

**Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat
Transition Materials
July 2017**

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat Overview

July 2017

IGRS Mandate

Support the Premier to advance B.C. priorities with:

- the federal government
- other provinces and territories
- the United States
- other foreign governments

IGRS Structure

IGRS has three business units:

- Intergovernmental Relations Policy
- Office of Protocol
- Francophone Affairs Program

IGR Policy

The policy unit has three main focus areas:

- Canadian Intergovernmental Relations
- U.S. Relations and Partnerships
- International Relations

Canadian IGR

Strategic advice and support to the Premier for meetings with the Prime Minister and other Premiers:

- Gather intelligence on pertinent issues and interests
- Participate in negotiations leading up to these meetings
- Ensure that B.C.'s interests shape the agendas
- Create alliances

Key Mechanisms for Canadian IGR

- First Ministers Meetings (FMM)
- Canada's Premiers/Council of the Federation (CoF)
- Bilateral relations with the federal government
– e.g. the Privy Council Office (PCO)
- Western Premiers' Conference (WPC)
- Other alliances

Canadian IGR: Immediate Issues

- Early learning and child care
- Health funding
- Housing
- Engagement with National Indigenous Organizations (NIOs)

U.S. Relations

- Provide advice and support to the Premier on U.S. issues and negotiations
- Government-wide lead for U.S. strategy, policy and issues management → ensure Premier's direction is implemented
- Work closely with line Ministries to support and advise on their U.S.-specific initiatives (e.g. Columbia River Treaty, climate action, etc.)
- Support Premier's membership in cross border partnerships

U.S. Relations: Immediate Issues

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International Relations

- Global trends and events affect B.C.'s prosperity and security
- Premier is called upon to lead B.C.'s response to geopolitical events and crises
- International dignitaries and diplomats want to meet the Premier and raise wide range of issues
- IGRS ensures consistency and coordination across government in engaging with foreign governments

International Relations approach

- Encourage federal action on B.C.'s international priorities

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- Manage incoming visits by senior foreign government dignitaries
- Coordinate international activities across government

International Relations: Top Priorities

- Strengthen B.C.'s brand as top global destination for business, students, tourists, and skilled immigrants

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Office of Protocol: Mandate

- The Office of Protocol provides leadership and coordination in Government ceremonial, protocol and diplomatic activities, which are vital to the well-being and positive perceptions, both nationally and internationally, of British Columbia.

Office of Protocol: What We Do

- Advise government on all matters of ceremonial, protocol and diplomatic activities.
- Plan and conduct official visits to the province.
- Provide service to the Diplomatic and Consular Corps of B.C.
- Administer Provincial Honours.
- Lead on ceremonial activities for the province.

Ceremonial

Provincial Ceremonies

- Installation of the Lieutenant Governor
- Swearing-In of Cabinet
- Opening of Parliament
- State Funerals

Half-Masting

- On Provincial Government buildings province-wide

Important Milestones

- Books of condolence or congratulations to mark important milestones

Honours & Awards

Order of British Columbia

- Highest form of recognition in B.C.
- Any British Columbian who has demonstrated outstanding achievement, excellence or distinction in any field can be nominated.
- More than 200 nominations are received each year.
- Selection committee is chaired by the Chief Justice of British Columbia.
- Deadline is first Friday in March each year.

Honours & Awards

Medal of Good Citizenship

- Second highest form of recognition in B.C.
- A good nomination candidate for the medal is someone who has served their community with the greatest humility without expectation of reward or recognition.
- Citizens can be nominated by a peer, colleague, friend or even family member for their dedication to making their community a better place.
- Selection committee is chaired by the Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training. The appointment of the Chair and Selection Committee will need to be reviewed by the new government.
- Nominations are accepted year round.

Honours & Awards

Long Service Awards

- Annual program that honours public service employees for 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and even 50 years of service.
- Each year, approximately 1,500 employees are recognized over 10+ nights of ceremonies held at Government House.

Welcome to the Public Service and Oath Ceremonies for new employees

Official Visits

- Manage and assess visit requests, develop programs, and accompany dignitaries visiting the Province.
- Arrange meetings with B.C. Government officials to promote B.C. as an international leading centre for business, trade and investment, tourism, education, and immigration.
- Ensure that proper levels of courtesy and privileges are offered to visiting dignitaries, as required by international law and agreements.

Royal Tours

- The Office of Protocol is the lead office in planning and implementing Royal Tours to the Province.
- This is done in conjunction with the Federal Department of Canadian Heritage.
- We had the privilege of having the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and their children tour B.C. from September 24 to October 1, 2016.

BC Consular Corps

- The B.C. Consular Corps is composed of Consular Officers from 83 countries. This includes: 33 Career Consuls and 55 Honorary Consuls.
- The majority of the Consular offices are located in Vancouver.

- **The Office of Protocol
Provides support by:**

- Offering annual Ministerial and Technical briefings on Government initiatives and priorities.
- Serving as the liaison to Provincial Government Officials.
- Administering the privileges, immunities, and benefits of the Consular Corps.

Consular Representation

83 Countries represented in British Columbia

Afghanistan	Germany	Mali	Singapore
Australia	Ghana	Malta	Slovak Republic
Austria	Greece	Mauritius	Slovenia
Barbados	Guatemala	Mexico	Solomon Islands
Belgium	Guinea	Monaco	Spain
Brazil	Hungary	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
Burkina Faso	Iceland	Montenegro	Sweden
Chile	India	Nepal	Switzerland
China	Indonesia	Netherlands	Syria
Colombia	Ireland	New Zealand	Thailand
Costa Rica	Italy	Norway	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Jamaica	Pakistan	Turkey
Cyprus	Japan	Panama	Uganda
Czech Republic	Jordan	Paraguay	Ukraine
Denmark	Kenya	Peru	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Korea	Philippines	United States of America
El Salvador	Laos	Poland	Uruguay
Estonia	Latvia	Portugal	Venezuela
Fiji	Lesotho	Romania	
Finland	Lithuania	Russia	
France	Luxembourg	Senegal	
	Malaysia	Serbia	

Francophone Affairs Program: Role

- Support provincial agencies in increasing their capacity to best serve the francophone community.



Francophone Affairs Program: Objectives

- Increase B.C.'s capacity to serve its French speaking population in priority sectors identified through a province-wide consultation process:
 - Health and Social Services
 - Economic Development
 - Arts and Culture
 - Justice
 - Communications
- Support the start-up and development of initiatives and programs in priority areas.

Francophone Affairs Program: Operations

- Manage the Canada-British Columbia Official Languages Agreement on French Language Services.
- Create partnerships.
- Liaise with 40 francophone associations to identify priority sectors and create a strategic plan.

Conclusion: IGRS gets results

Results of IGRS action:

- B.C.'s voice gets heard by decision-makers in Ottawa, Washington, D.C. and other capitals.
- B.C. is seen as important and strong by other governments.
- B.C. attracts more investment, tourism, students and skilled workers from Canada and around the world.

