiatives aligned with the Aboriginal Service Plan.

## Attachment 2

### Aboriginal Community-Based Training Partnerships Program Funding

Since 2012, \$25.1 million has supported more than 2,000 Aboriginal learners in 69 communities through 110 projects.

Source	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017*	2017/ 2018*	2018/ 2019*
Canada-BC Labour Market Agreement	\$5.0M	\$5.0M					
Canada-BC Job Fund Agreement			\$2.4M	\$4.3M	s.13,s.17		
Ministry of Advanced Education	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$3.0M	\$1.4M			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7.0M</b>	<b>\$7.0M</b>	<b>\$5.4M</b>	<b>\$5.7M</b>			
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada**	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$1.0M			

s.13

\*\* Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada funding is provided directly to communities for participant supports

## Attachment 3

### Aboriginal Community-Based Training Partnerships Funding by Public Post-Secondary Institution

Institution	2015/16 Funding	2015/16 to 2018/19 ACBTP Funding*
Camosun	\$391,288	s.17
Capilano University	\$149,514	
College of New Caledonia	\$806,068	
Justice Institute of BC	\$205,321	
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	\$795,293	
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	\$734,705	
North Island College	\$28,150	
Northern Lights College	\$67,204	
Okanagan College	\$279,917	
Thompson Rivers University	\$379,299	
Vancouver Community College	\$137,714	
Vancouver Island University	\$1,093,758	
University of Northern British Columbia	\$187,190	
University of Victoria	\$438,877	
British Columbia Institute of Technology	\$0	\$0
College of the Rockies	\$0	\$0
Douglas College	\$0	\$0
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	\$0	\$0
Langara College	\$0	\$0
Northwest Community College	\$0	\$0
Royal Roads University	\$0	\$0
Selkirk College	\$0	\$0
Simon Fraser University	\$0	\$0
University of British Columbia	\$0	\$0
University of the Fraser Valley	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,694,298</b>	<b>s.17</b>

\*NOTE: 2016/17 to 2018/19 funding has not yet been announced.

All institutions except ECUAD and Selkirk submitted proposals for 2015/16 – 2018/19, and many institutions submitted multiple proposals. Proposals were evaluated against criteria in the Employment Services and Supports Program Call for Proposals document posted on BCBid. Programs are for up to 36 months in duration.

## Attachment 4

### Aboriginal Community-Based Training Partnerships List of Contracts

Program Partners	Program Summary	2015/16 Funding	2015/16 - 2018/19 Funding
Camosun College and Tseycum First Nation	<u>CELASET, Entry Level Employment and Education Readiness Program for WSANEC First Nations:</u> Funding will provide five courses and six workplace certificates (including occupational first aid, Foodsafe, WHMIS, world host, cashier training and Serving It Right), along with worksite experience. 16 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 191,879	s.17
Camosun College and Songhees First Nation	<u>CELASET, Entry Level Employment and Education Readiness Program for Lekwungen Nations:</u> Funding will provide five courses and six workplace certificates (including occupational first aid, Foodsafe, WHMIS, world host, cashier training and Serving It Right), along with worksite experience. 16 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 199,409	
Capilano University and Lil'Wat Nation	<u>Mt. Currie Aboriginal Sustainable Employment Program - Industry Training Certificate:</u> Participants will receive upgrading courses that focus on trades, camp service worker, retail and customer service, and obtain industry certificates including occupational first aid, WHMIS, cashier training, Serving It Right and Foodsafe, along with supported work experience. 12 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 149,514	
College of New Caledonia and Saik'uz First Nation	<u>College and Career Preparation:</u> Participants will undergo a skills assessment and enrol in appropriate English, math or computer courses. 15 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 178,853	
College of New Caledonia, Saik'uz First Nation, Nadleh Whut'en First Nation, and Stellat'en First Nation	<u>Aboriginal Workplace Readiness (AWR):</u> Participants will focus on subjects such as Aboriginal culture, computer skills and financial literacy. Students will obtain certificate including occupational first aid and resource road radio operation. 24 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 236,677	
College of New Caledonia and Tl'azt'en Nation	<u>Health Access - Health Care Assistant Certificate Program:</u> Participants will acquire the skills necessary to care for individuals with disabilities living in long-term care facilities or private homes. Students will also receive upgrading courses in English and math. 16 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 24,060	

Program Partners	Program Summary	2015/16 Funding	2015/16 - 2018/19 Funding
College of New Caledonia and Yekooche First Nation	<u>Pre-Employment – Access to Trades</u> : Participants will develop resumes and cover letters and participate in mock interviews. Training will also include adult upgrading courses and safety certificates such as construction safety training system and strata IT fundamentals. 12 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 169,072	s.17
College of New Caledonia and Takla Lake First Nation	<u>Pre-Employment Residential Building Maintenance Assistant</u> : Participants will gain a range of essential work skills, such as resume writing, as well as certificate and technical training for building maintenance such as trades math, carpentry and plumbing. 12 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 197,406	
Justice Institute of BC, Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre and Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council	<u>Justice and Public Safety Career Preparatory Program</u> : Participants will receive training that includes standard first aid, CPR for health care providers and the B.C. Adult Dogwood diploma along with introductory courses in collaboration with Native Education College. 20 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 205,321	
Kwantlen Polytechnic University and Squamish Nation	<u>Skills and Trades Training</u> : Program includes introduction to construction, environmental monitoring, piping foundations and carpentry. 60 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 795,293	
North Island College and Nuxalk Nation	<u>Adult Basic Education with Pathways into Employment Training</u> : Participants will upgrade their schooling in preparation for education and training programs leading to employment in the trades, health, and applied business technology fields. 12 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 28,150	
Northern Lights College Seabird Island Band	<u>Northern Lights College/Seabird Island Band and College Early Childhood Diploma Program</u> : Participants will receive career preparation, along with work experience and opportunities for work placement. 33 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 67,204	
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology and Pentiction Indian Band	<u>Heavy Equipment Training Program</u> : Participants will receive upgrading courses towards their adult dogwood in writing skills and Indigenous studies, as well as excavator and heavy equipment operator training. 20 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 384,979	



Program Partners	Program Summary	2015/16 Funding	2015/16 - 2018/19 Funding
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology and Coldwater, Lower Nicola Indian Band, Upper Nicola Indian Band	<u>Developmental Studies for Aboriginal People in the Nicola Valley</u> : Participants will receive online and face-to-face learning that includes upgrading in English and math, and industry certificate training including occupational first aid, mineral exploration and Foodsafe. 60 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 243,714	s.17
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology and Lillooet Tribal Council	<u>LTC College Readiness</u> : Participants will achieve credits towards the adult dogwood that also prepare learners for college, with upgrading courses in English, Indigenous studies and algebra. 15 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 106,012	
Okanagan College and Okanagan Indian Band	<u>Stepping Forward to Employment/Education Program</u> : Participants will receive adult basic education upgrading and develop skills essential to the workplace, such as reading, document use, oral communication and using digital technology such as computers. 14 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 195,596	
Okanagan College and Westbank First Nation	<u>Construction Craft Worker Aboriginal Bridging Program</u> : Participants will prepare to enter construction craft worker level 1 training by acquiring safety and workplace certification. They will also have access to Aboriginal mentoring, education and employment advising and will be registered apprentices upon program completion. 14 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 84,321	
Thompson Rivers University and Seabird Island Band	<u>Integrated Welder Foundations Program</u> : Participants will access the welder foundations program that includes 10 modules of both theory and practical welding and an examination through the Industry Training Authority. In addition, learners will also receive job readiness training in a classroom setting and work experience opportunities. 12 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 246,411	
Thompson Rivers University and Seabird Island Band	<u>Essential Skill Upgrading and Heavy Equipment Operator</u> : Participants will receive training in road building and as heavy equipment operators. Graduates from the program will receive industry-recognized certificates. 8 learners will benefit. <i>Program starts in 2017/18</i>	<i>Program starts in 2017/18</i>	
Thompson Rivers University and Seabird Island Band	<u>Construction Craft Worker Level 1 at Seabird Island Band</u> : Participants will receive training to work as construction craft workers and road builders. They will enrol in the Construction Craft Worker Level 1 program, and receive essentials skills and job readiness training. 14 learners will benefit. <i>Program starts in 2017/18</i>	<i>Program starts in 2017/18</i>	



Program Partners	Program Summary	2015/16 Funding	2015/16 - 2018/19 Funding
Thompson Rivers University and Alexis Creek First Nation	<u>Alexis Creek First Nation University Prep and Educational Assistant and Community Support Certificate Program:</u> Participants will gain the skills needed to assist individuals with special needs. They will also learn educational, social, vocational, recreational and personal life skills. Graduates will also be able to transfer directly into year two of the human service diploma program. 15 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 48,236	s.17
Thompson Rivers University and Northern Shuswap Tribal Council	<u>The Journey Home – The final leg of the Northern Shuswap Tribal Council (NSTC) Language Journey in the Cariboo Chilcotin (Shuswap/Secwepemc language):</u> Participants will enrol in the final year of the three-year 92-credit program with academic, language, culture and education courses. Graduates will earn Teachers Regulation Branch certification and acknowledgement of the appropriate First Nations Language Authority. 12 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 84,652	
University of Northern British Columbia and Tsilhqot'in National Government	<u>Tsilhqot'in Language Certificate Program Level 1 in Williams Lake:</u> Participants will get the skills required to work as language support workers within band schools, School District #27, as a health care translator, or a translator for land-use management projects. Obtained credits can transfer to other professional programs, including bachelor degrees. 20 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 96,283	
University of Northern British Columbia and Nazko First Nation	<u>Carrier Language Certificate Program Level 1 in Quesnel:</u> Participants will obtain the skills required to work as language support workers within Band schools, school districts, as a healthcare translator or as a translator for land-use management projects. 20 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 90,907	
University of Victoria and Haida First Nation	<u>Haida Owned &amp; Operated Program: Sustainable Forestry Businesses:</u> Entrepreneurial training will enable members of the Haida Nation to meet demand for local forestry contracts. The program also includes a mentorship component. 18 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 214,326	
University of Victoria and Lake Division Bands (Neskonlith, Adams Lake, Little Shuswap Lake and Splatnin Indian Bands)	<u>Lake Division Aboriginal Canadian Entrepreneurs Program:</u> The program helps participants identify and implement business opportunities within their local economy and the program also includes a mentorship component. 18 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 224,551	

Program Partners	Program Summary	2015/16 Funding	2015/16 - 2018/19 Funding
Vancouver Community College and Sto:lo Nation	<u>Culinary Arts Pre-Trades Foundation Program:</u> Participants will be prepared for entry into culinary arts programs. The pre-trades program includes essential skills, employment certificates (Foodsafe, first aid, WHMIS and world host) and a three-week practicum placement with a local restaurant. 15 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 137,714	s.17
Vancouver Island University and Cowichan Tribes, Stz'uminus First Nation	<u>Ta'tul'ut Shaqwaluwun - Trades Exploration:</u> Participants will obtain basic credentials including, emergency first aid, WHMIS, and worksite safety. Program also includes adult education upgrading courses. 32 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 301,109	
Vancouver Island University and Lil'Wat Nation	<u>Mt. Currie Aboriginal Sustainable Employment Program - Introduction to Construction Trades and ITA Carpentry:</u> Participants will explore trades training with a focus on trades foundations, carpentry and supported work experience. 18 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 234,895	
Vancouver Island University and Heiltsuk Tribal Council	<u>Aboriginal Ecotourism Training Program:</u> Through classroom time and experiential learning, participants will obtain university credits and industry certifications. This is followed by an eight-week internship. Participants will graduate with the skills needed for entry-level leadership and guiding positions working for resorts, wildlife tour operators, outdoor centres, and a variety of wilderness and adventure camp programs. 14 Aboriginal learners will benefit.	\$ 258,659	
Vancouver Island University and Coastal First Nations (Vancouver Island)	<u>Stewardship Technicians Training for First Nations on the BC Coast Program:</u> Participants will complete technical and field-based courses leading to potential employment as fisheries technicians, heritage surveyors, or environmental monitors. 16 Aboriginal participants will benefit.	\$ 299,095	
Total		<b>\$5,694,298</b>	

# Private Training Institutions

## BUDGET SUMMARY:

	Estimates 2015/16 Restated	Estimates 2016/17	Increase/ (Decrease)
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Private Training Institutions	0	1	1

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2016/17:

- This sub-vote provides for the policy, administration, operations, and compliance related to providing for quality education standards for private post-secondary institutions. This sub-vote also provides for the administration of the Student Tuition Protection Trust Fund. Costs may be recovered from ministries, government organizations and from private post-secondary institutions for services described within this sub-vote.
- As part of Core Review, Government announced in April 2014 that the Ministry of Advanced Education would assume direct responsibility for the regulation of private career training institutions.
- The PTA (Private Training Act) will be brought into force through regulation. The Ministry continues to work on development of the regulations to support the new legislation.
- Implementation of the Act and accompanying regulations is projected to transition in 2016.
- The current industry fee funding model will be retained to ensure **full cost recovery of the operation**.

## Standard Object of Expenditures

In Thousands	2016/17 Budget
Salaries and Benefits	2,501
Operating Costs	1,002
Recoveries	-3,502
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>

# PRIVATE CAREER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AGENCY

Date: February 16, 2016

## Key Facts: Private Career Training Institutions Agency Transition Overview

- Government announced in April 2014 that the Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED) will assume direct responsibility for the regulation of private career training institutions in BC.
- The transition requires legislation to replace the Private Career Training Institutions Agency (PCTIA) and to transfer its functions and authorities to government. As such, the *Private Training Act (PTA)* was introduced on February 11, 2015. It passed 3rd Reading on March 12, 2015 and received Royal Assent on March 25, 2015.
- Government is now developing regulations to bring the *PTA* into force. In the interim, PCTIA continues to operate under the *Private Career Training Institutions Act*, regulation and Bylaws.
- The regulations will provide details about the legislative and regulatory framework under which government intends to oversee private career training institutions.
- The *PTA* and regulations aim to address the five key goals of the transition of PCTIA into government: (1) improved consumer protection; (2) enhanced quality assurance; (3) greater administrative efficiency (4) reduced regulatory burden; and (5) decreased student default rates.
- In developing regulations for the *PTA*, government is taking into consideration the significant amount of feedback received from extensive consultation with the private career training sector. Consultation has included ongoing meetings with a 12-member Private Training Industry Advisory Committee, throughout 2015 to the present, as well as meetings and communications with individual industry stakeholders and stakeholder groups (e.g., First Nations Education Steering Committee, Languages Canada, Education and Training Employees Association).
- The *PTA* is expected to come into force in late Summer 2016 when full regulatory responsibility will be assumed by the new Private Training Institutions Branch of the Ministry of Advanced Education. The Private Training Institutions Branch will be fully cost recoverable, enabled through the continuance of the current industry-fee cost-recovery model.
- In the lead up to the transition, a public notification period is planned, wherein the Ministry will work with the private training sector to ensure that they are properly oriented to the new regulatory model.
- See Appendix A (attached) for facts regarding PCTIA and private career training institutions.

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## Appendix A: PCTIA and Private Career Training Institutions Fact Sheet

- PCTIA was established by the Province in 2004 under the authority of *the Private Career Training Institutions Act* and, in 2008, it was designated as a Crown Agency.
- Private career training institutions that offer career training programs with 40 hours or longer of instructional time, and \$1,000 or more in tuition fees, must register with PCTIA and adhere to basic education standards.
- Registered PCTIA institutions may voluntarily seek accreditation which requires that they meet additional standards for a higher level of quality assurance, including a requirement to report on student outcomes.
- Accreditation is also a requirement for institutions looking to obtain StudentAid BC and Education Quality Assurance (EQA) designations. Institutions wishing to accept students receiving StudentAid BC funding must be StudentAid BC designated, while EQA designation is required for inclusion on the International Student Program designated list.
- The PCTIA-administered Student Training Completion Fund (STCF) provides funding for tuition refunds to students in the event of institutional closure or where students are misled. Institutions provide ongoing contributions to this fund, based on a percentage of their total tuition revenue.
- PCTIA data:
  - 27 staff members (as of February 11, 2016).<sup>1</sup>
  - \$3.61M operating budget from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016, funded by institutional fees (no government funding provided).
  - \$289.5M in tuition revenue for PCTIA regulated institutions November 1, 2014 – October 31, 2015.
  - \$16M in the STCF (as of December 31, 2015).
  - \$252,476 was approved as payments from the STCF to students in the 2015/16 fiscal year as of February 11, 2016. Payments included \$184,736 for institutional closures and \$67,740 for student complaints (cases where it was determined that students were misled).
  - 41 student complaints have been received so far in the 2015/16 fiscal year as of February 11, 2016. Of these complaints:
    - § 16 were closed (resolved externally or with PCTIA staff).
    - § 2 were adjudicated by the Public Administrator, with refunds issued to the students.
    - § 8 were adjudicated by the Public Administrator, with no refunds issued to the students.
    - § 8 were dismissed, with no refund to the students.
    - § 7 were in process as of February 11, 2016.
  - Over 57,083 students enrolled in 327 registered institutions from November 1, 2014 to October 31, 2015. Of the 327 registered institutions, 178 institutions are accredited.
  - 20 institutions had a change in their registration status from November 1, 2014 to October 31, 2015. These changes included: 5 suspensions; 6 closures<sup>2</sup>; 4 cancellations<sup>3</sup>; 4 deregulations<sup>4</sup>; and, 1 amalgamation.

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<sup>1</sup> This does not include auxiliary staff.

<sup>2</sup> Institutions that closed during the enrolment period.

<sup>3</sup> Institutions closed by PCTIA during the enrolment period.

<sup>4</sup> Institutions which continue to operate but are no longer required to be registered with PCTIA. This occurs when the programs they offer no longer fall under the definition contained in the *Private Career Training Institutions Act*.