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July 2017

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Strategic Overview of Intergovernmental Relations

The Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat (IGRS) supports the Premier in advancing British Columbia's interests with the federal government, other provinces and territories, the United States and other foreign governments.

The Premier is the minister with responsibility for intergovernmental relations in all provinces and territories except for Quebec and New Brunswick. In the federal government, the Prime Minister is the Minister of Intergovernmental Relations and the Privy Council Office provides support to the Prime Minister. At both the federal and provincial levels, intergovernmental relations is a central agency that supports the First Minister and the government as a whole and works in close coordination and consultation with all ministries.

IGRS is a small organization with three business units: Intergovernmental Relations Policy; the Office of Protocol; and the Francophone Affairs Program. An office managing Francophone Affairs is present in all provinces and territories as a contribution to strengthening national unity and the Canadian Francophonie.

The mandate of IGRS is to work directly with the federal government and with all ministries and Crown agencies to ensure that relations with the federal, provincial, territorial and international governments advance British Columbia's interests. IGRS provides strategic advice and support to the Premier for meetings with the Prime Minister, other Premiers, heads of state and governments, U.S. leaders and foreign dignitaries. IGRS gathers intelligence on pertinent issues and interests, participates in intergovernmental negotiations leading up to these meetings, ensures that B.C.'s interests shape the agendas, and creates strategic alliances, as required, to influence the direction of policies or programs that affect the province. On the Protocol front, IGRS manages the Government's ceremonial, protocol and diplomatic activities.

Success in gaining national and international support for British Columbia's priorities is built on effective relationships that generate trust and affirm B.C.'s credibility as a potential ally on shared interests or mutually beneficial outcomes. IGRS also has a strategic coordination role, making sure ministry positions are aligned with the government's overall intergovernmental priorities. It provides advice and support to ministries negotiating domestic agreements and international arrangements to ensure that the Province is treated equitably in the Federation and builds effective partnerships with foreign jurisdictions.

To promote cohesiveness in the Province's approach to other governments, IGRS provides coordination on issues that cross ministry boundaries, and keeps ministries informed of the government's overall approach to intergovernmental affairs and of developments in other jurisdictions that have an impact on ministries' mandates.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

IGRS's strengths include:

- Its relationships with other Canadian and foreign governments, both on an informal and institutional basis;
- Its expertise in intergovernmental and foreign policy, protocol and in understanding the interests of other governments; and,
- Its corporate perspective and expertise in coordinating cross-government initiatives.

Given IGRS's small size, it cannot act as a clearinghouse for all interactions B.C. has with other jurisdictions. To be effective, the Secretariat concentrates its efforts on corporate intergovernmental functions, in particular:

- Maintaining and enhancing key relationships and partnerships in three geographic spheres of activity: (1) Canada; (2) the United States; and (3) International, with an emphasis on the Asia Pacific and the European Union;
- Advancing priority files where the Secretariat can provide value, including:
 - Initiatives led by the Premier or initiatives which cannot be effectively championed at the Ministerial level; and
 - Priorities that require cross-government co-ordination and/or balancing of multiple interests across government;
- Devising government-wide advocacy approaches; and,
- Expert management of the Province's ceremonial, protocol and diplomatic activities.

The Secretariat also:

- Identifies opportunities for the Premier, ministers and government as a whole to advance British Columbia's intergovernmental priorities and objectives;
- Advises on intergovernmental strategies and acts on, or coordinates implementation of, those strategies across government;
- Communicates and advocates for British Columbia's corporate intergovernmental priorities and objectives to senior levels of governments in Canada and the United States, and to foreign countries' representatives;
- Oversees follow-up and implementation of the Premier's intergovernmental commitments;
- Promotes national unity through negotiating and implementing an official languages cooperation agreement with the federal government;
- Manages the Order of British Columbia and the Medal of Good Citizenship programs as per the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act*;

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

- Provides expert protocol advice to the Premier, the government, and the public including coordination and facilitation of official visits (over 100 visits a year) to the province;
- Acts as the first point of contact for the British Columbia Consular Corps; and,
- Provides a range of expert services critical to the working of government. These relate to official ceremonial functions of government including the opening of the Legislature, installation of the Lieutenant Governor, swearing in of the Executive Council, and Royal Assent, as well as other public service events such as the Long Service Awards.

Advancing B.C.'s Intergovernmental Relations

The key mechanisms for advancing British Columbia's intergovernmental relations are:

- First Ministers' Meetings (FMM) – These are *ad hoc* meetings and are at the call of the Prime Minister. They involve the Prime Minister and the thirteen Premiers. The most recent FMM was the December 2016 FMM on Clean Growth and Climate Change.
- Bilateral relations with the federal government – This relationship is driven by the Premier-to-Prime Minister relationship and requires strong and ongoing engagement at all levels, especially with the federal Privy Council Office and departments including Global Affairs Canada and Canadian Heritage.
- Relationships or alliances with other provinces and territories – British Columbia engages bilaterally or multilaterally with other provinces and territories where opportunities exist to pursue common objectives. Western Premiers' Conference (WPC) – This is a regional grouping of seven Premiers (four provincial and three territorial) which provides an opportunity to bring western priorities to the national stage. In 2017, the WPC will be chaired by Yukon's Premier Sandy Silver. It is expected to take place in early fall.
- Council of the Federation (CoF) (also branded simply as "Canada's Premiers") – All thirteen provincial and territorial Premiers meet at least once each year as the Council of the Federation. In 2017, Alberta's Premier Rachel Notley will chair the Council of the Federation's summer meeting from July 17-19 in Edmonton. As usual, this will include a separate pre-meeting of Premiers with the leaders of five National Indigenous Organizations.
- Relationships with foreign national and sub-national governments through direct bilateral relations, participation in regional associations (e.g., Pacific NorthWest Economic Region, Pacific Coast Collaborative), meetings with the diplomatic and consular corps, outgoing and incoming missions, and sister-province relationships.

British Columbia has consular representation from 83 countries, one of the highest numbers among provinces.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Intergovernmental Outlook – Strategic Context

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Intergovernmental Outlook – Immediate Issues

Softwood Lumber

This is B.C.'s top intergovernmental priority. Trade action against Canadian producers will have a significant negative impact on workers and communities in B.C.

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Trade Barriers and NAFTA

Protectionist measures in the U.S. are a concern that could impact jobs and affordability in B.C.

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Health

At their 2016 summer meeting, Canada's Premiers called on the federal government for an immediate increase in funding through the Canada Health Transfer (CHT). Instead, the federal government offered a more limited funding package, targeted at mental health and home care. Over the course of the winter, provinces and territories (except for Manitoba) signed a series of preliminary bilateral agreements with the federal government based on the offered funding. BC's agreement, signed in February 2017, includes \$786 million for home care and \$655 million for mental health over a 10-year period.

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National Housing Strategy

B.C. currently co-chairs the forum of Housing Ministers with the federal government. s.13,s.16
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Early Learning and Child Care

On June 12, 2017, federal, provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for early learning and child care – except B.C. and Québec – announced agreement on a Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework. The agreement is intended to govern \$7.5 billion over 11 years of federal funding for provincial and territorial early learning and child care systems that was committed in the 2016 and 2017 federal budgets.

Infrastructure

The November 2016 federal economic statement and the 2017 federal budget outlined \$81.2 billion over 11 years in new infrastructure funding under phase 2 of the federal infrastructure plan. The funding covers a broad range of programs, including transit, green infrastructure, trade and transportation infrastructure and social infrastructure. The federal government is expected to release further details of its plans for this money soon, with the intention of beginning negotiations on bilateral agreements in the coming months, for completion by March 31, 2018. s.13,s.16

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The federal government has also committed to establish a Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) to support large scale revenue generating projects and leverage private sector participation and financing. The goal is for the CIB to be operational by late 2017.

Climate Funding

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Cannabis legalization

In April 2017, the federal government introduced Bill C-45, intended to legalize, regulate and restrict access to cannabis in Canada. s.13,s.16

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Environmental Approval Processes

In June 2016, the federal government committed to reviewing environmental approval processes and initiated four separate reviews pertaining to: environmental assessment, the National Energy Board, the Fisheries Act, and the Navigable Waters Protection Act. All four federal review committees have since published their reports and made recommendations to the appropriate federal Ministers.

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Enhancing relations with China and the European Union

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Agriculture

Federal budget 2017 highlights agri-food as a key growth industry that will be targeted for innovation support. This is an opportunity for B.C. to take a leadership role with the federal government to implement an agrifood processing hub that corresponds to the pilot recommendation of the Canada Economic Council chaired by Dominic Barton.

Indigenous engagement in intergovernmental forums

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat (IGRS) - Key Stakeholders

Note: Following the list of elected stakeholders, is the list of stakeholders in the public service (Deputy Ministers/Associate DMs of IGR across the country)

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Prime Minister	The Right Honourable Justin Trudeau Phone: 1-613-995-0253 Email: pm@pm.gc.ca		s.13	House of Commons Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6
Canadian IGR	Premier of Yukon	Honourable Sandy Silver Phone: 867-393-7007 Email: premier@gov.yk.ca			Yukon Government Administration Building 2071 Second Avenue PO Box 2703 Whitehorse YT Y1A 2C6
Canadian IGR	Premier of Alberta	Honourable Rachel Notley Phone: 780-427-2251 Email: premier@gov.ab.ca			307 Legislature Building 10800 - 97 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Premier of Saskatchewan	Honourable Brad Wall Phone: 306-787-9433 Email: premier@gov.sk.ca		s.13	226 Legislative Building Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3
Canadian IGR	Premier of Manitoba	Honourable Brian Pallister Phone: 204-945-3714 Email: premier@leg.gov.mb.ca			204 Legislative Building 450 Broadway Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8
Canadian IGR	Premier of Ontario	Honourable Kathleen Wynne Phone: 416-325-1941 Email: premier@ontario.ca			Legislative Building Queen's Park Toronto ON M7A 1A1

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Premier of Québec	Honourable Philippe Couillard Phone: 418-643-5321 Email: cpm@mce.gouv.qc.ca	s.13		Édifice Honoré-Mercier, 3e étage 835, boul. René-Lévesque Est Québec (Québec) G1A 1B4
Canadian IGR	Premier of New Brunswick	Honourable Brian Gallant Phone: 506-453-2144 Email: premier@gnb.ca			Centennial Building PO Box 6000 Fredericton NB E3B 5H1
Canadian IGR	Premier of Prince Edward Island	Honourable Wade MacLauchlan Phone: 902-368-4400 Email: premier@gov.pe.ca			Shaw Building PO Box 2000 Charlottetown PE C1A 7N8
Canadian IGR	Premier of Nova Scotia	Honourable Stephen McNeil Phone: 902-424-6600 Email: premier@novascotia.ca			Office of the Premier 7th Floor, One Government Place 1700 Granville Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1X5

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador	Honourable Dwight Ball Phone: 709-729-3570 Email: premier@gov.nl.ca		s.13	Confederation Building, East Block PO Box 8700 St. John's NL A1B 4J6
Canadian IGR	Premier of Northwest Territories	Honourable Bob McLeod Phone: 867-767-9141 ext. 11080 Email: premier@gov.nt.ca			PO Box 1320 Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9
Canadian IGR	Premier of Nunavut	Honourable Peter Taptuna Phone: 867-975-5050 Email: premier.taptuna@gov.nu.ca			PO Box 2410 Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
US Relations	Governor's Office Washington State (Jay Inslee)	<p>Main Line: Jay Inslee Governor</p> <p>Phone: 360-902-4111 E-message</p> <p>Staff Contact: Keith Phillips Director of Policy</p> <p>Phone: 360-902-0630 Email: Keith.Phillips@gov.wa.gov</p>	The Governor's office serves Washington State as the executive branch of government.	s.13	Office of the Governor PO Box 40002 Olympia, WA 98504-0002
US Relations	Governor's Office Oregon (Kate Brown)	<p>Main Line: Kate Brown Governor</p> <p>Phone: 503-378-4582</p> <p>Staff Contact: Ruchi Sadhir Policy Advisor</p> <p>Phone: 503-986-6545 Email: Ruchi.Sadhir@oregon.gov</p>	The Governor's office serves Oregon as the executive branch of government.		State Capitol Building 900 Court Street NE, 160 Salem, OR 97301

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
US Relations	Governor's Office California (Jerry Brown)	<p>Main Line: Jerry Brown Governor</p> <p>Phone: 916-445-2841</p> <p>Staff Contact: Jamie Callahan Director of External Affairs</p> <p>Phone: 916-324-2472 Email: Jamie.Callahan@GOV.CA.GOV</p>	The Governor's office serves California as the executive branch of government.	s.13	Governor Jerry Brown c/o State Capitol, Suite 1173 Sacramento, CA 95814
US Relations	Governor's Office Alaska (Bill Walker)	<p>Main Line: Bill Walker Governor</p> <p>Phone: 907-465-3500</p> <p>Staff Contact: Rebecca Braun Policy Advisor</p> <p>Email: Rebecca.braun@alaska.gov</p>	The Governor's office serves Alaska as the executive branch of government.		Office of the Governor P.O. Box 110001 Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
US Relations	Governor's Office Montana (Steve Bullock)	Steve Bullock Governor Phone: 406-444-3111 E-message	The Governor's office serves Montana as the executive branch of government.	s.13	Office of the Governor PO Box 200801 Helena MT 59620-0801
US Relations	U.S. Ambassador to Canada	Elizabeth Moore Aubin Chargé d'Affaires Phone: 613-688-5335 Email: OttawaNIV@state.gov	The Embassy is the US's official diplomatic presence in Canada. Elizabeth Moore Aubin Is currently heading the Embassy until an Ambassador is appointed and confirmed.		490 Sussex Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1N 1G8
US Relations	US Consul General in Vancouver	Lynne Platt Consul General Phone: 604-685-4311 Email: plattlg@state.gov			1075 West Pender Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 2M6