# PRIVATE CAREER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AGENCY

Date: February 18, 2016

## Key Facts: Ombudsperson Report Overview

- In February 2014, the Office of the Ombudsperson initiated an investigation into the oversight of private career training institutions in British Columbia.
- The investigation stemmed from student complaints received by the Ombudsperson regarding a range of Private Career Training Institutions Agency (PCTIA)-related matters, including: perceived inability of PCTIA to adequately respond to student complaints about institutions; alleged difficulty that students encounter in accessing tuition refunds through the Student Training Completion Fund; and, concerns regarding monitoring and enforcement of educational standards.
- The Ombudsperson included the Ministry in their investigation given its responsibility for the *Private Career Training Institutions Act* and Agency.
- The Ombudsperson and her staff met with PCTIA staff and Ministry officials several times in 2014 to discuss the investigation and the planned transition of PCTIA into the Ministry.
- A confidential draft report of the Ombudsperson was provided to the Ministry and PCTIA on December 22, 2014. And a written response to the report from the Minister was forwarded to the Ombudsperson in February 2015. See Appendix 1. Included in this response was a document containing a detailed response to each recommendation.
- The final report was published March 23, 2015. It is organized into five main areas (governance, student information, monitoring, enforcement and student complaints) and contains 31 findings as well as 36 recommendations.
- The findings and recommendations focus mainly on measures to improve protection for students attending career training institutions through enhanced oversight of sector institutions.
- The detailed responses to each recommendation, previously forwarded to the Ombudsperson, have since been updated to reflect more recent policy decisions and legislative development.
- [s.13](#)
- Follow up from the Ombudsperson on this report is scheduled for March 2016.

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## Ministry of Advanced Education

### Post-Secondary Capital Plan (Vote 46)

#### Introduction:

The Ministry of Advanced Education's Capital plan prioritizes and manages capital funding to safeguard the Province's investment in capital assets, deliver core services and support government priorities. British Columbia's public post-secondary sector accommodates over 430,000 students in 25 institutions with over 3.6 million total (core and non-core)<sup>1</sup> square metres of space.

#### 2016/17– 2018/19 Approved Three-Year Capital Plan

Category		2016/17 (\$000's)	2017/18 (\$000's)	2018/19 (\$000's)	Total 3 years
s.17					
<b>Total Service Plan (Vote 46)</b>		<b>307,666</b>	<b>279,941</b>	<b>319,193</b>	<b>906,800</b>

s.17

#### 2015/16 – 2017/18 Service Plan Summary

Category	2015/16 (\$000's)	2016/17 (\$000's)	2017/18 (\$000's)		Total 3 years
s.17					
<b>Total Service / Capital Plan</b>	<b>205,507</b>	<b>340,766</b>	<b>285,134</b>		<b>831,407</b>

#### Approved 3-Year Capital Plan vs. Service Plan Variance Summary (2016/17 – 2017/18)

Category	N/A	2016/17 (\$000's)	2017/18 (\$000's)
s.17			

## NOTES (All numbers in 000's):

1. [s.17](#)

- a) BC Knowledge Development Fund Future Research Funding – [s.17](#)
- b) IM/IT Infrastructure - [s.17](#)
- c) Emily Carr University of Art and Design, Great Northern Way Campus - [s.17](#)
- d) Student Housing – [s.17](#)
- e) Ongoing BC Knowledge Development Fund Projects [s.17](#)
- f) Routine Capital – [s.17](#)

2. [s.17](#)

- a) University of British Columbia, Life Sciences – [s.17](#)
- b) Northern Lights College, Replacement Trades Centre - [s.17](#)
- c) BC Knowledge Development Fund Future Research Funding – [s.17](#)
- d) IM/IT Infrastructure – [s.17](#)
- e) Routine Capital - [s.17](#)
- f) Minor Labour Market Demand Driven Projects - [s.17](#)
- g) Skill Training Equipment - [s.17](#)
- h) [s.12,s.13,s.17](#)
- i) Student Housing - [s.17](#)
- j) Ongoing BC Knowledge Development Fund Projects - [s.17](#)
- k) [s.13,s.17](#)
- l)

<sup>i</sup> Core Buildings are capital assets that are owned by the Institutions or occupied under a capital lease that primarily support provincially funded educational program delivery. For example:

- Teaching and Learning facilities that house Ministry of Advanced Education base-funded FTE's
- Central Utility Plants
- Ministry of Advanced Education funded research buildings on campus
- Administration / Support Buildings
- Storage buildings for core programs

Non-Core Buildings are capital assets that are owned by the Institutions and do not support provincially funded educational program delivery; and typically involve cost recovery occupancies. For example:

- Residences
- Athletic facilities
- International Education Buildings
- Leased facilities / buildings (short term and non-capital leases excluded)
- Greenhouse (if not part of a funded Research Building)
- Research facilities – non-teaching and learning / non-BC Knowledge Development Fund
- Parkades
- Day Care Centres not used for Early Childhood Education Training
- Non Academic buildings

Mini: [Back to top](#) nced Education  
Existing and Planned Capital Projects - Summary

		PROJECT FUNDING					PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION		TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
BC Knowledge Development Fund - Future Research Funding **	Planned	950,766,833	380,385,026	380,385,026	46,775,606	143,221,175	s.13,s.17		
BC Knowledge Development Fund - ** Total		950,766,833	380,385,026	380,385,026	46,775,606	143,221,175			
British Columbia Institute of Technology	Planned	78,266,000	66,566,000	-	11,700,000	-			
British Columbia Institute of Technology Total		78,266,000	66,566,000	-	11,700,000	-			
s.13,s.17									
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	Existing	122,654,000	101,654,000	-	21,000,000	-	s.13,s.17		
Emily Carr University of Art and Design Total		122,654,000	101,654,000	-	21,000,000	-			
Justice Institute of British Columbia	Existing	641,412	600,000	-	41,412	-			
Justice Institute of British Columbia Total		641,412	600,000	-	41,412	-			
s.13,s.17									
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Existing	36,000,000	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	12,000,000	s.13,s.17		
Kwantlen Polytechnic University Total		s.13,s.17							
s.13,s.17									



Mini: [Back to top](#) nced Education  
Existing and Planned Capital Projects - Summary

		PROJECT FUNDING					PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION		TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
s.13,s.17									
Northern Lights College	Planned	33,000,000	27,270,000		5,730,000		s.13,s.17		
Northern Lights College Total		33,000,000	27,270,000	-	5,730,000	-			
Northwest Community College	Planned	18,000,000	18,000,000		-				
Northwest Community College Total		18,000,000	18,000,000	-	-	-			
s.13,s.17									
Selkirk College	Existing	18,900,000	14,175,000		4,725,000		s.13,s.17		
Selkirk College Total		18,900,000	14,175,000	-	4,725,000	-			
s.13,s.17									



Mini: [Back to top](#) nced Education  
Existing and Planned Capital Projects - Summary

		PROJECT FUNDING					PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION		TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
s.13,s.17									
Thompson River University	Planned	30,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	s.13,s.17		
Thompson River University Total		30,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000			
UBC Okanagan	Existing	1,851,129	734,881	734,882	155,442	225,924			
UBC Okanagan Total		1,851,129	734,881	734,882	155,442	225,924			
UBC Vancouver	Existing	251,499,228	87,025,176	53,235,327	70,661,863	40,576,862			
UBC Vancouver Total		251,499,228	87,025,176	53,235,327	70,661,863	40,576,862			
University of Victoria	Existing	23,688,157	9,276,539	9,276,541	4,923,388	211,689			
University of Victoria Total		23,688,157	9,276,539	9,276,541	4,923,388	211,689			
s.13,s.17									
Vancouver Island University	Existing	1,135,719	453,630	453,630	111,777	116,682	s.13,s.17		
Vancouver Island University Total		s.13,s.17							
s.13,s.17									
Grand Total		s.13,s.17							

\*\* VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

PROJECT DETAIL						PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
REGION/INSTITUTION/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>All Regions</b>	<b>3,156,522,015</b>	<b>2,157,754,701</b>	<b>380,385,026</b>	<b>475,161,113</b>	<b>143,221,175</b>	s.13,s.17		
BC Knowledge Development Fund - Future Research Funding	950,766,833	380,385,026	380,385,026	46,775,606	143,221,175			
Carbon Neutral Capital Program	34,200,000	34,200,000						
Future Routine Capital Envelope	1,878,285,675	1,487,270,675		391,015,000				
Future Labour Market Demand Driven Capacity	58,672,588	54,387,000		4,285,588				
Future Whole Asset Replacement and Renewal (Projects < \$20M)	136,311,000	119,811,000		16,500,000				
s.13,s.17								
IM / IT Infrastructure	22,861,000	22,861,000		-		s.13,s.17		
Skills Training Equipment	45,799,919	29,215,000		16,584,919				
s.13,s.17								
<b>Fraser Valley / Interior</b>								
s.13,s.17								
<b>Selkirk College</b>	<b>18,900,000</b>	<b>14,175,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,725,000</b>	<b>-</b>	s.13,s.17		
Silverking Trades Facility Renovation	18,900,000	14,175,000		4,725,000	-			
<b>Thompson River University</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>15,000,000</b>			
Industrial Training and Technology Centre	30,000,000	15,000,000		15,000,000				
<b>University of British Columbia - Okanagan</b>	<b>1,851,129</b>	<b>734,881</b>	<b>734,882</b>	<b>155,442</b>	<b>225,924</b>			
Cardiopulmonary laboratory for experimental and applied physiology	312,299	124,919	124,919	14,983	47,478			
Chemical Biology Research Laboratory	311,875	124,750	124,750	5,335	57,040			
Laboratory for Medical Physics	313,748	125,000	125,000	5,680	58,068			
The exchange: A humanist data lab	123,521	48,040	48,040	24,000	3,441			
The psychopathology, lifespan and neurocognitive research laboratory (PLAN lab)	312,848	125,000	125,000	21,385	41,463			

PROJECT DETAIL						PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
REGION/INSTITUTION/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
The Research Studio for Spaces and Things	237,768	95,050	95,050	47,610	58	s.13,s.17		
The Sustainable Road Safety Lab	239,070	92,122	92,123	36,449	18,376			
Lower Mainland	s.13,s.17							
British Columbia Institute of Technology								
s.13,s.17								
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	122,654,000	101,654,000	-	21,000,000	-	s.13,s.17		
Campus Redevelopment	122,654,000	101,654,000	-	21,000,000				
Justice Institute of British Columbia	641,412	600,000	-	41,412	-			
Aboriginal Gathering Place	641,412	600,000	-	41,412				
Simon Fraser University	s.13,s.17							
s.13,s.17								
Advanced Nonlinear Control Laboratory for Clean Energy Technology (ANCLCET)	151,314	60,526	60,526	7,811	22,451	s.13,s.17		
Alternative Energy Conversion Systems (AECS) Lab	325,007	130,000	130,000	5,571	59,436			
Canadian Longitudinal Study On Aging	5,220,662	2,087,123	2,087,123	125,570	920,846			
Canadian Writing Research Collaboratory	249,000	99,600	99,600	49,800				
Chronic Pain Studies Laboratory	113,880	40,000	40,000	15,632	18,248			
Critical Ethnography and Digital Heritage Initiative	251,084	100,000	100,000	6,200	44,884			
Equipment for investigating muscle cell proteomic adaptations to multifactorial stressors	348,282	110,000	110,000	55,541	72,741			
Green Sustainable Air Conditioning and Refridgeration Systems for Service Vehicles	788,710	301,778	301,901	23,816	161,215			
Growth and Characterization of Novel Electronic Materials	672,921	250,000	250,000	50,000	122,921			
Human Physiology and Function in Extreme Environmental Climactic Chamber Conditions	394,040	157,000	157,000	27,678	52,362			
Infrastructure for the development of critical care and point of care neurotechnologies	977,450	380,000	380,000	190,000	27,450			
Institute for the Reduction of Youth Violence	643,932	250,000	250,000	111,571	32,361			



PROJECT DETAIL						PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
REGION/INSTITUTION/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Public Safety and Security secure high performance computing laboratory	500,000	200,000	200,000	2,520	97,480	s.13,s.17		
Screening Equipment for Probe Identification	559,522	200,000	200,000	24,666	134,856			
The Prometheus Project	20,074,480	7,715,700	7,715,700	401,060	4,242,020			
Upgrade to ATLAS Tier-1 Data Analysis Centre	3,546,351	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,546,351			
<b>University of British Columbia - Vancouver</b>	<b>251,499,228</b>	<b>87,025,176</b>	<b>53,235,327</b>	<b>70,661,863</b>	<b>40,576,862</b>			
A Comprehensive Approach To Identifying Genes For Complex Genetic Disorders: Autism Spectrum Disorders And Beyond	1,026,321	410,529	472,005		143,787			
A Comprehensive Geomicrobiology Lab	312,000	124,800	124,800	-	62,400			
A Data Platform for Pharmaceutical Policy Research	185,124	73,106	73,107	37,000	1,911			
A Digital Telescope for CHIME	4,213,430	1,685,372	1,685,372	615,000	227,686			
A Dynamic Contact Module for the Nanoindentation System	82,694	33,078	33,078	2,259	14,279			
A field laboratory for energy and mass exchange at glacier surfaces	267,040	106,816	106,816	25,017	28,391			
A surgical tissue bank for endometriosis	312,500	125,000	125,000	10,343	52,157			
A Wind Turbine Simulator for Experimental Validation of Advanced Control	167,500	65,921	65,921		35,658			
Advanced Cardiac MRI for Tissue Characterization	245,618	81,488	81,488		82,642			
Advanced Characterization of Wood Biopolymers	238,610	94,567	94,567	7,693	41,783			
Advanced Ultrasound Imaging for Computer Integrated Surgery and Cancer Diagnosis	237,500	95,000	95,000	-	47,500			
Applied genomics and metagenomics for population and public health	349,516	125,000	125,000	21,435	78,081			
Aqueous Biomass Conversion Laboratory	382,430	152,972	152,972	15,200	61,286			
Bioinformatics on next generation Intel multi-core central processing	326,500	125,000	125,000	-	76,500			
Brain Research Centre: A Platform For Basic And Translational Neuroscience	20,005,445	6,812,615	6,812,615	5,225,797	1,154,418			
Building the Behavioural Sustainability Laboratory	256,588	102,053	102,053	24,525	27,957			

PROJECT DETAIL						PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
REGION/INSTITUTION/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Centre for Experimental Biogeography	311,008	124,307	124,307	18,703	43,691	s.13,s.17		
Centre For High Through-Put Phenogenomics	11,283,706	3,770,352	3,770,352	765,771	2,977,231			
Centre For Research On Ultra-Cold Systems	6,487,400	2,594,960	2,594,960	45,799	1,251,681			
Centre For The Study Of Services To Children And Families	234,216	89,218	93,533	47,385	4,080			
Circuit and Behavioural functions of adult hippocampal neurogenesis	766,564	266,699	266,699	22,825	210,341			
Clinically-Ready Touch-Based Therapeutic Robot and Assessment Tools	245,654	95,000	95,000	9,360	46,294			
Creating an Infrastructure to Better Understand COPD as a Systemic Disease	205,467	74,476	74,476		56,515			
Data driven machine learning for image-assisted cancer prognosis	222,080	88,832	88,832	2,176	42,240			
Design and development of a mobile sexual health research data collection system and geographic database	208,171	75,000	75,000		58,171			
emSyscan - Embedded Systems Canada	5,834,376	2,068,510	2,068,843		1,697,023			
Enhancing The Science: Polarized Photons And Improved Endstations For The Sum And Pym At The Canadian Light Source	202,362	80,945	80,945		40,472			
Expansion Of ICICS Facilities In Biomedical Technologies, Emergency Design-Support And Global Communications Systems	14,525,400	5,177,560	5,177,560	289,595	3,880,685			
Facility for Integrated Protist Ecology	311,500	124,600	124,600	300	62,000			
Facility for the integrative Study of Species Ranges	402,061	150,000	150,000	102,061				
Functional genomics of genome integrity	335,371	125,000	125,000	-	85,371			
Genomoc Approaches to Personalizing Cancer Disgnosis and Treatment	14,204,540	5,681,816	5,681,816		2,840,908			
Global control of HPV related cancer	180,362	72,145	72,145	36,072				
High Performance Computing for rapid response infectious disease epidemiology	449,495	162,676	162,676	-	124,143			
Immune System polymorphism and host/pathogen interactions	5,261,305	2,104,522	2,104,522		1,052,261			
Infrastructure for Silicon-Photonics integrated Microsystem	433,298	159,544	159,544	114,210				
Infrastructure support for UBC steroid profiling laboratory	808,200	254,806	254,806	25,092	273,496			



PROJECT DETAIL						PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
REGION/INSTITUTION/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Infrastructure to study stem cell function and tissue generation	744,459	275,000	275,000	13,680	180,779	s.13,s.17		
Investigation of Carebrovascular function	68,322	27,329	27,329	884	12,780			
Ion Channels in Excitability Disorders Translational Genetics Laboratory: Personal Molecular Diagnosis Risk Prediction	456,479	175,457	175,456	-	105,566			
Laboratory for New Anti-infective Strategies	540,430	216,172	216,172	4,223	103,863			
Laboratory for Population Dynamics in changing environments	310,654	124,261	124,261	19,962	42,170			
Laboratory Infrastructure: Motivated Cognition Lab	414,169	165,668	165,667	43,578	39,256			
Laboratory of Epigenomics and Chromatin Biology	789,676	299,957	299,958	42,003	147,758			
Life Sciences Teaching Laboratories	80,000,000	19,950,000		60,050,000				
Mass transport and dynamic feedbacks within the lithosphere, and their role in the formation and evolution of the continental crust	475,154	155,000	155,000	39,820	125,334			
Metabolic Engineering for green Synthesis of Fuels and Pharmaceuticals	431,560	150,000	150,000	57,500	74,060			
Molecules to Human: Enhanced Phenotyping for discovery, prevention and treatment of heart, lung and blood vessel disease	7,817,358	2,498,597	2,498,597		2,820,164			
Neuroscience of vision and eye movements	197,087	78,834	78,834	5,259	34,160			
New therapeutic strategies for stroke	687,397	240,000	240,000	30,020	177,377			
Novel translational approaches for targetting misfolded proteins in Alzheimer's disease	697,626	118,439	118,439	322,652	138,096			
Optical Coherence Tomography in Children	303,867	121,547	121,547		60,773			
Personalized genomic medicine for improved paediatric drug safety and effectiveness	276,742	110,698	110,698	554	54,792			
Precision Pharmacogenomics: Automated Data Collection and Custom Analysis	406,884	114,442	114,442	46,000	132,000			
Qualitative Data Analysis Lab For Policy Research	160,524	64,210	64,210	32,104				
Quantum Materials and Devices in the MicroKelvin Regime	1,648,500	659,400	659,400	-	329,700			
Quantum Materials Devices Foundry	4,349,345	1,739,738	1,739,738	-	869,869			
Research Laboratory for the Study of Climate and the Cryosphere	355,361	138,963	138,963	51,879	25,556			

PROJECT DETAIL						PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
REGION/INSTITUTION/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Social Health Laboratory	312,426	124,971	124,971	15,073	47,411	s.13,s.17		
Stars, Planets, and Debris (StarPlanD): Development and Data Analysis Lab	74,000	29,600	29,600	14,800				
Subglacial Drainage Monitoring	102,765	41,106	41,106	20,553				
Super Resolution Microscopy; Breaking the Diffraction Barrier	3,632,406	1,407,645	1,407,645	817,116				
Systems Analysis for Single Stem Cells	8,135,401	2,977,910	2,977,910	598,494	1,581,087			
The Canadian Aerosol Research Network	1,949,756	779,875	779,902	109,664	280,315			
The molecular basis of oral and cardiovascular disease: regulation by platelet signalling	313,271	125,000	125,000	188	63,083			
The Quantum Materials Spectroscopy Centre At The Canadian Light Source	16,213,406	6,485,362	6,485,362	-	3,242,682			
UBC Experimental Economics Laboratory	135,437	46,345	46,345	30,855	11,892			
Understanding the formation and resistance of endodontic biofilm	308,414	123,365	123,365	6,384	55,300			
National Soccer Development Centre	27,669,000	13,906,000		825,000	12,938,000			
Northern / Central	51,000,000	45,270,000	-	5,730,000	-			
North Lights College	33,000,000	27,270,000	-	5,730,000	-			
Dawson Creek-Replacement Trades Centre	33,000,000	27,270,000		5,730,000				
Northwest Community College	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	-	-			
Trades Building Replacement	18,000,000	18,000,000						
Vancouver Island / Coast	s.13,s.17							
s.13,s.17								
University of Victoria	23,688,157	9,276,539	9,276,541	4,923,388	211,689	s.13,s.17		
Aquatic Ecology and Biogeochemistry laboratory	256,641	91,999	92,000	72,642				

PROJECT DETAIL						PROVINCIAL CASHFLOW (\$)		
REGION/INSTITUTION/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	PROVINCIAL FUNDING (\$)	FEDERAL FUNDING (\$)	OTHER FUNDING (\$)	DONATION-IN-KIND (\$)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Behavioural Neuroscience Centre	889,745	300,000	300,000	150,000	139,745	s.13,s.17		
Bioretention Cell detoxification Lab	331,773	115,000	115,000	101,773				
Causes and Consequences of Arctic Environmental Change	173,874	69,472	69,472	21,245	13,685			
Causes and Consequences of Nicho Variation in Humans and Other Predators	303,791	121,500	121,500	60,791				
Digital field equipment & GIS lab to evaluate active crustal faults, landscape evolution, and seismic hazard	302,930	120,000	120,000	26,313	36,617			
Facility for Biomolecular Research into Health and Environment	1,174,300	469,720	469,720	234,860				
Ferry Ocean Colour Observation Systems	256,649	97,500	97,500	61,649				
Fully automated system for the purification of high precision dissolved gas	202,770	80,000	80,000	42,770				
High Country and Northern Weather Impacts Laboratory	282,644	113,058	113,058	46,811	9,717			
Marine Ecology and Conservation Centre	269,577	72,000	72,000	119,416	6,161			
Remote Sensing Pauloads for Unmanned Air Vehicles	300,011	120,000	120,000	60,011				
Small Animal Robotic CT Image-Guided Micro-Irradiator for Advanced Studies in Radio-Immunobiology	900,089	360,000	360,000	180,089				
Structural studies of dynamic lipid signalling complexes	812,500	325,000	325,000	162,500				
Subsea Laboratories On Venus: Enhancing The Capabilities Of Canada's Cabled Ocean Networks	10,904,669	4,351,130	4,351,131	2,202,408				
The Maker Space for Humanities Physical Computing and Desktop Fabrication	92,470	36,988	36,988	12,730	5,764			
The Multi-Adaptive Optics Test Bed	6,233,724	2,433,172	2,433,172	1,367,380				
<b>Vancouver Island University</b>	s.13,s.17							
MeTA: Text Assemblage Application For Canadian Fiction	138,815	55,526	55,526	27,763		s.13,s.17		
Real-time mobile mass spectrometry facility	996,904	398,104	398,104	84,014	116,682			
s.13,s.17								
<b>Grand Total</b>	s.13,s.17							



Ministry of Advanced Education  
New Capital Projects Priority Investments Summary per 3-year Capital Plan  
As at December 31, 2015

Agency	Project Name	Total Provincial Budget (\$ 000's)	16/17 Provincial Cashflow (\$ 000's)	17/18 Provincial Cashflow (\$ 000's)	18/19 Provincial Cashflow (\$ 000's)
CONFIRMED GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES: (PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED)					
Simon Fraser University	Biomass Energy project	4,750	4,750	-	-
University of British Columbia	National Soccer Development Centre	13,906	1,400	-	-
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	Campus Redevelopment Project, Great Northern Way	101,654	52,147	629	-
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	School of Design	12,000	7,500	1,500	-
University of British Columbia	Undergraduate Life Sciences Teaching laboratories Redevelopment	19,950	14,555	2,482	
Ongoing BCKDF **	Ongoing BCKDF **	76,716	10,923	2,983	2,393
Future BCKDF **	Future Research Funding, BC Knowledge Development Fund (BCKDF) **	380,385	31,459	35,105	44,991
SUB-TOTAL ONGOING COMMITMENTS		609,361	122,734	42,699	47,384
WHOLE ASSET REPLACEMENT AND RENEWAL: (NOT YET ANNOUNCED)					
s.13,s.17					
SUB-TOTAL WHOLE ASSET REPLACEMENT AND RENEWAL		s.13,s.17			
LABOUR MARKET DEMAND DRIVEN CAPACITY (NOT YET ANNOUNCED)					
s.13,s.17					
SUB-TOTAL LABOUR MARKET DEMAND DRIVEN CAPACITY		s.13,s.17			
OTHER PROJECTS / INITIATIVES (GENERAL DISCUSSION POSSIBLE)					
s.13,s.17					
SUB-TOTAL OTHER PROJECTS / INITIATIVES		s.13,s.17			
GRAND TOTAL					
s.13,s.17					

MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION  
COMMITTED CAPITAL PROJECTS BY SECTOR AND INSTITUTION SINCE 2001  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

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SECTOR / INSTITUTION	PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	% of TOTAL PROVINCIAL \$
<b>Community College</b>	<b>484,359,457</b>	<b>664,376,244</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Camosun College	57,792,221	88,105,994	2.1%
College of New Caledonia	51,115,432	69,203,321	1.9%
College of the Rockies	30,752,302	37,809,526	1.1%
Douglas College	54,222,022	63,953,270	2.0%
Langara College	52,198,598	82,573,831	1.9%
North Island College	26,008,373	32,979,414	1.0%
Northern Lights College	29,332,359	41,033,048	1.1%
Northwest Community College	30,910,506	42,997,726	1.1%
Okanagan College	71,088,023	103,193,752	2.6%
Selkirk College	17,165,299	23,456,349	0.6%
Vancouver Community College	63,774,322	79,070,013	2.4%
<b>Institute</b>	<b>132,543,150</b>	<b>230,390,292</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
British Columbia Institute of Technology	106,733,525	195,742,853	4.0%
Justice Institute of BC	16,733,134	19,429,398	0.6%
Knowledge Network	2,730,000	2,730,000	0.1%
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	6,346,491	12,488,041	0.2%
<b>Research University</b>	<b>1,601,479,375</b>	<b>3,210,014,472</b>	<b>59.5%</b>
Simon Fraser University	310,395,558	607,345,053	11.5%
University of British Columbia - Okanagan	162,617,660	225,251,786	6.0%
University of British Columbia - Vancouver	793,955,330	1,707,130,170	29.5%
University of Northern BC	74,719,272	102,260,348	2.8%
University of Victoria	259,791,555	568,027,115	9.7%
<b>Teaching University</b>	<b>471,666,327</b>	<b>685,052,159</b>	<b>17.5%</b>
Capilano University	30,869,210	51,351,902	1.1%
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	106,260,113	130,890,123	4.0%
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	97,829,898	148,152,155	3.6%
Okanagan University College	4,895,185	8,079,377	0.2%
Royal Roads University	24,831,973	33,055,299	0.9%
Thompson River University	69,567,314	102,181,182	2.6%
University of the Fraser Valley	81,272,320	114,956,214	3.0%
Vancouver Island University	56,140,314	96,385,907	2.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,690,048,309</b>	<b>4,789,833,167</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION  
COMMITTED CAPITAL PROJECTS BY REGION AND INSTITUTION FROM 2001  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

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REGION / INSTITUTION	PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	% of TOTAL PROVINCIAL \$
<b>Fraser Valley / Interior</b>	<b>535,188,001</b>	<b>763,080,341</b>	<b>19.9%</b>
College of the Rockies	30,752,302	37,809,526	1.1%
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	97,829,898	148,152,155	3.6%
Okanagan College	71,088,023	103,193,752	2.6%
Okanagan University College	4,895,185	8,079,377	0.2%
Selkirk College	17,165,299	23,456,349	0.6%
Thompson River University	69,567,314	102,181,182	2.6%
University of British Columbia - Okanagan	162,617,660	225,251,786	6.0%
University of the Fraser Valley	81,272,320	114,956,214	3.0%
<b>Lower Mainland</b>	<b>1,537,871,812</b>	<b>2,940,216,613</b>	<b>57.2%</b>
British Columbia Institute of Technology	106,733,525	195,742,853	4.0%
Capilano University	30,869,210	51,351,902	1.1%
Douglas College	54,222,022	63,953,270	2.0%
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	106,260,113	130,890,123	4.0%
Justice Institute of BC	16,733,134	19,429,398	0.6%
Knowledge Network	2,730,000	2,730,000	0.1%
Langara College	52,198,598	82,573,831	1.9%
Simon Fraser University	310,395,558	607,345,053	11.5%
University of British Columbia - Vancouver	793,955,330	1,707,130,170	29.5%
Vancouver Community College	63,774,322	79,070,013	2.4%
<b>Northern / Central</b>	<b>192,424,060</b>	<b>267,982,484</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
College of New Caledonia	51,115,432	69,203,321	1.9%
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	6,346,491	12,488,041	0.2%
Northern Lights College	29,332,359	41,033,048	1.1%
Northwest Community College	30,910,506	42,997,726	1.1%
University of Northern BC	74,719,272	102,260,348	2.8%
<b>Vancouver Island / Coast</b>	<b>424,564,436</b>	<b>818,553,729</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
Camosun College	57,792,221	88,105,994	2.1%
North Island College	26,008,373	32,979,414	1.0%
Royal Roads University	24,831,973	33,055,299	0.9%
University of Victoria	259,791,555	568,027,115	9.7%
Vancouver Island University	56,140,314	96,385,907	2.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,690,048,309</b>	<b>4,789,833,167</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Ministry of Advanced Education

### Routine Capital Plan

#### INTRODUCTION:

The Ministry of Advanced Education's Routine Capital Plan prioritizes and manages routine capital envelopes to safeguard the Province's investment in capital assets, deliver core services and support government priorities. British Columbia's Post-Secondary sector accommodates over 450,000 students in 25 public institutions with more than 3.6 million total square meters of space.

#### ROUTINE CAPITAL ENVELOPE:

Categories	2016/17 (\$ millions)	2017/18 (\$ millions)	2018/19 (\$ millions)
Routine Capital (vote 46)	s.13,s.17		

#### Categories for Routine Capital:

- **Category 1 - Major Maintenance and Rehabilitation (Major M&R):** major (>\$250K) repairs or refits that total less than 50 percent asset replacement value; address life safety, health and environmental risk; and, address deferred maintenance and rehabilitation backlog, to improve facility condition, maintain or extend life of the asset, and prevent the premature replacement of facilities, e.g. fire alarm system upgrades; heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems upgrades, lighting systems upgrades.
- **Category 2 - Upgrades and Renovations (U&R):** modifies existing infrastructure primarily to improve functionality, no net new programming/capacity, generally do not extend the useful life of the asset or improve facility condition indexes, e.g. renovation of a classroom to accommodate program change and create efficiencies.
- **Category 3 - Minor Maintenance and Rehabilitation (Minor M&R):** minor (< \$250K) critical repairs that address life safety, health and environmental risk; maintain the asset; and, are undertaken to avoid deterioration and systems failure, e.g. building envelope repairs, handicap ramp.

## ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY:

The Ministry has established the Capital Asset Management System (CAMS) which populates a facility condition database for the purpose of targeting funding and managing a sector-wide facility renewal program. The VFA Canada Corporation (VFA) is the consulting firm performing the audits of all post-secondary institution academic facilities. Specific projects are identified based on the VFA Facility Condition Index (FCI) and in alignment with prioritization criteria.

The post-secondary education system is regionally focused and uses labour market information to assist in the long-term planning and delivery of programs, training and student spaces that respond to provincial and regional economic needs. The annual funding is allocated as follows:

- A reserve set aside by the Ministry for emergent/emergency projects;
- An envelope funding allocated to each institution to undertake minor (<\$250k) maintenance and rehabilitation; and
- Major (>\$250k) maintenance and rehabilitation and upgrades and renovations project requests are prioritized based on government and Ministry priorities, initiatives, goals, objectives and key strategies.

## PROJECT PRIORITIZATION:

The following factors are considered in the evaluation of proposals:

- Health and safety;
- Operational cost reduction;
- Access to quality education;
- Job creation/economic benefit;
- Labor market demand expansion; and
- Infrastructure sustainability

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## Ministry of Advanced Education

### Capital Asset Management System (CAMS)

- The Ministry maintains an inventory of all post-secondary institution assets, which includes an assessment of the facilities' physical condition. The Ministry contracts with Accruent (formerly VFA Canada) to assess the physical condition of all post-secondary institutional buildings, on a building-by-building basis.
- Facilities condition assessments provide the Ministry and post-secondary institutions with information necessary to:
  - Establish and maintain an inventory of its facilities and their physical condition;
  - Plan and prioritize routine capital investments as well as new or renewal capital projects;
  - Target funding to areas with the most need (e.g. fire and life safety upgrades)
  - Develop long-term capital plans; and
  - Ensure the post-secondary sector's facilities continue to meet the needs of British Columbians.
- The facilities assessment process uses a common indicator called the Facility Condition Index (FCI) to measure the relative physical condition of a facility. FCI is the ratio of the cost to correct identified deficiencies or deferred maintenance to the total cost of replacement of all current systems in the facility, as defined in the following formula:

$$\text{FCI} = \frac{\text{Cost to Correct Deficiencies or Deferred Maintenance}}{\text{Total Replacement Cost}}$$

- The lower the FCI, the better the facility's condition and the lower the need for renovations or renewal funding relative to the facility's value. For example, an FCI of 0.10 signifies a 10 percent deficiency, which is generally considered low, and an FCI of 0.70 means that a building needs extensive repairs or replacement.
- The Ministry has a target FCI of 0.20 or less.
- Core<sup>1</sup> buildings receive a full Facility Condition Assessment. Non-core<sup>2</sup> buildings receive a Life & System Cycle Assessment (major components only, beginning in 2014/15).

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<sup>1</sup> **Core building:** Assets that are owned or funded by the post-secondary institution or Province. Examples include teaching and learning facilities that house Ministry base-funded FTEs, central utility plants, Ministry-funded on-campus research buildings, administration/support buildings and storage buildings for core programs.

## Ministry of Advanced Education

### Capital Asset Management System (CAMS)

#### INTRODUCTION:

In 2010/11, the Ministry initiated a shift to a corporate risk-based approach to asset management and launched an Asset Condition Assessment Program to support a prioritization framework that utilizes asset condition information. The Capital Asset Management System (CAMS) populates a database with facility condition information from post-secondary institutions' building assessments, and identifies the type of Maintenance and Rehabilitation (M&R) projects required.

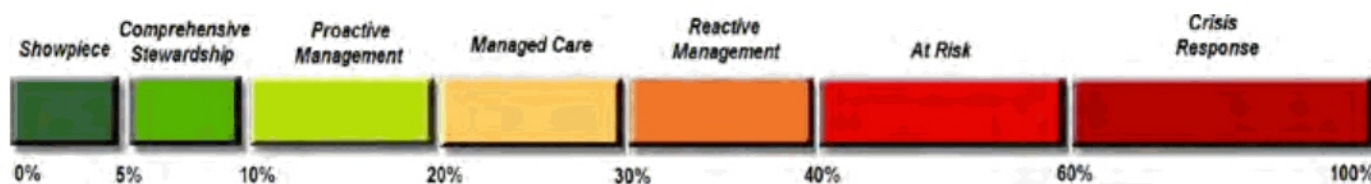
The assessments are being conducted by VFA Canada Corporation (VFA).

#### FACILITY CONDITION INDEX (FCI):

The assessment results are used to determine the Facility Condition Index (FCI) which represents the overall building condition.

Currently, the Ministry has assessed all core facilities, covering 2.5 million square meters of space. The Average FCI in the public post-secondary institution sector is 0.39. The Ministry's target is an FCI average of 0.20.

The Ministry has established a five-year cycle to re-assess the condition of the assets. Reassessment began in 2013/14.