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
US Relations	Canada's Ambassador to the U.S.	<p>Main Line: David MacNaughton Ambassador</p> <p>Phone: 202-682-1740 Email: Washington@international.gc.ca</p> <p>Staff Contact: Dan Abele Head, Intergovernmental Affairs</p> <p>Phone: 202-682-7717 Email: Daniel.abele@international.gc.ca</p>	The Embassy is Canada's official diplomatic presence in the US.	s.13	501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20001-2111

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
US Relations	Canadian Consul General in Seattle	<p>Main Line: James K. Hill Consul General</p> <p>Phone: 206-443-1777 Email: seatl@international.gc.ca</p> <p>Staff Contact Harkiran Rajasansi Consul</p> <p>Phone: 206-770-4062 Email: Harkiran.Rajasansi@international.gc.ca</p>	The office covers the Pacific Northwest states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.	s.13	1501 4 th Ave, Suite 600 Seattle, Washington 98101-4328

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
US Relations	Canadian Consul General in San Francisco	<p>Main Line: Brandon Lee Consul General</p> <p>Phone: 415-834-3180 Email: sfran@isuenternational.gc.ca</p> <p>Staff Contact Yves Beaulieu Consul</p> <p>Phone: 415-568-4350 Email: Yves.Beaulieu@international.gc.ca</p>	<p>The office covers Northern California and Hawaii and provides consular services to Canadians in Nevada outside Clark County and Las Vegas.</p>	s.13	580 California Street, 14th floor, San Francisco, California 94104

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Consulate of the People's Republic of China	Ms. LIU Fei Consul General of China Phone: 604-734-7492 Email: china.vancouver@gmail.com	Chief representative in British Columbia	s.13	3380 Granville Street Vancouver BC V6H 3K3
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Consulate General of India	Mr. Rajiv Kumar Chander Consul General of India Phone: 604-662-8811 Email: indiacg@telus.net ; indiahoc@telus.net	Chief representative in British Columbia		325 Howe Street, Suite 201 Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Consulate General of Korea	Mr. Gunn Kim Consul General of Korea Phone: 604-681-9581 Email: vancouver@mofa.go.kr	Chief representative in British Columbia		1090 West Georgia Street, Suite 1600 Vancouver BC V6E 3V7

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Consulate of Japan	Mrs. Asako Okai Consul General of Japan Phone: 604-684-5868 Email: consul@vc.mofa.go.jp	Chief representative in British Columbia	s.13	1177 West Hastings Street, Suite 900 Vancouver BC V6E 2K9
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Consulate of Germany	Mr. Josef Beck Consul General of Germany Phone: 604-684-8377 Email: info@vancouver.diplo.de	Chief representative in British Columbia		999 Canada Place, Suite 704 Vancouver BC V6C 3E1
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Consulate General of the British High Commission	Ms. Nicole April Davison Consul General of the British High Commission Phone: 604-683-4421 Email: ukincanada@fco.gov.uk	Chief representative in British Columbia		1111 Melville Street, Suite 800 Vancouver BC V6E 3V6

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Consulate General of France	Mr. Jean-Christophe Fleury Consul General of France Phone: 604-637-5284 Email: consulat_france_bc@mindlink.bc.ca	Chief representative in British Columbia	s.13	1130 West Pender Street, Suite 1100 Vancouver BC V6E 4A4 Canada
Office of Protocol/International Relations	United Kingdom British High Commission	His Excellency Howard Ronald Drake High Commissioner Phone: 613-237-1530 Email: ukincanada@gco.gov.uk	Chief diplomatic representative to Canada		80 Elgin Street Ottawa ON K1P 5K7
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Delegation of the European Union	Her Excellency Marie Anne E.L.L.G. Coninsx Head of Delegation and Ambassador Phone: 613-238-6464 Email: delegation-canada@eeas.europa.eu	Chief diplomatic representative to Canada		150 Metcalfe Street, 29 th Floor Ottawa ON K2P 1P1

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Office of Protocol/International Relations	Embassy of the People's Republic of China	His Excellency Shayne LU Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Phone: 613-789-3434 Email: Chineseembassy.ca@gmail.com	Chief diplomatic representative to Canada	s.13	515 St. Patrick Street Ottawa ON K1N 5H3
Francophone Affairs Program (FAP)	Fédération des francophones de la Colombie-Britannique	Padminee Chundunsing President Phone: 250-472-5071 Email: padminee@gmail.com Robert Rethon Executive Director Phone: 604-732-1420 Email: dg@ffcb.ca	The Fédération des francophones de la Colombie-Britannique (FFCB) is the official organisation of B.C.'s francophone community. It represents 37 member associations throughout the province.		1575, 7th West Ave, Vancouver V6J 1S1

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
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Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Privy Council Office (PCO)	Michael Wernick, Clerk of the Privy Council Phone: 613-957-5153 Email: info@pco-bcp.gc.ca	Counterpart to DM to the Premier and Cabinet Secretary	s.13	Privy Council Office Room 1000 85 Sparks Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A3
Canadian IGR	Government of Yukon Executive Council Office, Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)	Andrea Buckley ADM, Corporate Programs and IGR Phone: 867-393-6323 Email: andrea.buckley@gov.yk.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		2071 Second Avenue P.O. Box 2703 Whitehorse, YK Y1A 2C6
Canadian IGR	Government of Alberta Executive Council, Intergovernmental Relations	Garry Pocock Associate DM, IGR Phone: 780-422-0453 Email: garry.pocock@gov.ab.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		Executive Council, Intergovernmental Relations Commerce Pl., 12 Fl. 10155-102 St. N.W. Edmonton, AB T5J 4G8