*FCI 0.00 to 0.05: An asset in excellent condition*

*FCI 0.05 to 0.10: An asset in good condition*

*FCI 0.10 to 0.49: An asset in fair to very poor condition, increasing asset risk and maintenance cost*

*FCI >0.50: An asset in extremely poor condition, whole asset renewal or replacement required*

Key findings to date:

<sup>2</sup> **Non-core building:** Assets that are not funded by the Province and involve cost-recovery occupancies, unless they are used for funded FTE programs. Examples include residences, athletic facilities, parkades and day care centres.

- Half of the infrastructure (area) is over 20 years old; and
- More than 50 percent of our buildings has an FCI of 0.50 or higher



The FCI helps the Ministry to:

- Plan and prioritize projects; and
- Target funding to areas with the most need (e.g. life and safety, classrooms)

#### AVERAGE FCI BY INSTITUTION:

Institution	Average of Asset - FCI
British Columbia Institute of Technology	0.39
Camosun College	0.43
Capilano University	0.35
College of New Caledonia	0.34
College of the Rockies	0.33
Douglas College	0.42
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	0.42
Justice Institute of British Columbia	0.32
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	0.29
Langara College	0.31
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	0.09
North Island College	0.31
Northern Lights College	0.39
Northwest Community College	0.51
Okanagan College	0.46
Royal Roads University	0.59
Selkirk College	0.50
Simon Fraser University	0.46
Thompson Rivers University	0.22
University of British Columbia Okanagan	0.06
University of British Columbia Vancouver	0.44
University of Northern British Columbia	0.19
University of the Fraser Valley	0.23
University of Victoria	0.37
Vancouver Community College	0.46
Vancouver Island University	0.38
<b>Grand Total Average</b>	<b>0.39</b>

## TYPES OF FACILITIES ASSESSED:

**Core facilities:** Core facilities are capital assets that are owned by the institution or occupied under a capital lease that primarily support provincially funded educational program delivery.

**Non-Core facilities:** Non-Core facilities are capital assets that are owned by the institution and do not support provincially funded educational program delivery; and typically involve cost recovery occupancies.

The Ministry is currently in year 2 of core inventory reassessment. While the reassessments are being completed on all core buildings, the Ministry is completing a Systems Lifecycle Assessment (SLA) on all “non-core” inventory.

The SLA process gathers base building information to provide the Ministry with a cost effective estimate of the major system capital renewals and profiles all the major component systems e.g. type of roof; age; and years remaining until renewal.

The following are the benefits from assessing “non-core” facilities:

- The Ministry will have a complete inventory of its portfolio in CAMS, ensuring compliance with government policy;
- Promotes a portfolio management approach to the management of real property;
- Encourages efficient and economic use of government real property;
- Promotes consistency in asset management practices across provincial agencies;
- Maintains accurate and timely asset information for decision-making and reporting purposes; and
- Supports the Surplus Real Estate Initiative and will aid in identification of surplus real property.

# TUITION

Date: March 29, 2016

## Key Facts: Tuition Limit Policy and Education Costs

### Tuition Limit Policy

- 2005 Throne Speech commitment (introduced September 2005): tuition fee increases limited to rate of inflation. Since that time tuition increases have been limited 2 percent every year.
- Policy extended in 2007 to include institutional and program mandatory fees.
- Spring 2013 Platform commitment: tuition fee increases limited to maximum of 2 percent over four year term of office.
- Students also pay mandatory student society fees for services such as U-PASS, extended health/dental, and recreation. These are excluded from the tuition limit policy.

### Interprovincial Comparisons (Appendix 1 and 2)

- For the 7<sup>th</sup> year, average undergraduate tuition in British Columbia is the fourth lowest in Canada.<sup>1</sup>
- The average undergraduate tuition at British Columbian universities is \$5,305 and below the national average of \$6,191.
- Average graduate tuition in BC is the third highest in Canada at \$7,801, behind only Ontario and Nova Scotia (national average is \$6,432).

### Education Costs

- On average, British Columbia domestic students pay less than one-third of the cost of post-secondary education.<sup>2</sup>
- The cost for a university student living away from home is approximately \$17,000 for the fall and winter semesters for tuition, books, other fees, shelter and food. The cost for a college student is about \$15,000.<sup>3</sup>

### International Student Tuition Fees (Appendix 2)

- Institutions are responsible for setting tuition rates for international students.
- Ministry of Advanced Education provides institutions with international student tuition guidelines.
- International students pay tuition fees that cover the direct and overhead costs of their studies in British Columbia.
- Tuition fees for international students in Arts programs are typically three to four times that paid by domestic students.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada data is universities only and includes a broad range of programming (arts, science, medicine, engineering, law, business, etc.)

<sup>2</sup> Ministry calculations using 2014/15 institution financial statements

<sup>3</sup> 2015 StudentAid BC cost estimates and institutional tuition data

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## Appendix 1

### One-Year Interprovincial Comparisons Average Undergraduate Tuition Ranking (low=1 to high = 10)

Province	2015/16 undergraduate tuition fees		
	Tuition	Rank	% increase from 2015/16
Canada	\$6,191	N/A	3.2%
ON	\$7,868	10	4%
SK	\$6,885	9	2.9%
NS	\$6,817	8	5.2%
NB	\$6,353	7	0.9%
PEI	\$6,119	6	4.6%
AB	\$5,738	5	0%
BC	\$5,305	4	2%
MB	\$3,930	3	1.9%
QB	\$2,799	2	2.2%
NFLD	\$2,660	1	0%

Source: Statistics Canada

### One-Year Interprovincial Comparisons Average Graduate Tuition Ranking (low=1 to high = 10)

Province	2015/16 graduate tuition fees		
	Tuition	Rank	% increase from 2015/16
Canada	\$6,432	N/A	2.2%
ON	\$8,971	10	2.4%
NS	\$8,502	9	3.9%
BC	\$7,801	8	2%
NB	\$5,759	7	0%
AB	\$5,715	6	0%
PEI	\$4,965	5	2.5%
MB	\$4,552	4	1.9%
SK	\$3,854	3	2.6%
QB	\$2,886	2	2.3%
NFLD	\$2,474	1	0%

Source: Statistics Canada

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# TUITION

Date: March 21, 2016

## Key Facts: Student Fees

- Government introduced the tuition limit policy in September 2005. Since that time, tuition increases have been limited 2 percent annually.
- In 2007, the policy was extended to cover institutional and program mandatory fees. Examples of these fees include library, lab, and registration fees.
- Public post-secondary institutions are expected to ensure programs and courses are affordable and accessible for students.
- The Board at each post-secondary institution is responsible for approving fees, including mandatory and tuition fees, while ensuring adherence to the tuition limit policy.
- In the past year, a number of institutions have introduced new mandatory fees for new services. Examples include access to new technology services, new/expanded mental health and wellness services, and experiential learning services.
- Some Canadian Federation of Students of British Columbia (CFS-BC) student unions have launched public campaigns protesting these increases stating institutions have contravened the tuition limit policy.
- Institutions may establish tuition rates for new programs in their first year, and may also introduce mandatory fees for new services, if there is a clear benefit to students.
- After the first year, the tuition limit policy applies and increases are limited to 2 percent annually.

## Student Society Fees

- Students also pay mandatory fees to student societies, which are collected by the institution on behalf of the student society, e.g., U-Pass, and health/dental fees.
- These fees are excluded from the tuition limit policy.
- Mandatory student society fees must be approved by a majority of the members of the student society who vote in a referendum. Any rate changes must also be approved in a referendum.
- Appendix 1 provides a summary of student association/society fees by institution.

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**BC Public Post-Secondary Institutions  
Mandatory and Student Fees for Full-Time Arts Students**

**2015/16**

MANDATORY FEES PAYABLE TO THE STUDENT ASSOCIATION/SOCIETY								
							Optional	
Student Union/Society/ Assoc. Fees	CFS Fee	Student Society Fees	U-Pass (Transit)	Misc. Fees		Medical/ Dental Fees	TOTAL (Mandatory and Optional Fees to Student Society)	
Colleges								
Camosun College	\$78	\$18	\$96	\$162	\$32	\$254	\$544	
College of New Caledonia	\$86	\$18	\$103	\$115	\$30	\$260	\$509	
College of the Rockies	\$69		\$69	\$89	\$0	\$0	\$158	
Douglas College	\$122	\$18	\$139	\$304	\$93	\$260	\$796	
Langara College	\$146		\$146	\$304	\$0	\$244	\$694	
North Island College	\$88	\$17	\$106	\$0	\$0	\$275	\$381	
Northern Lights College	\$38		\$38	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38	
Northwest Community College	\$63	\$18	\$80	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80	
Okanagan College	\$112	\$18	\$130	\$0	\$4	\$251	\$385	
Selkirk College	\$120	\$18	\$138	\$0	\$8	\$279	\$424	
Vancouver Community College	\$41	\$11	\$52	\$304	\$0	\$212	\$567	
Institutes								
BC Institute of Technology	\$218		\$218	\$342	\$16	\$222	\$798	
Justice Institute of British Columbia			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	\$120		\$120	\$304	\$0	\$275	\$699	
Teaching Universities								
Capilano University	\$130	\$0	\$130	\$304	\$59	\$229	\$722	
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	\$121	\$22	\$143	\$304	\$15	\$245	\$707	
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	\$194	\$18	\$212	\$384	\$111	\$190	\$897	
Royal Roads University	\$200		\$200	\$255	\$0	\$298	\$753	
Thompson Rivers University	\$150	\$18	\$168	\$107	\$68	\$248	\$590	
University of the Fraser Valley	\$60		\$60	\$86	\$162	\$216	\$524	
Vancouver Island University	\$77	\$17	\$94	\$0	\$52	\$278	\$424	
Research Universities								
Simon Fraser University	\$85		\$85	\$304	\$98	\$255	\$742	
University of British Columbia	\$72		\$72	\$304	\$137	\$222	\$735	
University of Northern British Columbia	\$65		\$65	\$115	\$130	\$207	\$517	
University of Victoria	\$53		\$53	\$162	\$99	\$288	\$602	

Source: BC Public Post-secondary Institutions



Our Ref. 101711

March 3, 2016

To All Post-Secondary Institution Presidents

Dear Presidents:

I am writing to provide clarification on the application of the tuition limit policy as it relates to both new and existing programs, fees and services.

As you know, Government introduced the tuition limit policy in 2005. Since that time, tuition fee increases have been limited to two percent annually. In 2007, the policy was extended to include institutional and program mandatory fees. I have attached, for your reference, a copy of the policy (see Appendix A).

Public post-secondary institutions are expected to ensure programs and courses are affordable and accessible for students. In accordance with applicable legislation, post-secondary boards (Boards) are responsible for setting, determining and collecting tuition and mandatory fees within the tuition limit policy.

The policy applies to existing programs and services. Tuition and fees for existing programs and services must not increase more than two percent per year. For new programs, Boards establish the tuition amount for the first year, and the two percent limit applies thereafter.

Post-secondary institutions are expected to keep programs current. Updates to existing programs are considered part of this ongoing process and are expected to be achieved within the tuition limit policy, but it is recognized that, at times, substantial changes may be necessary.

An existing program that is substantially revised may be submitted to the Ministry for determination as to whether the program is new for the purposes of the tuition limit policy. Prior to introducing a new level of tuition, institutions must submit a written request to the Ministry for review, outlining the revisions that led to new or changed objectives, goals, learning competencies and outcomes for the program and students. Appendix B outlines the information the Ministry requires to support a timely review.

... /2

New mandatory fees may be introduced for new services if there is a clear benefit to students. Proactive consultation and engagement with students should be undertaken prior to Board review and approval. Institutions should also consult with the Ministry early in the process when new fees are being considered. Additionally, institutions will need to track the benefits to students of the new fees, and the Ministry will collect this information as part of the annual tuition and fees reporting process.

Boards are responsible for ensuring that these requirements have been met before approving new tuition or mandatory fee amounts.

If you or your staff have any questions, please contact Ms. Claire Avison, Assistant Deputy Minister, Governance, Legislation and Strategic Policy Division at (250) 217-9059, or email: [Claire.Avison@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Claire.Avison@gov.bc.ca).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sandra Carroll', written in a cursive style.

Sandra Carroll  
Deputy Minister

Attachment



## Appendix A

### Tuition Limit Policy<sup>1</sup>

Government has taken action to limit tuition and mandatory fee increases to the rate of inflation.

#### Limit

For 2014/15 and 2015/16, the limit for tuition and mandatory fees is 2%.

#### Timing

The tuition limit policy took effect September 2005.

#### Scope

##### The tuition limit applies to:

- Professional programs.
- Cost recovery/continuing education credentialed programs.
- All other credentialed and open enrolment programs.
- Mandatory fees, including capital construction support (e.g., building fees), consumable fees (e.g., fees charged for field trips and consumable supplies) and other mandatory fees (e.g., application fees and technology fees).

##### The tuition limit does not apply to:

- International student tuition and mandatory fees.
- Third-party contracts.
- New programming (first year). Institutions may set the initial tuition and mandatory fee rate for new instructional programs (not amendments to existing programs). After the first year, tuition and mandatory fees will be subject to the tuition limit policy.
- Community/continuing education non-credentialed courses. Most of these are short-term courses offered in the evening or on the weekend (e.g., first aid, photography).
- Mandatory fees for student association or society fees (collected on behalf of student associations).

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Advanced Education <http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/tuition/welcome.htm>



**Revised Program: Information Considered for Purposes of the Tuition Limit Policy**

For purposes of the tuition limit policy, institutions are asked to provide the following information on the understanding that additional information may be required.<sup>2</sup>

1. Rationale for the program change (include any changes that result from new requirements of regulatory or licensing bodies).
2. Outline of the main program changes (e.g. new or changed objectives, goals and learning competencies for the program and students).
3. Outline the tuition and mandatory fees (please list mandatory fees individually) for the revised program and how they compare to the current program. Outline how the tuition and mandatory fees for the revised program compare to similar programs in British Columbia (or outside of British Columbia, if there are no similar programs in British Columbia).
4. Whether tuition and mandatory fees for courses that form part of other existing programs are being kept consistent to ensure students attending the same course in a different program are not paying a differential tuition and mandatory fee.
5. The number of credits, hours and program length of the revised program and how it compares to the current program.
6. Whether the revised program will be offered if it is not considered new under the tuition limit policy. Include the start date of the revised program.
7. Impact the revised program has on existing students (i.e. do the revisions cause any existing students to face a tuition fee increase part way through the program).
8. Comparison of current and revised program changes (e.g. admission requirements, delivery method and other program requirements).
9. If the revised program requires the hiring of new staff and faculty.
10. Whether the revised program has been approved by the Education Council and Board of Governors
11. Outline the labour market demands for graduates of the revised program, how the program aligns with industry and student demand. Are there new employment opportunities created from the revised program. Will graduates have knowledge / technical skills that employers require in order to hire.
12. When the former program was last revised.
13. Other applicable information.

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<sup>2</sup> Institutions are to ensure that revised programs go through the PSIPS and Degree Quality Assessment Board (DQAB) process as appropriate.

# STUDENT SOCIETIES

Date: April 1, 2016

## Key Facts: Student Society Fees Regulations - Consultations

- Throughout spring and summer 2015, the Minister consulted with student society leaders over the explicit right of resignation under the new *Societies Act*.
  - As a result, the *University Act* and *College and Institute Act* were amended during the fall 2015 session so that students who resign their student society membership will still be required to pay student society fees.
- On November 2, 2015, while the amendments were before the Legislative Assembly, the Minister had a telephone consultation with student society leaders to explain the new framework and answer questions.
  - In response to feedback received, the bill was amended in the House to ensure that the language was broad enough to cover all student society fees.
- On November 9, 2015, before beginning work on the regulation, ministry staff sent an email to all public post-secondary institute student societies (29) and all institutional presidents. The email requested detailed information on student society fee structures and a list of all programs and services.
  - Thirteen student societies responded, and one institution.
- On January 20, 2016, Ministry staff sent a reminder email out to all student societies that had yet to respond to the November 2015 email.
  - Four additional responses were received.
- After the consultation was received, the Ministry reached out to selected student societies to clarify questions about their submissions.
- The information gained through the consultations has been used in the development of the regulations.
- (Appendix A lists the student societies at British Columbia's public post-secondary institutions and indicates which ones responded to the rounds of consultation requests).

**Appendix "A"**  
**Consultation Requests to Student Societies and Responses**

<b>Student Society</b>	<b>Contacted on November 9, 2015</b>	<b>Responded to Nov. 9 email</b>	<b>Sent a reminder email, January 20, 2016</b>	<b>Responded to Jan. 20 email</b>
BCIT Students Association	✓	No	✓	✓
Camosun College Student Society	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Capilano Students' Union	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
College of New Caledonia Students' Union	✓	No	✓	No
College of the Rockies Students' Association	✓	No	✓	✓
Douglas Students' Union	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Emily Carr Students' Union Canadian Federation of Students Local 33	✓	No	✓	No
Kwantlan Student Association	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Langara Students' Union College	✓	No	✓	✓
North Island Students' Union	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Northern Lights College Students' Association	✓	No	✓	No
Northwest Community College Students' Union Local 66, Canadian Federation of Students-BC	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Okanagan College Students' Union	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Royal Roads University Student Association	✓	No	✓	No
Selkirk College Students' Union	✓	No	✓	No
Simon Fraser Student Society	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Graduate Student Society at Simon Fraser University	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Thompson Rivers University Students' Union, Local 15 CFS	✓	No	✓	No

Student Society	Contacted on November 9, 2015	Responded to Nov. 9 email	Sent a reminder email, January 20, 2016	Responded to Jan. 20 email
Alma Mater Society, UBC Vancouver	✓	No	✓	✓
Graduate Student Society, UBC Vancouver	✓	No	✓	No
Students' Union of UBC Okanagan	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Northern Undergraduate Student Society [UNBC]	✓	No	✓	No
Northern British Columbia Graduate Students' Society [UNBC]	✓	No	✓	No
UFV Student Union Society	✓	No	✓	No
University of Victoria Students' Society	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
University of Victoria Graduate Students Society	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Students' Union of Vancouver Community College	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Vancouver Island University Students' Union	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology (NVIT) Student Society	✓	No	✓	No



# UPASS BC OVERVIEW

Date: April 1, 2016

## Key Facts:

- The UPass BC program is funded and administered by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI). Questions about the future of the program should be referred to the Minister responsible.
- UPass BC was a Government platform commitment in 2009. It was announced by the former Premier in June 2010 and was officially launched in 2011.
- UPass BC is a universal program that provides highly discounted transit fares for students at all 11 public post-secondary in Metro Vancouver. Students vote through referenda to have the program at their institution.
- The program is funded jointly by MoTI (approximately \$11 million per year), Translink and student association fees.
- The current cost to students is \$38 per month through student association fees (ends April 30, 2016). The full cost of a monthly pass ranges from \$91 for one zone to \$170 for three zones.
- In 2013, Treasury Board approved \$34.5 million for a three year renewal (2013-2016) of the UPass BC contribution agreement with TransLink.
- In July 2015, Treasury Board approved a two-year program extension on the condition that MoTI develop specific performance metrics for ridership and cost measurement.
- MoTI is entering into a new contribution agreement with TransLink to extend the program to April 2018.
- Beginning in May 2016 there will be increases to student fares to help ensure program sustainability for the 2 year extension. Fares will increase to \$39.50 per month for May 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017 and \$41.00 per month for May 1, 2017 to April 30, 2018.
- Student fares do not cover the cost of the program. Expanding or continuing the program beyond 2018 would require continued or increased Government contribution, or significantly increased student fares to keep the program sustainable.
- MoTI staff plan to engage in discussions with institutions and student associations on long-term sustainability of UPass BC (i.e. post two-year extension). Timing to be determined.
- Students and post-secondary institutions have expressed strong interest in continuing the program.
- A number of private post-secondary institutions and students have asked to be part of this program, but MoTI and Translink have no plans to expand the program at this time due to cost and logistical challenges such as absence of organized student societies, varying program lengths, durations and intake times.

# STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Date: March 29, 2016

## Key Facts: Budget and Program Overview

Programs (in \$M)	2016/17 Estimates	2015/16 Projected ***	2014/15 Actuals	2013/14 Actuals	Change from 2015/16 Projected to 2016/17 Estimates
Canada Student Loans*	\$337.2	\$337.2	\$337.2	\$341.7	No change
Canada Student Grants	\$84.5	\$84.5	\$84.5	\$88.9	No change
BC Student Loans*	\$211.2	\$211.2	\$211.2	\$218.1	No change
BC Student Grants - (incl. the 5 programs listed in table below)*	\$54.9	\$54.9	49.5	49.4	No change
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$687.8</b>	<b>\$687.8</b>	<b>\$682.4</b>	<b>\$698.1</b>	No change
BC Grants for Students with Disabilities*	\$6.4	\$7.6	\$7.3	\$7.1	↓ by \$1.2
BC Adult Upgrading Grant*	\$7.6	\$7.6	\$2.7	\$2.2	No change
BC Access Grant for Labour Market Priorities*	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$4.0	\$0.025	No change
BC Completion Grant**	\$31.8	\$30.2	\$31.7	\$36.4	↑ by \$1.6
BC Loan Forgiveness*	\$2.5	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.6	↓ by \$0.2

\* Estimates 2016/17 are notional budgets. 2014/15 Actuals exclude funding by the Ministry of SDSI.

\*\* BC Completion Grant includes \$2.5M for the new BC Completion Grant for Graduates in 2016/17 and \$100K projected for 2015/16.

\*\*\* 2015/16 projected annual totals are based on the Third Quarter forecasts.

- Approximately 61,000 full-time and about 6,000 part-time students received assistance in 2014/15.
- Breakdown of full-time students: BC Publics 43,000; BC Privates 9,000; Out of Prov/Country 9,000.
- Eligibility based on demonstrated financial need.
- Supplements other resources available to students (work, scholarships/bursaries, family).
- Joint funding between federal and provincial governments.
- BC-Canada student loans integrated - "one student, one loan".
- Provincial aid issued through approximately 20 targeted programs.
- Targeted grants to students to be approximately \$55 million.
- Collaboration with other Ministries (FIN; SDSI; MCFD; HLTH; EDUC) for targeted student aid.
- BC Loan Portfolio (accounts receivable) is managed by FIN.
- Over \$1.2 billion provincial accounts receivable for 209,700 borrowers as of March 31, 2015.
- \$2.6 billion total BC student loans issued 2001-2015.
- \$354.3 million total BC loan reduction (now called BC Completion Grant) issued 2005-2015.
- \$624.8 million total BC targeted grants (excluding loan reduction and loan forgiveness) issued 2001-2015.

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# STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Date: March 21, 2016

## Key Facts: Quick Facts

<p><b>Support for Studies (2014/15 FY)</b></p> <p>Almost 67,000 borrowers in total:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 61,000 full time borrowers</li> <li>About 6,000 part time borrowers</li> </ul> <p>Over \$700M in total loan and grant awards.</p> <p>Full-time borrowers account for \$687M:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC Student Loans (MOF budget) \$211M</li> <li>BC Student Grants (AVED budget) \$55M</li> <li>Canada Student Loans \$337M</li> <li>Canada Student Grants \$84M</li> </ul> <p>Part-time borrowers account for \$13M:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canada Student Loans \$8M</li> <li>Canada Student Grants \$5M</li> </ul> <p>Maximum loan (provincial/federal) for a single borrower with no dependents is \$16,640:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial \$5,720</li> <li>Federal \$10,920</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full-time Borrower Profile (2014/15 FY)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% female, 40% male</li> <li>86% single, 9% married, 5% single parent</li> <li>10% with dependents</li> <li>67% under 25 years old</li> <li>85% study in BC Publics and Privates</li> </ul> <p>By study location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC Publics 43,000</li> <li>BC Privates 9,000</li> <li>Out of Province/Out of Country 9,000</li> </ul> <p>Borrowers by credential type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certificate 5,700</li> <li>Diploma 15,700</li> <li>Non-Degree * 2,200</li> <li>Bachelors 34,100</li> <li>Graduate 3,000</li> </ul> <p>* typically first or second year of studies with no declared major.</p>
<p><b>Support After Studies</b></p> <p>Accounts receivable per Ministry of Finance as of March 31, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over \$3.1B federal and provincial total</li> <li>Over \$1.2B (39%) provincial for 209,700 borrowers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$444M and 66,300 borrowers in-study or grace</li> <li>\$626M and 117,700 borrowers in repayment</li> <li>\$179M and 25,700 borrowers in default</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Repayment Assistance Program (MOF) as of Mar 31, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over \$206M provincial only</li> <li>Program participation 23,100 borrowers, or 22%</li> </ul> <p>2015 Repayment Rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC publics 94%</li> <li>BC privates 84%</li> </ul>	<p><b>Student Debt Profile</b></p> <p>BC Stats surveyed former students about government sponsored debt. 2014 Highlights:</p> <p><u>Bachelors graduates</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 8,900 respondents, a 45% response rate</li> <li>36% borrowed from government</li> <li>\$20,000 median government student loan</li> </ul> <p><u>Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certificate students</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 14,300 respondents, a 51% response rate</li> <li>26% borrowed from government</li> <li>\$11,000 median government student loan</li> </ul>



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# STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Date: March 21, 2016

## Key Facts: Student Debt

BC Stats surveyed former students about government-sponsored debt through the annual BC Student Outcome Surveys. 2014 highlights for those who borrowed:

- **\$20,000** for undergraduate borrowers at BC public post-secondary institutions [Source: *BC Baccalaureate Graduate Survey (2014)*]
  - Median government-issued debt load for four year degree
  - 36% borrowed from government
- **\$11,000** for certificate/diploma/associate degree borrowers at BC public post-secondary institutions [Source: *Diploma, Associate Degree and Certificates Survey (2014)*]
  - Median government-issued debt load for diploma/associate degree/certificate
  - 26% borrowed from government
- Confidence in these annual survey results is high. Surveys are census surveys, have high response rates (49% – 51%) and consistent results over several years. (Appendix 1 for more information)
- Debt repayment supports for BC borrowers:
  - Canada and BC Repayment Assistance Plan:
    - Borrowers renegotiate repayment based on debt to income ratio; and
    - Borrowers can extend amortization period (from 9.5 years to maximum of 14.5 years)
  - BC Completion Grant: see BC Completion Grant note
  - BC Loan Forgiveness Program: see BC Loan Forgiveness note
  - Canada Student Loan Forgiveness for Doctors/Nurses: see BC Loan Forgiveness Note
  - Canada and BC Student Loan Provision for Students with Severe Disabilities

## Commonly reported debt loads cited by other sources:

- **\$35,000** -- Source: [[BMO Student Survey \(2013\)](#)] – details available in Appendix 2
  - Average debt load for a four year BC student; highest reported above the national average of \$27,000 calculated in the survey.
  - Source and value quoted by the opposition critic in her response to the Throne Speech on February 16/17, 2015.
  - The BMO survey asked current students to **predict expected** debt rather than **report actual** debt. Student Outcomes data asks graduates to report actual debt.
  - This is a sample survey with 74 respondents from BC. Student Outcomes are census surveys with over 23,000 respondents.
- **\$27,000** -- Source: [Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation (2009)]
  - Average total debt load for graduates of a four year undergraduate degree.
  - This information may include debt from other programs and is impacted by outlier debt amount. Student Outcomes provides the median to attenuate the impact of outliers and restricts reported debt to the baccalaureate degree only.
- Canadian Federation of Students use the above surveys as their source of information. \$27,000 Source: [[Canadian Federation of Students \(2011\)](#)] and \$35,000 Source: [[Canadian Federation of Students \(2014\)](#)]
- Debt loads reported may differ due to sample type, sample size and time periods.

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## Appendix 1

### BC Student Outcomes – Survey details

The BC Student Outcomes represents a long-standing partnership among the Ministry of Advanced Education, participating post-secondary institutions, and a number of system-wide organizations, including the Industry Training Authority, the BC Registrars' Association, and the BC Council on Admissions and Transfer. The BC Student Outcomes Research Forum oversees BC Student Outcomes, from data collection to the reporting of survey results.

#### Participating Organizations

- Ministry of Advanced Education
- B.C. Council on Admissions and Transfer (BCCAT)
- The Research Universities' Council of BC (RUCBC)
- Industry Training Authority
- Senior Academic Administrators Forum (SAAF)
- B.C. Council of Senior Student Affairs Leaders (CSSAL)
- All 25 public Post-Secondary Institutions

#### Student Outcome surveys are:

- census surveys – all graduates, and near-completers for DACSO, are approached to complete the survey;
- completed online or through telephone interviews;
- include graduates from all BC public post-secondary institutions offering the respective credential; and,
- surveys on employment outcomes, further education, education financing and student debt, and satisfaction with education.

### BC Baccalaureate Graduate Survey (BGS)

- Surveys Baccalaureate degree graduates two years after graduation.
- In 2014 – over 8,900 respondents, a 45% response rate.
- Graduates report on loans taken to complete the baccalaureate degree, loans related to other programs is not reported.

### Diploma, Associate Degree and Certificates Survey (DACSO)

- Surveys former diploma, associate degree, or certificate students between 9 to 20 months after leaving their institution,
- In 2014 – over 14,300 students respondents, a 51% response rate.
- DACSO graduates are to report on their total debt, it is not specific to a credential.

## Appendix 2

Bank of Montreal Student Survey 2013 - Expected student debt at graduation (Listed from East to West)

	TOTAL	ATLANTIC	QC	ON	MB/SK	AB	BC	MEN	WOMEN
Student debt expectation	\$ 26,297	\$ 30,725	\$ 13,180	\$ 29,520	\$ 28,296	\$ 27,334	\$ 34,886	\$ 22,465	\$ 30,210

- Survey was conducted by Pollara between July 19 and 26, 2013.
- Results cited in this report are from online interviews.
- Sample of 602 students (74 from BC) enrolled in post-secondary in the fall, were contacted in the summer of 2013.
- Current students were asked to predict their expected debt at graduation.
- As a guideline, a probability sample of this size would yield results accurate to  $\pm 4.0\%$ , 19 times out of 20.



# STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Date: March 29, 2016

## Key Facts: Federal Budget – Student Financial Assistance Changes

- Federal Budget 2016 announced changes to student aid programs and tax credits.
- Starting in 2016/17, Canada Student Grants will be increased by 50% for low- and middle-income students and for part-time students. The details of the increases are as follows:
  - \$2,000 to \$3,000 for low income students (247,000 affected)
  - \$800 to \$1,200 for middle income students (100,000 affected)
  - \$1,200 to \$1,800 for part time students (16,000 affected)
- Also in 2016/17, the income threshold for the Canada Repayment Assistance Program (RAP) will be raised from \$20,210 to \$25,000. This means former student borrowers earning less than \$25,000/year will not be required to repay their debt until their income exceeds the threshold.
- Starting in 2017/18, following consultation with provinces and territories, the existing low- and middle-income eligibility thresholds for Canada Student Grants will be replaced with a single progressive threshold.
- s.13,s.16

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# SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION LEGISLATION CONSULTATION UPDATE

Date: April 4, 2016

## Key Facts:

- On March 24, 2016, all public post-secondary presidents and student associations were sent a link to Bill M205 (Private member's bill introduced by MLA Andrew Weaver) and invited to review the Bill and make submissions to the Ministry.
- Feedback was received from:
  1. Vancouver Island University
  2. University of Victoria
  3. British Columbia Institute of Technology
  4. Thompson River University students
  5. University of Victoria undergrad students
  6. University of Victoria grad students
  7. Simon Fraser University grad students
  8. British Columbia Institute of Technology students
- Overall feedback on the intent of the legislation was positive.
- The main concerns centered around requests for greater clarity on scope of application and definition of terms. Some of these concerns have been addressed through legislative drafting, and many others are addressed through the complementary framework/guidelines that has been developed in conjunction with post-secondary institutions.
- Other common concerns raised included:
  - Review cycles: Some commenters considered the 3 year review cycle to be too frequent; others considered it to be not frequent enough.
  - Data collection: while there was some support for data collection, a range of issues were noted including confidentiality and need for uniform definitions to ensure consistency. Specifics on data collection have not been included in the draft legislation.
  - Regulation making authority: some nervousness about how prescriptive regulations might be, and whether or not there would be consultation in developing any regulations.
- A summary of feedback received is attached.

## Summary of Feedback on Bill M205

Feedback from	Feedback	Status
Definition of sexual violence		
VIU	1. Identifies potential conflicts with human rights policies (gender identity, gender expression).	1. Addressed. Gender identity issues have been considered/addressed by legal – legislation is silent, clarity and interpretation through policy.
VIU, BCIT, BCIT-SA	2. Concerns that some terms need definition (e.g., indecent exposure, stalking) or source for further definition (e.g., voyeurism, exposure, sexual exploitation) for clarity. Also concerns about consistency of information between institutions if no definitions of these terms. Suggestions to link to offenses in Criminal Code.	2. Not addressed. Some further clarity is provided through guidelines document, however specific definitions of these terms are not included and would defer to other legislation and/or legal interpretations.
VIU, BCIT	3. Concerns that sexual harassment can be subtle to extreme (cat calls to assault) - request for greater clarity on types of sexual harassment that is being addressed.	3. Not addressed.
BCIT	4. Concerns about some ambiguous words (e.g., "target", "sexual act").	4. Addressed. These terms are not used in the draft definition.
BCIT	5. Need definition of consent.	5. Not addressed through legislation. Need for institutions to have a definition is addressed in guidelines document but a standard definition is not provided.
TRU students	6. Maintain definition of sexual violence from Weaver Bill (stress importance of comprehensive definition).	6. Not addressed. Definition has been modified based on legal advice and BC drafting conventions.
Definition of University		
UVIC, VIU, BCIT	1. Concerns about legislation listed and using only the term "university".	1. Addressed.

Feedback from:	Feedback:	Status
Application/Scope		
VIU	1. Concerns about how broadly this applies to “students enrolled”.	1. “Enrolled” wording continues to be used to define students, but what the policy must do is much more focused <sup>1</sup> .
VIU, UVIC, BCIT	2. Other concerns about broad scope and language including limiting to on campus or institution sanctioned events, “involving students” – concerns that without more scope there will be vast differences amongst institutions in interpretation.	2. Application/scope issues are much more focused in the draft legislation than the Weaver Bill. However it is not as prescriptive as some are requesting.
SFU Grad student	3. Set higher baseline for institution dispute resolution/response.	3. This is addressed through policy guidelines.
SFU Grad student	4. Only mandate a policy needs to be in place, but does not mandate minimum standards.	4. Not addressed.
UVIC undergrad students	5. Suggest adding requirements for restorative justice process.	5. Not addressed in legislation. Does not preclude institutions from including restorative justice in their policies.
UVIC undergrad students	6. Suggest requirement to ensure survivor centered approach to policies.	6. Not addressed in legislation. Policy guidelines take a balanced approach with strong emphasis on caring and compassion.
Student input		
SFU Grad Student	1. Student input is good but not enough (does not state degree of student input).	1. Not addressed.
UVIC undergrad students	1. Suggest that consultation with on-campus or community organizations that are front line responders to violence also be included.	2. Not addressed. The government may prescribe persons or classes of persons other than students (e.g., front line responders) that must be consulted. Institutions are not prohibited from consulting with any persons.
TRU students	2. Supportive of student input provisions.	3. Addressed. Legislation maintains student input provisions.
Review Cycle		
UVIC	1. 3 years is acceptable for first cycle, after that it should be 5-7 years.	1. Not addressed. Sets out “at least every 3 years” or when directed by Minister.
SFU Grad student	2. Should be done annually.	2. Not addressed.
TRU students	3. 3 year review cycle is onerous for institutions – should be 5 years to allow time to properly consult.	3. Not addressed. 3 year cycle.

<sup>1</sup> Weaver Bill says policy must address “sexual violence involving students enrolled at the university”. Draft legislation focuses on promoting a safe environment and setting out procedures and process.