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Government of Saskatchewan Intergovernmental Affairs	Kent Campbell DM, Intergovernmental Affairs Phone: 306-787-4220 Email: kent.campbell@gov.sk.ca	IGR DM's counterpart	s.13	200 - 3085 Albert Street Regina, SK S4S 0B1
Canadian IGR	Government of Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs	Michael Richards DM, Intergovernmental Affairs and Deputy Cabinet Secretary Phone: 204-945-2670 Email: michael.richards@leg.gov.mb.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		Room 330 – Legislative Building 450 Broadway Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
Canadian IGR	Government of Ontario Communications and Intergovernmental Affairs, Cabinet Office	Lynn Betzner DM, Communications and Intergovernmental Affairs and Associate Secretary of the Cabinet Phone: 416-325-9698 Email: lynn.betzner@ontario.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		Room 4420, Whitney Block 99 Wellesley Street. W. Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Government of Québec Secrétariat aux Affaires intergouvernementales canadiennes (SAIC)	Gilbert Charland Secrétaire général associé, SAIC Phone: 418-643-4011 ext. 8562 Email: gilbert.charland@mce.gouv.qc.ca	IGR DM's counterpart s.13		Édifce H, Bureau 3.565 875, Grande Allée Est Québec (QC) G1R 4Y8
Canadian IGR	Government of New Brunswick Department of Intergovernmental Affairs	Bill Levesque DM, Intergovernmental Affairs Phone: 506-453-5897 Email: bill.levesque@gnb.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		Chancery Place 675 King St., 5th Floor P.O. Box 6000 Fredericton, NB E3B 1E9
Canadian IGR	Government of Prince Edward Island	Paul Ledwell Clerk of Executive Council & Secretary to Cabinet DM, Policy and Priorities Phone: (902) 368-4407 Email: ptledwell@gov.pe.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		Shaw Building 5th Floor 95 Rochford St. P.O. Box 2000 Charlottetown, PE C1A 7N8

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Government of Nova Scotia	Kelliann Dean DM of Intergovernmental Affairs and DM of Municipal Affairs Phone: 902-424-4100 Email: kelliann.dean@novascotia.ca	IGR DM's counterpart	s.13	Duke Tower, 5th Floor 5251 Duke Street Halifax, NS B3J 1P3
Canadian IGR	Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	Patricia Hearn DM, Intergovernmental Affairs Phone: 709-729-2134 Email: patriciaahearn@gov.nl.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		Confederation Bldg. 7th Floor, East Block P.O. Box 8700 St. John's, NL A1B 4J6
Canadian IGR	Government of Northwest Territories	Shaleen Woodward Acting DM, Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations Phone: 867-767-9025 ext.18010 Email: shaleen_woodward@gov.nt.ca	IGR DM's counterpart		Government of the Northwest Territories P.O. Box 1320 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Branch	Organization	Contact	Description	Key Issues	Address
Canadian IGR	Government of Nunavut	Chris D'Arcy DM, Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs, Cabinet Secretary and Secretary to Senior Personnel Secretariat Phone: 867-975-6011 Email: cdarcy@gov.nu.ca	IGR DM's counterpart	s.13	P.O. Box 1000, Stn. 205 Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS NEEDED WITHIN 30-60-90 DAYS

s.13	CRITICAL (WITHIN 30 DAYS)	URGENT (WITHIN 60 DAYS)	PRIORITY (WITHIN 90 DAYS)	s.13

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat *Confidential Advice*

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CRITICAL (WITHIN 30 DAYS)	URGENT (WITHIN 60 DAYS)	PRIORITY (WITHIN 90 DAYS)	
	s.13		IGRS to provide details
		s.13	
			IGRS to provide details
			IGRS to provide details

Date	Event	Scope	Location	Ministry
July 17-19	Council of the Federation	PT	Edmonton AB	IGRS
July 18	Advisory Committee of Deputy Ministers of Education (ACDME)	PT	Charlottetown PE	AV/EDUC
July 19-20	Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC)	PT	Charlottetown PE	AV/EDUC
July 20-21	Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture	FPT	St. John's NL	AGRI
July 23-27	Pacific Northwest Economic Region (PNWER)	FPT	Portland OR	IGRS
July 27	Deputy Ministers Responsible for Sport, Physical Activity and Recreation	FPT	Winnipeg MB	CSCD
July 27-28	Ministers Responsible for Sport, Physical Activity and Recreation	FPT	Winnipeg MB	CSCD
August 10	Deputy Ministers Responsible for Housing	PT	Teleconference	MNGD
August 13-15	Energy and Mines Ministers' Conference	FPT	St. Andrews NB	MNGD
August 20-22	National Forum of Chief Coroners and Chief Medical Examiners	PT	Toronto ON	HLTH
August 22	Deputy Ministers Responsible for Culture and Heritage	FPT	Orford PC	CSCD/FLN
August 22	Ministers Responsible for Culture and Heritage	PT	Orford QC	CSCD/FLN
August 22	Deputy Ministers Responsible for Tourism	FPT	Teleconference	JTSTL
August 23	Ministers Responsible for Culture and Heritage	FPT	Orford QC	CSCD/FLN
August 27-28	Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers	PT	Charlottetown PE	IGRS

Federal - Provincial Update – Other Events

Week of July 17, 2017

(Note: new information is shaded)

Other Events:

Other Notes:

House of Commons Calendar:

September							October							November						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

Please note that this calendar is determined pursuant to Standing Order 28(2)(b).
The House may adopt special orders from time to time which alter the calendar.

Adjournment Tabling

Sitting Days

* Sitting days with possible extension of sitting hours

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Intergovernmental Outlook – Canada

B.C.'s domestic (within Canada) intergovernmental relations encompass:

- our bilateral relationship with the federal government;
- our bilateral relationships with other provinces and territories;
- our regional partnerships (the Western Premiers' Conference); and
- our multilateral relationships with the rest of the country (through the Council of the Federation and through First Ministers' Meetings).

The Canada-B.C. Relationship

Given the political and policy importance of bilateral relationships between the federal government and the provinces, overall responsibility is normally assumed, on the federal side, by the Prime Minister and, on the provincial side, by the Premier. The B.C. structure has mirrored the federal structure where the Privy Council Office is responsible for intergovernmental relations and is tied to the Prime Minister's Office.

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Bilateral Relationships with Other Provinces and Territories

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Council of the Federation (CoF) (also branded simply as “Canada’s Premiers”)

The Premiers of Canada’s thirteen provinces and territories generally meet at least twice a year: the main meeting in the summer is supplemented, as necessary, by a shorter winter meeting. Separate from the summer meeting, but directly before it, Premiers also meet collectively with leaders of the National Indigenous Organizations (NIOs).

CoF enables Premiers to work collaboratively to strengthen the Canadian federation by fostering a constructive relationship among provinces and territories. s.13,s.16

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This year’s summer CoF meeting will take place from July 17-19, hosted in Edmonton by the incoming chair, Alberta Premier Rachel Notley. The agenda includes:

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All decisions at CoF are by consensus; i.e., no action can be taken without agreement of all Premiers. Attendance at meetings is normally limited to Premiers (or, in exceptional circumstances, a designated Minister) plus three note takers (the IGR Deputy Ministers of the Chair, the past Chair and the incoming Chair). s.13,s.16

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CoF is supported by a stand-alone Secretariat funded by all provinces and territories. The CoF Secretariat is an incorporated entity whose board of directors is a Steering Committee consisting of IGR Deputy Ministers from all provinces and territories. The Steering Committee meets frequently through the year, usually by teleconference, to take stock of ongoing work mandated by Premiers, and to draft agendas and outcomes for upcoming CoF meetings.

Items requiring immediate attention: B.C.'s Premier will need to provide immediate direction on the following:

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First Ministers' Meeting (FMM)

FMMs are chaired by the Prime Minister, and consist of the Prime Minister plus the thirteen Premiers. FMMs may be preceded by a preparatory CoF meeting. There have been three FMMs since the 2015 federal general election (in November 2015, March 2016 and December 2016), in addition to several conference calls of First Ministers. s.16

Western Premiers' Conference (WPC)

The WPC is a long-standing regional forum that encompasses the four Western provinces and the three territories. The WPC's purposes are to establish or strengthen relationships among Premiers, to articulate the interests of Western Canada ^{s.16}

s.16 The WPC is often used to lay groundwork for discussions at the summer Council of the Federation meeting.

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New West Partnership (NWP)

From 2010 through 2014, the NWP (then consisting of B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan) was an important focus of B.C.'s domestic intergovernmental strategy. ^{s.16}

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s.16 However, the New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA) remains in force, and in December 2016 was expanded to include Manitoba. ^{s.16}

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**COUNCIL OF THE FEDERATION 2017
JULY 17-19, 2017**

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Intergovernmental Outlook – United States

The United States is B.C.'s most important international partner and ally. s.13,s.16
s.13,s.16

Immediate Priorities

The following two issues require immediate attention:

1) Softwood Lumber

Trade action against Canadian producers will have a significant negative impact on workers and communities in B.C.

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2) Trade Barriers and NAFTA

Protectionist measures in the U.S. are a concern that could impact jobs and affordability in B.C. s.13,s.16
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Background: Why the U.S.-B.C. Relationship is Important

The U.S. is B.C.'s most important international partner and ally. It is not only B.C.'s largest single trading partner by far, but the integrated relationship extends beyond trade to ties of family and culture, security, environment, and eco-systems. The relationship is critically important and mutually beneficial.

Why the U.S. Matters to B.C.

- **Softwood Lumber:** Top market for B.C.'s softwood lumber, the production of which supports more than 65,500 jobs in the province
- **Trade:** B.C.'s largest trading partner - destination for 53.8% of B.C.'s exports (\$21.2 billion CAD)
- **North American Transportation:** Crucial access for B.C.'s success as a North American transportation gateway
- **Tourism:** Source of 1 in 4 overnight visitors entering Canada through B.C. (69% of all overnight international visitors to B.C.)
- **Technology:** Primary source of technology transfer & financial services from venture capital and other sources
- **International Opinion:** Principal source of international opinion regarding B.C. resource development.

Why B.C. Matters to the U.S.

- **Softwood Lumber:** Affordable and reliable source of lumber that supports the homebuilding industry in the U.S. and helps middle class families afford housing
- **Trade:** Destination for a total of \$19.7 billion CAD worth of U.S. exports
- **Security and Border Crossing:** Location of the third busiest crossing along the Canada-U.S. border (Lower Mainland and Washington State)
- **Tourism:** Source of over 4 million overnight visits to the U.S.
- **Energy Security:** Second largest producer of natural gas in Canada and largest producer of clean electricity capable of supplying the western U.S.
- **Environment:** Shared geography, eco-systems, and wildlife, as well as environmental and natural resource management of significant interest to the U.S.

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Intergovernmental Outlook – International

Global economic volatility and political turbulence have major impacts on British Columbia's prosperity and security. As demonstrated by the Syrian refugee crisis, political and economic events in other parts of the world have the potential to have significant impact on our economic well-being and social cohesion. IGRS monitors international events and trends closely, and works with ministries and federal agencies to ensure a consistent whole-of-government approach that advances our overall strategic international interests – increased trade, investment, tourism, education and access to skilled labour.

Immediate Priorities

The following two issues require immediate attention:

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Mandate of the Office of Protocol

Mission Statement

To provide the best protocol advice to the Government of British Columbia; manage provincial protocol, diplomatic and ceremonial activities; and official honours and awards with professionalism, tact and diplomacy.

Mandate

The Office of Protocol provides leadership and coordination in Government ceremonial, protocol and diplomatic activities, work that is vital to the well-being and positive perception, both nationally and internationally, of British Columbia. The Office works in cooperation with the Office of the Premier, the Executive Council, the Legislative Assembly and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor in the delivery of its mandate. The Office has taken significant steps to strengthen its working relationships with these partners.

Activities include:

- Advising Government and the general public on all matters of protocol and precedence;
- Planning and conducting official ceremonies such as the Opening of the Legislature, Installation of the Lieutenant Governor, and Cabinet Swearing-In ceremonies;
- Planning and conducting official visits to British Columbia by members of the Royal Family, Heads of State or Government, foreign Ministers, Heads of International Organizations, Governor Generals, Heads of Diplomatic Missions, Premiers or Governors of provincial or state governments, and Heads of Consular Posts;
- Acting as the principal Government contact for British Columbia's Consular Corps on a range of issues such as coordination and administration of privileges, immunities and benefits for international representatives posted in British Columbia. Includes organization of two briefings per year for the Corps by ministers and senior government staff;
- Co-ordinating wedding anniversary and birthday congratulatory messages from The Queen, the Premier and others;
- Administering the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act*;
- Housing the Honours and Awards Secretariat and managing the Order of British Columbia and the Medal of Good Citizenship;
- Managing the delivery of the Government's Long Service Award Program ceremony nights on behalf of the B.C. Public Service Agency.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Programs

Ceremonial Program

Provides advice on all matters of protocol to the Government of British Columbia, including the display of flags, half-masting notices, and the provincial order of precedence. Responsible for the management and delivery of official ceremonies, including: the Opening of the Legislature, Installation of the Lieutenant Governor, the Swearing-In of Cabinet, state funerals and Royal Assents.

Official Visits Program

Manages over 100 official visits to British Columbia by foreign representatives and dignitaries each year. Ensures that visiting officials meet with the appropriate representatives of the Government of British Columbia and that the proper levels of treatment are delivered.

Consular Corps and Diplomatic Services Program

Serves as the first point of contact for the British Columbia Consular Corps and is responsible for the administration of privileges, immunities and benefits for all international representatives posted in British Columbia. Organizes annual briefings for Consular Corps members on current government programs and priorities. Invites Consular Corps members to accompany the Lieutenant Governor to present awards for *The Lieutenant Governor Awards for Excellence in British Columbia Wines*. Manages requests for special passports from members of the Executive Council.

Honours Program

Administers and promotes Provincial honours, awards, and ceremonies, including: the Order of British Columbia and the Medal of Good Citizenship, and delivers ceremony nights for Long Service Awards on behalf of the Public Service Agency. Responsible for the administration of the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act* and grants approval for use of the Coat of Arms and Use of 'British Columbia' in business or society names. Manages the Congratulatory Messages Program (anniversary and birthday greetings from The Queen, the Governor General, the Prime Minister, the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, the Leader of the Official Opposition, and Members of the Legislative Assembly).