Feedback from:	Feedback:	Status
<b>Data Collection</b>		
VIU	1. Variety of concerns from confidentiality to need for definitions.	1. Data collection section removed. Reporting to governing body still required.
BCIT-SA	2. Concerns re: safeguarding privacy.	2. Addressed. Data collection provisions removed.
BCIT-SA	3. Concerns data collection doesn't consider that there may be on campus reporting of off campus/non institution related incidents.	3. Addressed. Data collection provisions removed.
SFU Grad Student	4. Data collection will make students less likely to come forward/report.	4. Addressed. Data collection provisions removed.
UVIC undergrad students	5. Suggestions around type of data to collect and that data evaluation be tied to 3 year policy evaluation schedule.	5. Not addressed. Data collection provisions removed.
TRU students	6. Report to institutional boards should be required to be made publicly available.	6. Not addressed. While the requirement for annual reports "on implementation" are still required, there is not a requirement for the annual report to be publicly available. This is consistent with the Weaver Bill.
<b>Regulation making authority</b>		
VIU	1. Must allow for diverse institutions and structure/cannot be restrictive.	1. Addressed. Institutions are responsible for many of the details of their policies. Regulation making powers more focussed than Weaver Bill.
UVIC	2. Institutions want input before regulations are made – concerns about resources and practical application.	2. Process for regulation development not yet determined.
UVIC	3. Concerns re: possible prescriptiveness of regulations as it relates to potential conflicts/interference with institution processes and criminal investigations.	3. Consideration will be given to this in the development of any regulations.
UVIC Grad students	1. Regulations need to be flexible enough so that student and stakeholder input adequately informs policies.	1. Student input into policies is addressed in legislation.



### Sexual Violence Legislation Comparison

Who is being regulated	BC	Weaver legislation	Ontario	Manitoba (did not pass)
Public universities	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public colleges & institutes	Y	Y	Y	Y
Private degree granting institutions	N (Add to Policy)	Y	?	N
Private Career Training	N (Add to current Regulations)	Y	Y	N
Theological institutions	N	Y	N	N

What is being regulated	BC	Weaver legislation	Ontario	Manitoba (did not pass)
Sexual violence for students	Y	Y	Y	Y
Process for how PSI will respond	Y	Y	Y	Y
Student involvement in the policy	Y	Y	?	N
Review of the policy	Y -- Every 3 years or as directed by Minister	Y -- Every 3 year	Y -- Every 3 years	Not specific
Data collection	N Have authority under existing legislation	Y	N	N
Survey students relating to legislation	Y	Y	Y	N
Report to governing body	Y	Y	Y	Y
Penalties for Non-compliance	N	Y	Y	Y

Page 090

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## Ministry of Advanced Education

### Student Housing Program

#### INTRODUCTION:

The Ministry of Advanced Education's Student Housing Program enables the Ministry to prioritize and manage the funding envelope for projects that align with Government's 2012 *Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education and Training Policy Framework and Action Plan*. The plan commits:

*to support student housing projects at public Post-Secondary institutions with an emphasis on serving Aboriginal learners and their families; and that housing spaces available to Aboriginal learners attending public PSIs.*

#### STUDENT HOUSING ENVELOPE:

Categories	2016/17 (\$ millions)	2017/18 (\$ millions)	2018/19 (\$ millions)
Student Housing (vote 46)	s.13,s.17		

Student housing project prioritization considers factors such as a post-secondary Institution's ability to contribute funds; participation of rural and northern communities; viability of public-private partnership; supporting access to education; and job creation/economic benefits.

Proposed funding in this category will be provided to smaller or northern institutions where there is less possibility of projects funded by institutional resources or private sector partnerships.

Budget 2016 includes two proposed projects:

Institution	Cost (\$ millions)
s.13,s.17	

# INSTITUTION FINANCIAL HEALTH

Date: February 19, 2016

## Key Facts: Post-Secondary Institutions' Ability to Borrow

- Under the *University Act* and *College and Institute Act*, public post-secondary institutions (PSIs) may borrow money if granted prior approval from the Minister of Advanced Education and the Minister of Finance.
- Any debt on the books of an institution rolls up to become debt on the books of the Province.
- Within the Public Accounts, debt is classified in one of two ways: taxpayer-supported or self-supported.
- At March 31, 2015, PSIs' debt accounted for 10.8 percent of total taxpayer-supported debt; and 1.1 percent of self-supported debt.
  - Self-supported debt of PSIs includes: Great Northern Way Campus Trust, Heritage Realty Properties Ltd, SFU Community Trust, UBC Property Investments Ltd, and Vancouver Island Technology Park.
- Increases to taxpayer-supported debt impact the Province's debt-to-GDP ratio. The Province closely monitors the debt-to-GDP ratio to ensure it can maintain its current credit rating and the resultant low interest rates (thereby minimizing taxpayer-supported interest costs).
- For every \$100 million of new borrowing, the impact on the Province's debt-to-GDP ratio would be 0.04 percent (based on March 31, 2015 Public Accounts indicators).
- s.12,s.13

### Government Business Enterprises (GBEs)

- GBEs are currently being explored by some PSIs as a potential solution to their borrowing needs for student housing projects.
- A GBE is an organization that:
  - Is a separate legal entity that has the financial and operational authority to carry on a business;
  - Sells goods and services to individuals or organizations outside the government reporting entity (GRE) as its principal activity; and
  - Can, in the normal course of its operations, maintain its operations and meet its liabilities from revenues received from sources outside of the GRE.
- As GBEs are profit-oriented organizations, any related debt would be included on the private sector partner's financial statements, and roll up as self-supported debt on the books of government.
- Establishing these enterprises requires significant business planning, accounting sophistication and legal expertise, and therefore can be slow to come to fruition and may not be a viable option for all PSIs.

# INSTITUTION FINANCIAL HEALTH

Date: February 10, 2016

## Key Facts: Post-Secondary Institutions' Ability to Access Accumulated Surpluses

- Accumulated surplus is the sum of all profits retained, or losses incurred, since the inception of the post-secondary institution (PSI), plus endowments and the net book value of self-funded capital assets.
- At March 31, 2015, the sector had \$4.1 billion accumulated surplus (see Attachment).
- s.13
- 
- To access accumulated surplus, a PSI must either a) incur a deficit, which is subject to prior approval from the Minister of Advanced Education and the Minister of Finance; or b) spend the funds on a capital project for which the PSI must fund the associated amortization cost.
- Steps to determine if a PSI could afford additional spending in a given year (any deficit would be subject to provincial approval):
  - Step 1: Review unrestricted accumulated surplus to determine if additional spending would result in undue strain on the financial sustainability of the PSI.
  - Step 2: Review cash and long-term investment balances to determine if there are excess cash resources beyond daily liquidity needs and in excess of needs for plans already in place.
- PSIs have requested access to accumulated surplus for the following reasons:
  1. To offset an annual short-term operating deficit (e.g., to offset layoff costs, to cover one-time costs of program redesign, etc.).
  2. To offset costs of annual self-funded amortization (\$223 million sector-wide in 2014/15):
    - When a PSI self-funds a new capital asset, the resultant annual non-cash amortization expense becomes an operating pressure in future years because it does not have an associated revenue source.
    - To remain in financially balanced positions, PSIs must under-spend up to 4 percent of operating funds each year.
    - s.13,s.17

Audited Financial Statement Results As at March 31, 2015 (thousands)	Accumulated Surplus				Total Accumulated Surplus
	Invested in Capital Assets	Endowments	Internally Restricted	Unrestricted	
<b>COLLEGES &amp; INSTITUTES</b>					
BC Institute of Technology	97,630	22,137	-	(16,391)	103,376
Camosun College	15,182	-	1,800	599	17,581
College of New Caledonia	8,681	4,170	536	-	13,387
College of the Rockies	1,170	1,409	11,074	8,219	21,872
Douglas College	26,785	-	45,659	-	72,444
Justice Institute of BC	17,631	-	-	390	18,021
Langara College	39,618	-	20,281	(3,491)	56,408
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	1,607	232	2,732	249	4,820
North Island College	4,656	-	-	5,213	9,869
Northern Lights College	4,093	-	-	1,184	5,277
Northwest Community College	3,362	-	-	1,975	5,337
Okanagan College	14,211	-	1,616	(3,779)	12,048
Selkirk College	9,084	6,597	51	(4,975)	10,757
Vancouver Community College	31,386	-	(7,485)	(2,618)	21,283
<b>College and Institute Total</b>	<b>275,096</b>	<b>34,545</b>	<b>76,264</b>	<b>(13,425)</b>	<b>372,480</b>
<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>					
Capilano University	26,890	7,200	27,495	-	61,585
Emily Carr University of Art & Design	1,079	5,055	17,407	1,401	24,942
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	58,888	2,817	29,222	(10,279)	80,648
Royal Roads University	5,726	4,518	9,880	21,223	41,347
Simon Fraser University	427,259	285,869	95,813	-	808,941
Thompson Rivers University	35,139	6,225	30,455	23,816	95,635
University of BC	1,139,331	859,845	64,408	(376,065)	1,687,519
University of the Fraser Valley	32,455	8,653	28,794	5,737	75,639
University of Northern BC	46,528	47,382	37,688	3,517	135,115
University of Victoria	277,306	312,856	80,470	19,069	689,701
Vancouver Island University	49,873	12,900	9,243	617	72,633
<b>University Total</b>	<b>2,100,474</b>	<b>1,553,320</b>	<b>430,875</b>	<b>(310,964)</b>	<b>3,773,705</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>	<b>2,375,569</b>	<b>1,587,865</b>	<b>507,139</b>	<b>(324,389)</b>	<b>4,146,185</b>
	57%	38%	12%	-8%	100%

**Definitions**

**Invested in Capital Assets** – those net assets that represent the net book value of capital assets acquired with PSI funds (excludes the net-book value of capital assets acquired either by funds contributed by third parties or through debt).

**Endowments** – externally restricted donations received by the PSI that are required to be maintained intact in perpetuity. Typically, investment income earned on endowments must be used in accordance with the various purposes established by the donors.

**Internally Restricted** – designations of accumulated annual surpluses/deficits to reflect a policy purpose, to assist with fiscal management, to demonstrate compliance with legislation or funds that have been set aside for specific purposes by the Board of Governors.

**Unrestricted** – balance of accumulated annual surpluses/deficits that have not been set aside for specific purposes by the Board of Governors. This amount is negative due to capital asset investments that have excessively depleted operating funds.



# CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Date: February 18, 2016

## Key Facts: Student Housing

- Budget 2016 includes **s.13,s.17** for student housing over the next three years, starting in 2016/17.
- Government's 2012 *Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education and Training Policy Framework and Action Plan* commits:
  - to support student housing projects at public post-secondary institutions (PSIs) with an emphasis on serving Aboriginal learners and their families; and
  - that housing spaces available to Aboriginal learners attending public PSIs increase by 2016.
- Student housing project prioritization will consider factors such as the PSI's ability to contribute funds; participation of rural and northern communities; viability of public-private partnership; supporting access to education; and job creation/economic benefits.
- The program envisions 50/50 cost sharing between the Ministry and the PSIs in terms of the overall project cost.
- It is likely that funding in this category will be provided to smaller or northern institutions where there is a lesser likelihood of public-private partnerships projects, or Government Business Enterprises.

## INSTITUTION FINANCIAL HEALTH AND CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Date: March 16, 2016

### Key Facts: Government Business Enterprises

- Some public post-secondary institutions (PSIs) are looking at new ways to finance major capital projects or operations because self-financing or endowment-funding may not meet an institution's business development needs in all instances.
- Government business enterprises (GBEs) may offer flexibility for institutions to incur debt that is self-supported instead of taxpayer-supported, and help manage operations that are separate from academic programming. These businesses may include housing, hospitality services or other ventures.
- The Public Sector Accounting Board defines a GBE as a separate legal entity that has the financial and operational autonomy to carry on as a business. It sells goods and services to individuals or organizations outside the government reporting entity (GRE) and sustains operations from revenues received from sources outside of the GRE. GBEs are considered to be "self-supporting" entities.
- PSIs must receive approval from the Ministers of AVED and Finance for large-scale capital borrowing. This borrowing increases taxpayer supported debt, which contributes to a debt-to-GDP ratio impacting the Province's credit rating.

### GBE Considerations

- Debt that is "self-supporting" is different from "taxpayer supported debt." GBEs may offer flexibility to the sector and government so that institutions can expand capital projects without negatively impacting the Province's financial position.
- The GBE model has the potential to increase efficiencies and profits for government organizations offering goods and services in the broader market place, including profit-sharing with institutions.
- GBEs are structured as independent entities with their own boards of directors, allowing a university or college board to focus on academic programming and research.
- The Provincial Government has established a process where an institution proposing to start a GBE is evaluated by the Ministries of Finance, Justice and Advanced Education to ensure that a potential new entity is viable and will not put the institution or the government fiscal plan at risk.
- Opinions from the Auditor General and the rating agencies (Moody's or Standard and Poor's) may be requested in order to fully ascertain the impact of a proposal on the Province's books.
- No GBEs have been established in the public post-secondary sector in recent years.

# STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Date: March 29, 2016

## Key Facts: Budget and Program Overview

Programs (in \$M)	2016/17 Estimates	2015/16 Projected ***	2014/15 Actuals	2013/14 Actuals	Change from 2015/16 Projected to 2016/17 Estimates
Canada Student Loans*	\$337.2	\$337.2	\$337.2	\$341.7	No change
Canada Student Grants	\$84.5	\$84.5	\$84.5	\$88.9	No change
BC Student Loans*	\$211.2	\$211.2	\$211.2	\$218.1	No change
BC Student Grants - (incl. the 5 programs listed in table below)*	\$54.9	\$54.9	49.5	49.4	No change
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$687.8</b>	<b>\$687.8</b>	<b>\$682.4</b>	<b>\$698.1</b>	No change
BC Grants for Students with Disabilities*	\$6.4	\$7.6	\$7.3	\$7.1	↓ by \$1.2
BC Adult Upgrading Grant*	\$7.6	\$7.6	\$2.7	\$2.2	No change
BC Access Grant for Labour Market Priorities*	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$4.0	\$0.025	No change
BC Completion Grant**	\$31.8	\$30.2	\$31.7	\$36.4	↑ by \$1.6
BC Loan Forgiveness*	\$2.5	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.6	↓ by \$0.2

\* Estimates 2016/17 are notional budgets. 2014/15 Actuals exclude funding by the Ministry of SDSI.

\*\* BC Completion Grant includes \$2.5M for the new BC Completion Grant for Graduates in 2016/17 and \$100K projected for 2015/16.

\*\*\* 2015/16 projected annual totals are based on the Third Quarter forecasts.

- Approximately 61,000 full-time and about 6,000 part-time students received assistance in 2014/15.
- Breakdown of full-time students: BC Publics 43,000; BC Privates 9,000; Out of Prov/Country 9,000.
- Eligibility based on demonstrated financial need.
- Supplements other resources available to students (work, scholarships/bursaries, family).
- Joint funding between federal and provincial governments.
- BC-Canada student loans integrated - "one student, one loan".
- Provincial aid issued through approximately 20 targeted programs.
- Targeted grants to students to be approximately \$55 million.
- Collaboration with other Ministries (FIN; SDSI; MCFD; HLTH; EDUC) for targeted student aid.
- BC Loan Portfolio (accounts receivable) is managed by FIN.
- Over \$1.2 billion provincial accounts receivable for 209,700 borrowers as of March 31, 2015.
- \$2.6 billion total BC student loans issued 2001-2015.
- \$354.3 million total BC loan reduction (now called BC Completion Grant) issued 2005-2015.
- \$624.8 million total BC targeted grants (excluding loan reduction and loan forgiveness) issued 2001-2015.

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# STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Date: March 21, 2016

## Key Facts: Quick Facts

<p><b>Support for Studies (2014/15 FY)</b></p> <p>Almost 67,000 borrowers in total:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 61,000 full time borrowers</li> <li>About 6,000 part time borrowers</li> </ul> <p>Over \$700M in total loan and grant awards.</p> <p>Full-time borrowers account for \$687M:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC Student Loans (MOF budget) \$211M</li> <li>BC Student Grants (AVED budget) \$55M</li> <li>Canada Student Loans \$337M</li> <li>Canada Student Grants \$84M</li> </ul> <p>Part-time borrowers account for \$13M:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canada Student Loans \$8M</li> <li>Canada Student Grants \$5M</li> </ul> <p>Maximum loan (provincial/federal) for a single borrower with no dependents is \$16,640:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial \$5,720</li> <li>Federal \$10,920</li> </ul>	<p><b>Full-time Borrower Profile (2014/15 FY)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% female, 40% male</li> <li>86% single, 9% married, 5% single parent</li> <li>10% with dependents</li> <li>67% under 25 years old</li> <li>85% study in BC Publics and Privates</li> </ul> <p>By study location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC Publics 43,000</li> <li>BC Privates 9,000</li> <li>Out of Province/Out of Country 9,000</li> </ul> <p>Borrowers by credential type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certificate 5,700</li> <li>Diploma 15,700</li> <li>Non-Degree * 2,200</li> <li>Bachelors 34,100</li> <li>Graduate 3,000</li> </ul> <p>* typically first or second year of studies with no declared major.</p>
<p><b>Support After Studies</b></p> <p>Accounts receivable per Ministry of Finance as of March 31, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over \$3.1B federal and provincial total</li> <li>Over \$1.2B (39%) provincial for 209,700 borrowers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$444M and 66,300 borrowers in-study or grace</li> <li>\$626M and 117,700 borrowers in repayment</li> <li>\$179M and 25,700 borrowers in default</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Repayment Assistance Program (MOF) as of Mar 31, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over \$206M provincial only</li> <li>Program participation 23,100 borrowers, or 22%</li> </ul> <p>2015 Repayment Rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BC publics 94%</li> <li>BC privates 84%</li> </ul>	<p><b>Student Debt Profile</b></p> <p>BC Stats surveyed former students about government sponsored debt. 2014 Highlights:</p> <p><u>Bachelors graduates</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 8,900 respondents, a 45% response rate</li> <li>36% borrowed from government</li> <li>\$20,000 median government student loan</li> </ul> <p><u>Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certificate students</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 14,300 respondents, a 51% response rate</li> <li>26% borrowed from government</li> <li>\$11,000 median government student loan</li> </ul>



## PREPARED BY:

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## REVIEWED BY:

Paige MacFarlane  
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Ministry of Advanced Education

Sandra Carroll  
Deputy Minister  
Ministry of Advanced Education

*Reviewed by*  
*PM*

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*Reviewed by*  
*[initials]*

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# INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Date: February 18, 2016

## Key Facts: International Education Strategy

### Strategy Overview:

- In 2012, as part of *Canada Starts Here: The BC Jobs Plan*, Government announced an International Education Strategy to promote the two-way global flow of students.
- The Strategy positions the province and its residents to benefit even more from the social, cultural and economic opportunities that flow from international education activities.
- The Ministry of Advanced Education is the Cabinet-directed lead for the coordination, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, working closely with key partners including the the British Columbia Council for International Education and the Ministries of Education; International Trade; and Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training.
- The Strategy includes a target to increase the number of international students in British Columbia by 50% by 2016 (from 94,000 in 2009/10 to 141,000 in 2015/16).
- The goals of the Strategy are:
  1. Create a globally-oriented education system in British Columbia.
  2. Ensure that all students receive quality learning and life experiences.
  3. Maximize the benefits of international education — social, cultural and economic — for all British Columbia communities, families and businesses.

### Status Update:

- Considerable progress has been made against both the target and the more than 50 actions included in the Strategy.
- Increased the number of international students in British Columbia from 94,000 in 2009/10 to 114,600 in 2013/14 - an increase of 22% (20,600). Because of varying timelines with the availability of the data from multiple sub-sectors, final data on progress toward the target will not be available until 2017.
- International students generated \$2.6B in spending, \$1.9B Gross Domestic Product, 27,500 jobs, and almost \$100M in Government tax revenue in 2013/14<sup>1</sup>.
- Promoted British Columbia as a high quality education destination and furthered global relationships with key partners during trade missions to India, China and Japan.
- Added 28 British Columbia Global Education Offshore Schools since 2011 and diversified into three new countries – Colombia, France and Japan.
- Announced almost \$300,000 in new K-12 and post-secondary scholarship funding during education trade missions to Asia in 2015 to bring more international students to British Columbia and to give more British Columbia students the chance to study abroad – increasing mobility with China, Japan and Korea. Post-secondary funding (\$130,000) was augmented by institutions, Mitacs and education partners abroad to a total of almost \$1.4 million. More than 400 scholarships will be available for K-12 and post-secondary.
- Strengthened support for schools and institutions to attract international students and develop strategic global partnerships through active outreach by British Columbia Education Marketing Managers.
- Released K-12 homestay guidelines that provide consistent, province-wide standards and ensure high quality homestay experiences.

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<sup>1</sup> An Update on the Economic Impact of International Education in British Columbia, Dr. Roslyn Kunin 2015.

**Refresh of British Columbia International Education Strategy:**

- Undertaking a Refresh of the Strategy to remain competitive – building on progress, lessons learned, and reflective of current international education landscape.
- Consultations have occurred with the education sector (post-secondary, K-12, and private language) on the proposed themes, challenges and opportunities. Further consultations are planned with other key stakeholders including students, employers, and the federal government.
- No dates have been set for Cabinet Committee review or the public release of the Strategy Refresh.

**Displacement of Domestic Students:**

- International students pay tuition fees that cover the direct and overhead costs of their studies in British Columbia. Tuition fees for international students in Arts programs are typically three to four times that paid by domestic students.
- The additional revenues created by the presence of international students on British Columbia campuses enable institutions to hire additional faculty; broaden course choices and research that benefits all students.
- At Douglas College, in 2011/12, a total of 375 domestic full time seats were created by international education, creating 115 new jobs for faculty, staff and administration.

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**REVIEWED BY:**

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ADM, Governance, Legislation and Strategic Policy  
Ministry of Advanced Education

*Reviewed by**CA*

Sandra Carroll  
Deputy Minister  
Ministry of Advanced Education

*Reviewed by*

## **Funding of Public Post Secondary Institutions in British Columbia**

Public post-secondary institutions receive a portion their annual total revenue from the provincial government in the form of annual operating grants from the Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED). The balance they generate from student tuition, ancillary services, federal grants, donations, endowments, investments and research revenue.

Since September 1, 2005, government policy has limited tuition fee increases to 2% annually.

### **Modified Block – 2002/03 through 2013/14**

Base operating grant funding to institutions is provided under a modified block approach that has been in place since 2002/03.

The funding is a "modified" block because government may earmark a portion of the funding in any year for specific targeted programs.

The amount of base funding an institution receives each year is determined primarily by what it received the previous year.

In addition to this base, institutions may receive targeted incremental base funding for programs such as Health, Medical, and other program areas that align with government priorities. One-time funding is also allocated for short duration health programs to address areas of high labour market demand. The one-time nature of the funding allows for flexibility in program delivery to address changing regional requirements.

### **2014/15 Targeted Funding and Skills Gap Plans**

The *B.C.'s Skills for Jobs Blueprint* (the *Blueprint*) includes a commitment to "re-engineer operating grants to support high-demand occupations". This commitment represents a significant shift in the way the Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED) funds public post-secondary institutions.

In 2014/15, about 10 percent of the \$1.8 billion in provincial operating grants was targeted towards specific programs, primarily in health, medical and graduate programs. Over the following four years, AVED will increase targeted funding to 25 percent of operating grants. Targeted funding will be aligned with programs that support high-demand occupations, as well as programs for Aboriginal people, and people with disabilities.

Central to this commitment is the development of institutions' Skills Gap Plans, which will demonstrate program shifts and alignment with government priorities to support high-demand occupations.

## **Other Provincial Government Support to Institutions**

Other provincial ministries and the Industry Training Authority (ITA) may also contribute funding to programs or projects undertaken by provincial public post-secondary institutions. This is generally one time funding and represents a small proportion of an institution's overall revenue. Two exceptions are:

1. funding from the Ministry of Health to the University of British Columbia (approximately \$100 million annually) for the post graduate medical education program.
2. the Justice Institute of BC which receives significant annual contributions from other ministries for training related to corrections, police, and firefighting.

## **Funding per Student Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)**

s.13

Each institution's current FTE target is the result of numerous policy, programming and budget decisions by both government and institutions over many years.

Similarly, budget decisions over the years (particularly prior to the introduction of block funding) would have been based on many factors, including program mix, mode of program delivery, multiple campuses, and other local conditions.

## **Research and Capital Infrastructure**

Annual operating grants do not include funding for research or capital infrastructure.

AVED provides capital funding to institutions for new capital projects and for routine capital maintenance of the institutions' physical infrastructure, including deferred maintenance. Routine capital maintenance funding is also used toward projects which address campus life safety and security, disabled access, site works and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

B.C.'s major research infrastructure funding program is the British Columbia Knowledge Development Fund.

Institutions also receive private donations and use own-source funds towards capital projects.

## **Accountability**

Institutions are included within the Government Reporting Entity (GRE) and submit quarterly financial reports to AVED in order to meet the reporting requirements of the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*. These include both operating and capital reports on actual, year-to-date results, and four-year projections. These financial reports inform the preparation of government's key financial reports such as the budget and fiscal plan and the public accounts.



## Estimates Research – AVED

1. **Budget & Fiscal Plan:** Comparing the Table A9 "Other Revenue: Post-secondary education fees" on page 118 for 2015/16 with 2016/17 document on page 124.

('Other Revenue' includes International and Domestic tuition and Mandatory fees).

*Budget & Fiscal Plan 2015/16 – 2017/18 (Page 118 Other Revenue)*

Actual (\$millions)	Updated Forecast	Budget Estimate	Plan	Plan	
2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1,445	1,539	1,612	s.13,s.17		

*Budget & Fiscal Plan 2016/17 – 2018/19 (Page 124 Other Revenue)*

Actual (\$millions)	Actual	Updated Forecast	Budget Estimate	Plan	Plan
2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
1,445	1,544	1,667	s.13,s.17		



### Response:

Changes between 2015/16 and 2016/17 *Budget and Fiscal Plan*

(\$Millions)	Difference 2013/14	Difference 2014/15	Difference 2015/16	Difference 2016/17
	+ 5	+ 55	+ 74	s.13,s.17

(\$millions)	Actual	Actual	Updated Forecast	Budget Estimate
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Colleges	(1.7)	18.2	25.2	s.13,s.17
Universities	6.6	37.5	47.9	
Total	4.9	55.7	73.1	

The increase in Post-Secondary education fees is largely driven by the increase in international student FTEs, and resultant tuition revenue, at most Post-Secondary institutions over the last several fiscal years.

*Breakdown of Budget & Fiscal Plan 2016/17 -2018/19 for International vs Domestic*

(\$millions)	Actual	Actual	Updated Forecast	Budget Estimate	Plan	Plan
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Domestic	1,085	1,133	1,177	s.13,s.17		
International	360	412	490			

many mandatory fees.

2. Budget Blue Book: Comparing the PS information on Schedule H "Major Service Delivery Agencies Estimated Revenue & Expenses" on page 196 for 2014/15, with page 194 for 2015/16, with page 203 for 2016/17 – why the drop and/or increases?

*Estimates Blue Book 2014/15 (Page 196 Schedule H) - \$000's*

<b>Universities:</b>			
<b>Estimates 2013/14</b>	<b>Forecast 2013/14</b>		<b>Estimates 2014/15</b>
4,154,000	4,175,500	<b>Revenue</b>	4,227,100
(4,107,900)	(4,076,000)	<b>Expense</b>	(4,151,600)
46,100	99,500		75,500
<b>Colleges and Institutes:</b>			
<b>Estimates 2013/14</b>	<b>Forecast 2013/14</b>		<b>Estimates 2014/15</b>
1,121,600	1,136,100	<b>Revenue</b>	1,131,900
(1,115,300)	(1,129,600)	<b>Expense</b>	(1,125,400)
6,300	6,500		6,500

*Estimates Blue Book 2015/16 (Page 194 Schedule H) - \$000's*

<b>Universities:</b>			
<b>Estimates 2014/15</b>	<b>Forecast 2014/15</b>		<b>Estimates 2015/16</b>
4,227,100	4,264,600	<b>Revenue</b>	4,324,100
(4,151,600)	(4,177,000)	<b>Expense</b>	(4,251,900)
75,500	87,600		72,200
<b>Colleges and Institutes:</b>			
<b>Estimates 2014/15</b>	<b>Forecast 2014/15</b>		<b>Estimates 2015/16</b>
1,131,900	1,143,300	<b>Revenue</b>	1,133,000
(1,125,400)	(1,138,500)	<b>Expense</b>	(1,129,600)
6,500	4,800		3,400

*Estimates Blue Book 2016/17 (Page 203 Schedule H) - \$000's*

<b>Universities:</b>			
<b>Estimates 2015/16</b>	<b>Forecast 2015/16</b>		<b>Estimates 2016/17</b>
4,324,100	4,353,700	<b>Revenue</b>	4,496,800
(4,251,900)	(4,279,100)	<b>Expense</b>	(4,426,400)
72,200	74,600		70,400
<b>Colleges and Institutes:</b>			
<b>Estimates 2015/16</b>	<b>Forecast 2015/16</b>		<b>Estimates 2016/17</b>
1,133,000	1,172,000	<b>Revenue</b>	1,164,700
(1,129,600)	(1,167,400)	<b>Expense</b>	(1,159,800)
3,400	4,600		4,900

**Response:**

Post-secondary institutions revenue and spending has risen during the recent fiscal periods largely due to increased salary costs relating to anticipated *Economic Stability Mandate* agreements, higher amortization costs in line with ongoing capital asset investments, and inflation on operating costs.

AVED, in consultation with public post-secondary institutions, has developed a results-based accountability framework for the public post-secondary system. Further information about the framework is available at this website: <http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/framework/welcome.htm>

AVED provides the institutions with an annual budget letter that outlines the student enrolment targets and operating budget allocations to support targeted programs and priority issues for the coming fiscal year. Letters are posted to this website:  
<http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/budget/welcome.htm>

AVED also works with institutions to ensure that post-secondary facilities capital planning and development complies with government's overall Capital Asset Management Framework, AVED's own capital policies and procedures including requirements related to educational capital planning, and relevant Acts and Regulations.

As at March 24, 2016	Operating Grants								
	2015/16				2016/17				Notional for planning purposes
	Allocation	Remove One Time Health	Economic Stability Mandate	Adjusted Base	Base Health Changes	Other adjustments	Economic Stability Mandate	Change from Prior Year Adjusted Base	Notional Allocation <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>Institution</b>									
<b>Colleges &amp; Institutes</b>									
British Columbia Institute of Technology	\$110,968,677	\$0	\$1,266,551	\$112,235,228			\$1,820,500	\$1,820,500	\$114,055,728
Camosun College	\$46,895,396	(\$246,400)	\$713,456	\$47,362,452			\$803,882	\$803,882	\$48,166,334
College of New Caledonia	\$28,231,552	(\$306,000)	\$385,720	\$28,311,272			\$403,330	\$403,330	\$28,714,602
College of the Rockies	\$16,666,857	\$0	\$171,039	\$16,837,896			\$176,421	\$176,421	\$17,014,317
Douglas College	\$54,919,146	\$0	\$720,784	\$55,639,930			\$738,677	\$738,677	\$56,378,607
Justice Institute of BC	\$11,413,162	(\$24,651)	\$130,133	\$11,518,644			\$148,807	\$148,807	\$11,667,451
Langara College	\$41,902,033	\$0	\$588,951	\$42,490,984			\$569,266	\$569,266	\$43,060,250
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	\$7,327,306	(\$141,000)	\$44,957	\$7,231,263			\$43,894	\$43,894	\$7,275,157
North Island College	\$20,820,742	(\$133,371)	\$220,565	\$20,907,936			\$259,037	\$259,037	\$21,166,973
Northern Lights College	\$16,662,363	\$0	\$159,258	\$16,821,621			\$182,837	\$182,837	\$17,004,458
Northwest Community College	\$16,570,697	(\$101,194)	\$180,279	\$16,649,782			\$206,666	\$206,666	\$16,856,448
Okanagan College	\$42,223,827	\$0	\$509,731	\$42,733,558			\$571,895	\$571,895	\$43,305,453
Selkirk College	\$23,852,505	(\$105,500)	\$232,498	\$23,979,503			\$288,906	\$288,906	\$24,268,409
Vancouver Community College	\$44,621,561	\$0	\$444,811	\$45,066,372			\$465,851	\$465,851	\$45,532,223
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$483,075,824</b>	<b>(\$1,058,116)</b>	<b>\$5,768,733</b>	<b>\$487,786,441</b>			<b>\$6,679,969</b>	<b>\$6,679,969</b>	<b>\$494,466,410</b>
<b>Universities</b>									
Capilano University	\$35,838,960	\$0	\$450,502	\$36,289,462		(\$185,000)	\$577,393	\$392,393	\$36,681,855
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	\$12,982,706	\$0	\$143,882	\$13,126,588			\$150,591	\$150,591	\$13,277,179
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	\$63,322,606	\$0	\$821,139	\$64,143,745			\$967,057	\$967,057	\$65,110,802
Royal Roads University	\$16,715,048	\$0	\$254,254	\$16,969,302			\$309,192	\$309,192	\$17,278,494
Simon Fraser University	\$210,896,498	\$0	\$1,062,018	\$211,958,516			\$1,594,183	\$1,594,183	\$213,552,699
Thompson Rivers University	\$62,521,626	(\$275,000)	\$879,923	\$63,126,549			\$893,841	\$893,841	\$64,020,390
University of British Columbia	\$576,558,251	\$0	\$4,466,522	\$581,024,773	\$469,238		\$5,772,392	\$6,241,630	\$587,266,403
Midwifery					\$3,435				
Speech Pathology					\$465,803				
University of Northern British Columbia	\$47,285,222	\$0	\$377,455	\$47,662,677			\$572,646	\$572,646	\$48,235,323
University of the Fraser Valley	\$51,255,513	\$0	\$0	\$51,255,513			\$0	\$0	\$51,255,513
University of Victoria	\$171,586,608	\$0	\$2,076,971	\$173,663,579			\$2,815,363	\$2,815,363	\$176,478,942
Vancouver Island University	\$48,584,196	(\$196,146)	\$704,811	\$49,092,861			\$670,864	\$670,864	\$49,763,725
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$1,297,547,234</b>	<b>(\$471,146)</b>	<b>\$11,237,477</b>	<b>\$1,308,313,565</b>	<b>\$469,238</b>		<b>\$14,323,522</b>	<b>\$14,607,760</b>	<b>\$1,322,921,325</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,780,623,058</b>	<b>(\$1,529,262)</b>	<b>\$17,006,210</b>	<b>\$1,796,100,006</b>	<b>\$469,238</b>		<b>\$21,003,491</b>	<b>\$21,287,729</b>	<b>\$1,817,387,735</b>

**Notes:**

1. Includes approved funding for ratified collective agreements communicated to institutions in funding letters up to March 24, 2016.

# Ministry of Advanced Education Board Appointment Process

6 – 8 months prior to term expiry,  
Ministry sends Board Chair a  
Reminder of Expiry and draft  
Request for Appointment (RFA)  
package.

Board Chair completes RFA package and  
submits accompanying documentation to  
the Ministry.

RFA package sent to the Board Resourcing  
and Development Office (BRDO) for due  
diligence review.

Ministry receives appointment instructions,  
including date scheduled for Cabinet agenda,  
from the BRDO.

Draft OIC

Draft OIC tagged by  
Legislative Counsel

Tagged OIC approved  
by BRDO

Tagged OIC sent via eApprovals to:

- Director
- Executive Director
- Assistant Deputy Minister
- Deputy Minister
- Minister

BRDO/Minister Briefing

Tagged OIC scheduled for Cabinet

Cabinet Meeting – approved OIC signed by presiding officer  
– approved and signed by Lieutenant Governor  
– *OIC Resume* released by Ministry of Justice.

- ✓ Ministry receives *OIC Resume* notification of Approved OIC
- ✓ BRDO notifies appointee
- ✓ Ministry notifies Board of Approved OIC
- ✓ Minister sends congratulatory letter and accompanying certificate to appointee.