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Ceremonial Program

Background

The Office of Protocol manages the Ceremonial Program of the B.C. Government – planning and delivering formal provincial occasions prescribed by tradition or statutory requirement. These ceremonies involve the Head of State or Head of Government representatives. The elements are:

- Installation of the Lieutenant Governor
- Executive Council Swearing-in Ceremonies
- Royal Assent
- Proroguing and Opening of the B.C. Legislature
- State Funerals
- Royal, vice-regal or state ceremonies
- Flag protocol, half-masting and the display of flags
- Table of Precedence
- B.C. Symbols

Congratulatory messages from The Queen, the Governor General, the Prime Minister, the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier; the Leader of the Opposition and Members of the Legislative Assembly are processed by the Office of Protocol. In 2016, congratulatory messages were issued for 1,368 birthdays and 752 anniversaries. So far in 2017, 367 birthdays and 113 anniversaries have been processed.

Symbols of the Province – Several provincial symbols have been established to highlight unique and important elements of B.C. The Office of Protocol monitors requests to use these symbols and ensures compliance against unauthorized use for commercial purposes. B.C.'s Coat of Arms can only be used by the Lieutenant Governor, a member of the Executive Council or Legislative Assembly, or a judge of the Supreme, County or Provincial Courts. Permission from the Premier to assume, display or use B.C.'s Coat of Arms or any design closely resembling it is required for anyone else.

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Use of BC, B.C., or British Columbia in a company name is regulated to ensure that individuals or organizations do not provide the impression of exercising a function of the Government. In 2016, a total of 277 applications were processed - 242 were approved and 35 were rejected. As of April 2017, 82 applications have been processed.

Under the Red tape reduction strategy, a review is currently underway to streamline the Use of B.C. process and a business case is under development with some options for potentially transferring this system to another program area in Government.

Poppy Protocol – Remembrance Day – The Office of Protocol arranges for Government representation at official Remembrance Day ceremonies in Vancouver (Victory Square) and Victoria and advises Members of the Legislative Assembly on Poppy Protocol. Wreaths are also arranged for presentation.

Table of Precedence – A Table of Precedence is a list that dictates the order (highest to lowest) assigned to people within a group, society, or organization. Normally this order is assigned by reason of their person or the office they hold. They are an important and interpretive tool when one is tasked with creating a seating plan, determining the order of introduction or speaking order at ceremonies or other occasions.

Consular Corps of British Columbia

Background

The British Columbia Consular Corps, based mainly in Vancouver, is the official body comprising all Consular Officers (Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents) resident in the Province, representing 83 countries (55 honorary members; 33 career members) as of April 2017. Some countries have more than one office in B.C. Some Consular Officers based in British Columbia also have jurisdiction in other provinces and territories. Canadian citizens residing in British Columbia may be asked to represent a country as an Honorary Consular Officer. The Office of Protocol is responsible for the administration of immunities, privileges and benefits, resolves any issues that consulates may encounter and is responsible for fostering positive relations with the representatives of foreign countries.

Primary functions of Consular Officers:

- Represent their country and promote their country's trade within the Consular District;
- Assist and protect nationals of their country;
- Explain their country's policies and achievements in fields such as culture and tourist attractions;
- Protect their country's shipping interests, legalize ship's papers, assist their country's seamen in distress and adjudicate on certain shipping matters; and
- Administer oaths, legalize foreign documents and issue passports, visas and certificates.

A Consular Corps listing is attached. In addition to the Consular Posts, there are four "International Organizations" in the Province, which have a type of diplomatic status - the Commonwealth of Learning (COL), North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, Pacific Salmon Commission (PCS) and the North Pacific Marine Science Organization. Also, there is one "Special Office" - the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Vancouver (TECO) and one "Other Office" - HKETO - the Hong Kong (SAR) Economic and Trade Office.

Timelines / Actions

- In addition to continuously supporting and interacting with the Consular Corps, including welcoming official visitors and attending National Day activities, the Government generally arranges two annual briefing/reception events each year. One is of a "technical" nature with presentations by Deputy Ministers with the other being an official briefing by Ministers and a reception hosted by the Premier. The last briefing took place in Vancouver on February 8, 2017. ^{s.13}

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Decision required

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International Visits

Background

The Office of Protocol is responsible for managing all official incoming visits to British Columbia by foreign government representatives and dignitaries.

Over 100 official government visits are managed by the Office each year. Visits can vary in size and complexity, from arranging a single meeting for an Ambassador or Consul General with a Minister, to planning a week-long Royal Tour.

Upon receiving notification of an official visit, the Office of Protocol reviews the request to ensure that the visiting official meets with the appropriate representatives of the Government of British Columbia and that the proper levels of treatment are delivered.

As appropriate, meetings can be arranged with the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, the Speaker, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and other B.C. Government officials. These meetings provide the Government of B.C. with an opportunity to develop and maintain positive relationships with foreign governments and to promote current Government objectives and priorities internationally.

Visits

Last year there were several very high level visits that were managed by the Office. In April 2016 the Sultan of Johor, His Royal Highness, Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Almarhum Sultan Iskandar came to B.C. with a delegation of 10 and met with the Minister of Finance, the Honourable Michael de Jong, as well as various aerospace companies.

In May 2016, the Office managed the visit of Party Secretary HU Chunhua, Governor of Guangdong Province, B.C.'s sister province in China. He came with a delegation of 15 plus six staff. While he was here he met with the Premier and attended an Economic and Trade Cooperation Conference with a few hundred attendees.

In September 2016, the Office had the honour of managing the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. They were here for a week and visited many parts of the Province including Haida Gwaii and Bella Bella. There were 20 public and private appearances during this time.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Official government visits to the Province are often planned in cooperation with the following:

- Global Affairs Canada (GAC)
- Foreign Mission's to Canada (Embassies and High Commissions)
- Consular Corps of British Columbia
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA)
- Municipal Airport Authorities

Categories

Official visits to the Province generally fall into 7 categories:

1) State

Visit by a Head of State or a Head of a National Government – sovereign, president and prime minister. This also includes Members of Royal Families on official visits. The Government of Canada will generally take the lead for this type of visit.

Includes: The Governor General of Canada, Lieutenant Governors of Canadian Provinces and Commissioners of Canadian Territories; and international equivalents.

2) Official

Visit by Head of a non-national Government – Premier or Governor of a provincial or state government. This can also include visits by a Leader of an International or a National Aboriginal Organization.

3) Working

Visit by a government minister, an elected official or a senior official from a national or provincial/state level; occasionally from a large, municipal-level government. This can also include visits by a Canada- and/or British Columbia Government-sponsored business group.

4) Diplomatic

Visit of the Head of a foreign Diplomatic Mission in Canada (or a Minister Counsellor-level), the Head of an International Organization, the Head of a foreign Consular Post in British Columbia, or the Head of an Other Foreign Representative Office in British Columbia.