## Timeline

1 to 2  
months

Up to 3  
months

Up to 5 days

3 weeks



## McHerron, Paula J AVED:EX

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**From:** Brodie, Natalya BRDO:EX  
**Sent:** Monday, October 5, 2015 11:48 AM  
**To:** Costa, Frank ABR:EX; McHerron, Paula J AVED:EX; Bates, Linda A. AGRI:EX; Kavadas, Danielle MCF:EX; Williams, Lesya CSCD:EX; Carvalho, Christine CSCD:EX; Vollmeier, Theresa M EDUC:EX; De Champlain, Rhonda MEM:EX; Trotzki, Peter O ENV:EX; Allen, Leanne V FIN:EX; Pedersen, Carrie-rae FLNR:EX; Bennett, Laverne HLTH:EX; Barker, Debbie HLTH:EX; Plant, Byron CSCD:EX; Keyes, Donna JAG:EX; Plater, Carmelina MTIC:EX; Rockerbie, Kirk TRAN:EX; DeMeo, Karen TRAN:EX  
**Cc:** Mentzelopoulos, Athana JTST:EX; Holt, Lynne PREM:EX; Prisiak, Lisa PREM:EX; Alexander, Catherine JAG:EX; Hancock, Tom BRDO:EX; Lu, Barbara BRDO:EX; Shaw, Brea BRDO:EX  
**Subject:** BRDO OIC process

Good day,

Hope you are having a wonderful start to this week. At the request of Cabinet Operations, I am pleased to take a moment to address BRDO OIC process.

Here is the sequence of events in the cycle of BRDO OICs:

- BRDO initiates drafting of OICs via email to a Ministry Drafter. Only BRDO is to initiate BRDO OICs.
- Ministry Drafter coordinates with Legislative Counsel to produce OICs.
- Legislative Counsel tags OICs and posts them on [www.Zzeem.com](http://www.Zzeem.com) in a shared space where BRDO, Cabinet Operations and BRDO can access OICs at the same time. OICs and respective legislative tags are to travel together at all times.
- Ministry Drafter begins circulation of OICs through their Program Area, and/or Executive Director, and/or ADM, and/or Deputy Minister and to the Minister's office. This circulation pattern is unique to each OIC and is determined by the Ministry Drafter based on feedback from relevant departments.
- Ministry Drafter lets BRDO know if concerns or questions arise during OIC circulation phase. Otherwise, BRDO continues with scheduling for Cabinet.
- BRDO loads the OIC to Minister's iPad or provides an e-form of the order to Ministers wishing to sign paper copies. OICs are accompanied by a Cabinet Briefing Note prepared by BRDO containing speaking notes, relevant legislation, board composition with original appointment dates and potential appointee's biography and contact details.
- BRDO works with each Minister's office on facilitating signature prior to Cabinet. BRDO collects signed OICs either by uploading them from Minister's iPads or by receiving them physically or electronically from Minister's offices.
- BRDO posts signed OICs in a shared folder set up between BRDO and Cabinet Operations (Ministry Drafters do not have access to this folder). If OICs are to be held, BRDO and Cabinet Operations will set up appropriate folders to process OICs in batches.
- Cabinet Operations facilitates the Presiding Member and the LG signatures.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to reach out to everyone here to thank you for your commitment to BRDO OICs. So far this year together we have processed a very high number of orders and we have an exceptionally busy line up ahead leading up to December 31<sup>st</sup>. We appreciate the hard work that each of you puts into to this. Together, we continue to strive for process improvements wherever possible, we are always open to ideas on how we can further improve this process.

I welcome you to reach me or anyone on my team with questions regarding BRDO OICs.

Thank you,

**Natalya Brodie**

Director

Board Resourcing and Development Office

Province of British Columbia

Cell: 1-604-805-6092

Office: 1-604-775-1683

<http://www.brdo.gov.bc.ca/>

## British Columbia Institute of Technology

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
M.J. Whitemarsh	2013-09-30	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	245/2014
Kitty S.Y. Chan	2013-01-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	249/2014
Manjit S. Dhillon	2013-01-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	248/2014
Jack Davidson	2014-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	376/2015
Lorna A. Pawluk	2015-09-30	2015-09-30	2016-12-31	480/2015
Kimberley A. Humphreys	2015-10-14	2015-10-14	2016-12-31	595/2015

## Camosun College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Ronald W. Rice **	2013-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	252/2014
Stephen W. Chang	2014-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	252/2014
Cindy Choi	2013-10-25	2014-12-31	2016-12-31	572/2014
Stefan Fletcher	2015-12-17	2015-12-17	2016-12-31	776/2015

\*\*Aboriginal

## College of New Caledonia

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
C.E. Lee Ongman	2012-03-08	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	164/2014
Sandra Ramsay	2014-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	378/2014
Steve Nycholat	2014-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	378/2014
June E. Clark	2014-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	378/2014
Mary Sjostrom	2015-02-18	2015-02-18	2016-07-31	068/2015
Jason R. Fisher	2015-09-21	2015-09-21	2016-12-31	533/2015
Robert J. Fowler	2015-10-30	2015-10-30	2016-12-31	615/2015

## College of the Rockies

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Darryl Hyde	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	066/2015
Glen D. Campbell	2012-05-03	2014-12-31	2016-07-31	165/2014
Gloria A. Perry	2011-12-01	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	048/2015
James Abbott	2011-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	165/2014
David A. Handy	2010-01-14	2013-07-31	2016-07-31	308/2013
Cindy L. Yates	2014-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	048/2015
Jesse Nicholas **	2014-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	275/2014

\*\*Aboriginal

## Douglas College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Dave A. Teixeira	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	308/2015
Gerald Shinkewski	2011-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	166/2014
Jason Leo Carvalho	2014-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	221/2015
Harjeevan S. Khunkhun	2013-12-31	2014-12-31	2016-12-31	573/2014
John Arthur Evans	2015-12-17	2015-12-17	2016-12-31	775/2015

\*\* Aboriginal (none disclosed)

## Justice Institute of British Columbia

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Tina L. Dion **	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	375/2015
Jugjit Kaur Sihota	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	305/2015
Claire C. Wang	2015-05-13	2015-05-13	2016-07-31	224/2015
Robert Quartermain	2015-01-16	2015-01-16	2016-07-31	20/2015
Robert G. Kroeker	2013-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	163/2014
Sukhminder Singh Virk	2013-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	163/2014
Robert A. Rich	2012-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	163/2014
Helen M. Dutch	2012-06-22	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	163/2014
James S. McGregor	2011-07-08	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	163/2014

\*\* Aboriginal

## Langara College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Lenora May Gates	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	372/2015
Vanessa L. Reakes	2014-12-19	2014-12-19	2016-07-31	724/2014
Jeffrey J. Lowe	2012-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	167/2014
Zdenka Buric	2010-04-21	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	167/2014
Claude R. Rinfret	2015-10-30	2015-10-30	2016-12-31	621/2015

## Nicola Valley Institute of Technology

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
William James Sterritt	2014-09-19	2014-09-19	2016-07-31	521/2014
J. Michele Guerin	2012-05-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	521/2014
Lyndale G. George	2010-06-24	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	251/2014
Angela Wesley	2010-01-14	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	113/2015
Paul A. Donald	2015-12-31	2015-12-31	2016-12-31	625/2015

## North Island College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Jane Murphy	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	103/2015
Roy A. Grant	2013-09-30	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	168/2014
Kathleen Nelson	2012-03-09	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	168/2014
Bruce C. Bell	2012-03-09	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	168/2014
Derek M. Lamb	2013-11-08	2014-09-30	2016-07-31	173/2014
Violet Mundy **	2010-03-03	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	168/2014

\*\* Aboriginal

## Northern Lights College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Sharon E. Miller	2012-05-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	170/2014
Dennis M. Armitage	2012-03-29	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	170/2014

\*\* Aboriginal (none disclosed)

## Northwest Community College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Ernie Chester Dusdal	2015-07-27	2015-07-27	2016-07-31	425/2015
William S. Parmar	2015-07-14	2015-07-14	2016-07-31	368/2015
Tom Euverman	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	169/2014

## Okanagan College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Charity Gerbrandt	2013-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	174/2014
Robert McGowan	2013-01-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	171/2014
Douglas J. Manning	2010-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	171/2014

## Selkirk College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Gregory Andrew Garbula	2015-09-21	2015-09-21	2016-07-31	537/2015
Michael Jerald McIndoe	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	369/2015
Sharel Margaret Wallace	2013-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	172/2014
Danica Lee **	2012-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	172/2014
Patricia J. Dooley	2012-05-03	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	172/2014
David DeLong	2010-09-09	2013-07-31	2016-07-31	310/2013
Garry Kalinski	2010-09-09	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	172/2014



## Vancouver Community College

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Pamela S. Ryan	2012-11-08	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	428/2015
Sumit Ahuja	2014-03-14	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	428/2015
Richard Michael Tourigny	2015-09-21	2015-09-21	2016-12-31	539/2015
Brenda J. Aynsley	2015-09-21	2015-09-21	2016-12-31	538/2015
Claire Marshall **	2-12-07-31	2015-10-31	2016-12-31	601/2015
Chloe Choi	2014-10-31	2015-10-31	2016-12-31	601/2015

\*\* Aboriginal

## Capilano University

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
William W. Winnett	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	299/2015
Brent R. Leigh, Alumni	2012-04-19	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	175/2014
Shelley C. McDade	2011-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	175/2014
Christopher Blaine Doll	2015-09-21	2015-09-21	2016-12-31	542/2015
Cheryl A. Nex	2015-09-21	2015-09-21	2016-12-31	541/2015

Aboriginal (none disclosed)

## Emily Carr University of Art and Design

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Vacancy				
Shauna Bryan	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	429/2015
Kimberly Diane Peacock	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	380/2015
Blair Qualey, Alumni	2010-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	273/2014
Robert P. Rennie, Alumni	2010-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	273/2014
Michael O'Brian	2013-12-31	2014-12-31	2016-12-31	574/2014
Eric Mischel	2010-12-31	2013-12-31	2016-12-31	472/2013

Alumni; Aboriginal (none disclosed)

## Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Vacancy, Alumni				
Jamie Lynn Kokoska, Alumni	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	426/2015
Lisa Skakun	2012-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	176/2014
Tanya Marie Corbet **	2015-10-30	2015-10-30	2016-12-31	617/2015
Douglas R. Beaton	2015-12-17	2015-12-17	2016-12-31	778/2015
Praveen K. Vohora	2015-12-17	2015-12-17	2016-12-31	779/2015
Sandra Lynn Case	2015-12-17	2015-12-17	2016-12-31	781/2015

\*\* Aboriginal; Alumni

## Royal Roads University

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Melissa McLean	2010-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	162/2014
Manpreet Dhillon	2015-10-30	2015-10-30	2016-12-31	620/2015
Kathleen M. Birney	2013-12-31	2014-12-31	2016-12-31	518/2014
Sandy T. Gray	2012-11-08	2014-12-31	2016-12-31	518/2014

## Simon Fraser University

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
David M. Poole	2012-07-13	2014-01-15	2016-07-31	477/2013
William Cunningham, Alumni	2011-09-30	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	633/2013
Fiona Robin	2014-01-15	2015-01-15	2016-12-31	620/2014
Patty Sihota	2013-12-18	2014-12-31	2016-12-31	619/2014
Jillian Earthy	2014-02-11	2015-02-11	2016-12-31	621/2014

Alumni

## Thompson Rivers University

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Bonnie M. Leonard **	2015-11-24	2015-11-24	2016-11-24	666/2015
Hoberly H. Hove, Alumni	2011-11-24	2013-11-24	2016-11-24	473/2013
Dr. Paul K.B. Dagg *	2010-11-24	2013-11-24	2016-11-24	473/2013
Joseph Richard Claude Heney	2015-11-24	2015-11-24	2016-12-31	665/2015
Barbara Berger	2015-11-24	2015-11-24	2016-12-31	665/2015

\* Chair succession; \*\* Aboriginal; Alumni

## University of the Fraser Valley

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Justin Goodrich, Alumni	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	306/2015
Len R. Goerke, Alumni	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	306/2015
John C. Pankratz	2013-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	178/2014
Gwen O'Mahony	2013-10-25	2014-12-31	2016-07-31	178/2014
Vacancy				

Alumni

## Vancouver Island University

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Terence D. Fitzgerald, Alumni	2015-03-16	2015-03-16	2016-07-31	111/2015
Allan R. Wiekenkamp	2013-01-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	180/2014
Erralyn M.P. Thomas **	2014-07-31	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	384/2014

\*\* Aboriginal; Alumni

## University of Northern British Columbia

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Julie B.T. Ziebart	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	427/2015
Katherine Ann LaForge	2015-07-14	2015-07-14	2016-07-31	367/2015
Harry F. Nyce, Sr.	2011-12-13	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	181/2014
Ryan A. Matheson Alumni	2010-11-25	2014-07-31	2016-11-25	181/2014
Sean C. Simmons	2015-11-16	2015-11-16	2016-12-31	653/2015
Tracey M. Wolsey, Alumni	2015-12-10	2015-12-10	2016-12-31	624/2015

\*Chair succession; Alumni

## The University of British Columbia

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Alice D. Laberge, Alumni	2010-02-04	2014-02-04	2016-02-04	427/2015
Douglas H. Mitchell, QC Alumni	2010-02-04	2014-02-04	2016-02-04	367/2015
Birgit Bennett	2014-02-16	2014-02-16	2016-02-16	
Kenneth Kai Yan Fung	2014-02-27	2015-02-27	2016-02-27	
Vacancy				
Alton Stuart Belkin	2015-11-25	2015-11-25	2016-12-31	699/2015

Alumni

## University of Victoria

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Erich Mohr	2010-06-15	2014-07-31	2016-06-15	179/2014
Daphne E. Corbett	2015-07-31	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	377/2015
Tracy J. Redies	2013-09-07	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	179/2014
Ida Chong	2013-09-26	2014-07-31	2016-07-31	179/2014
Michael Kennedy	2010-11-25	2015-07-31	2016-07-31	304/2015

\*Chair succession; Alumni

# 2016 BOARD APPOINTMENTS VACANT OR DUE TO EXPIRE

AYED

## Architectural Institute of British Columbia

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
No vacancies in 2016.				

## Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Ana Fernandes	2010-07-21	2014-07-21	2016-07-21	241/2014
Tajdin Mitha	2014-10-31	2014-10-31	2016-10-31	519/2014

## Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	MO
CPA, CA	<b>CPABC Bylaw Regulations – Part 2 – 200/1</b> (1) the number of elected board member positions under section 4(1)(a) of the Act is 15 (2) the number of elected board members to be <u>elected</u> for three-year terms of			
CPA, CA				
CPA, CMA				
CPA, CGA				
CPA, CGA				

## British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Michael Nassichuk	2012-01-20	2014-10-31	2016-10-31	461/2014
Daniel Roehr	2011-10-05	2014-10-31	2016-10-31	461/2014

## British Columbia Registered Music Teachers' Association

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
No vacancies in 2016.				

## StudentAid BC Appeal Committee

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	MO
Vacancy (Student)				
Vacancy (FAO-Alternate)				
Vacancy (Student-Alternate)				
Vacancy Student-Alternate)				
Don Donghang Han	2015-08-31	2015-08-31	2016-08-31	MO 128/2015

## British Columbia Council on Admissions and Transfer

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	MO
Ian A. Cavers	2010-09-24	2013-08-31	2016-08-31	MO 201/2013
Jim S. Hamilton	2010-09-24	2013-08-31	2016-08-31	MO 201/2013
Neil A. Mort	2010-09-24	2013-08-31	2016-08-31	MO 201/2013
Kaitlin L. Sparrow	2015-08-31	2015-08-31	2016-08-31	MO 192/2015
Graham Rodwell	2010-09-24	2015-08-31	2016-08-31	MO 201/2013
Katherine G. Sutherland	2011-09-15	2013-08-31	2016-08-31	MO 201/2013

## Degree Quality Assessment Board

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	MO
Vacancy				
Nicholas A. Rubidge, Chair	2008-05-16	2015-11-30	2016-11-30	387/2015
John O. Stubbs, Vice Chair	2008-05-16	2015-11-30	2016-11-30	387/2015
Garth M. Evans	2009-11-30	2014-11-30	2016-11-30	390/2014
Frank Pasacreta	2009-11-30	2014-11-30	2016-11-30	390/2014
Donald M. Page	2009-11-30	2015-11-30	2016-11-30	387/2015

\* Chair and Vice Chair designation

## Private Career Training Institutions Agency

Member	First Appointment	Current Term Began	Term Expiry	OIC
Public Administrator	2014-04-16			217/2014



# Government Communications and Public Engagement

## BUDGET SUMMARY:

	Estimates 2015/16 Restated \$000	Estimates 2016/17 \$000	Increase/ (Decrease) \$000	Increase/ (Decrease) %
Government Communications	26,732	26,658	(74)	<1%
Strategic Initiatives	11,164	11,211	47	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,896</b>	<b>37,869</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2015/16:

### Government Communications

- This sub-vote provides for research, planning, coordination and delivery of communications programs, policies, and services for ministries and certain public bodies. Transfers may be provided to ministries, Crown corporations, other levels of government, and private bodies for communications-related activities. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, boards and commissions, and other parties both internal and external to government for services described within this sub-vote.

### Standard Object of Expenditures

In Thousands	2016/17 Budget
Salaries and Benefits	20,063
Operating Costs	6,845
Government Transfers	0
Other Expenses	31
Recoveries	-281
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,658</b>

### Strategic Initiatives

- This sub-vote provides for corporate leadership, cross-government planning, policy development, and innovation in the delivery of common web services for government; the integration, warehousing, and dissemination of enterprise data, including provincial spatial information; service design and business transformation services; and key programs related to open government, including open data, open information, and citizen engagement. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, boards and commissions, and other parties both internal and external to government for services described in this sub-vote.

### Standard Object of Expenditures

In Thousands	2016/17 Budget
Salaries and Benefits	9,170
Operating Costs	3,680
Government Transfers	0
Other Expenses	14
Recoveries	-1,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,211</b>