Note: Schedule permitting, the Lieutenant Governor will meet each Ambassador/High Commissioner and Consul General once during their posting.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

5) Other

Visits received from other sources, including Canadian Missions in foreign countries, the private sector, charity organizations and individuals.

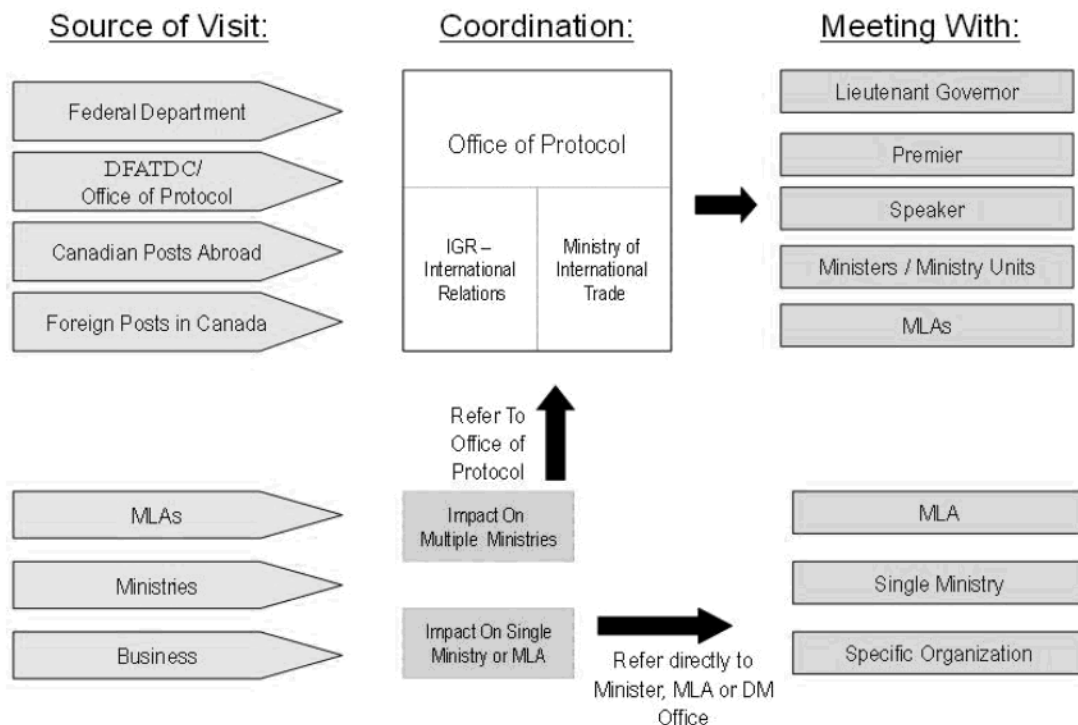
6) Private / Semi-Official

Members of Royal Families on personal or quasi-official visits, or passing-through to/from official visits elsewhere; and, Heads of State, Heads of Government, and Cabinet Members on personal visits or passing-through to/from official visits elsewhere – or, members of their families (accompanying or travelling on their own).

7) Technical Stop-Over

In cooperation with Global Affairs Canada, the Office of Protocol ensures that Heads of State, Heads of Government and other senior Government representatives passing through British Columbia, on their way to a foreign or domestic destination, are treated with due attention and according to immunity and privileges described in the Vienna Convention while in British Columbia's territory.

Incoming Visits Process



Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Long Service Awards Program

Background

The Province of British Columbia Long Service Awards is an annual program that honours public service employees for 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 years of service.

The purpose of the program is to:

- Formally recognize and honour the commitment and dedication of long-term employees;
- Celebrate an employee's years of service with their peers, executives and family members; and
- Support and promote long-standing careers within the B.C. Public Service.

The program has been running since 1956. The program is managed by the B.C. Public Service Agency, which engages with the Office of Protocol to provide services on a cost recovery and project management fee model. Specifically, IGRS processes the financial transactions for the costs, which are fully recovered from the B.C. Public Service Agency in addition to a service fee for each ceremony at a rate of \$11,300 (*2017 Budget Costs).

Key Points

- In 2016, the Office of Protocol successfully delivered Long Service Awards Ceremonies over 12 nights to 1,543 recipients (2,963 including guests, executive, staff and volunteers). In 2017, we are anticipating approximately 1,427 employees will be recognized between October 10 and November 4. (Note: The number of ceremonies required will be determined following the close of the registration period in May).
- Individual ministries pay the travel and accommodation costs for their employees and one guest to attend the ceremony.
- Premier, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Human Resource Directors are invited to the ceremony to congratulate employees and to share the evening with them.
- Recognizing an employee's years of service is standard practice in other public and private sector employers and is a way of expressing appreciation for long service and employee loyalty.
- Future projections for the number of award recipients: 2018 - 1,536 employees; 2019 - 1,771 employees; 2020 - 1,943 employees; 2021 - 2,010 employees.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Medal of Good Citizenship

Key Points

The Medal is an ongoing and official honour. It is managed by the Honours and Awards Secretariat in the Office of Protocol in IGRS. This is the same organization that manages the Order of British Columbia (OBC). The Honours and Awards Secretariat maintains the records of the selection committee and performs other duties as required.

The Medal of Good Citizenship (MGC) is governed by the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act*, which is under the responsibility of IGRS.

Pursuant to the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act*, the Medal of Good Citizenship Selection Committee consists of the following:

- (a) A Chair appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a term not exceeding 4 years;
- (b) Up to 6 additional members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for terms not exceeding 2 years. Persons wishing to serve on the selection committee, respond to a Notice of Position that is posted by the Board Resourcing and Development Office. The current selection committee appointed by Cabinet is composed of:
 - **The Honourable Shirley Bond, Chair**, Prince George, Minister of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Minister Responsible for Labour
 - **Kerry L. Cook**, Williams Lake, Former Mayor of Williams Lake
 - **Councillor Christopher R. Derickson**, Westbank, Westbank First Nation/Consultant, Derickson Consulting
 - **Gerald F. Furney**, Port McNeil, Former Mayor of Port McNeil
 - **Margaret Dawn Martin**, Terrace, Secretary and Treasurer, Makra Enterprises Ltd.
 - **Jatinder Rai**, Surrey, Founder, President and CEO, Response Advertising Inc.

The selection committee recommends recipients from a public nomination process. Nominations are received year round and are considered by the committee at the call of the Chair. As of March 31, 2017,^{s.13} 39 citizens and two communities have received the medal since its creation in 2015.

Recipients are appointed by Order-in-Council.

After first approval (by Presiding Member of the Executive Council or alternate), recipients are contacted for verbal acceptance. The Lieutenant Governor signs Orders-in-Council appointing new members only after all recipients have verbally accepted and signed recipient declaration forms.

Regional presentation ceremonies are organized across the Province at the availability of the Premier, Chair and/or Ministers on behalf of the Premier.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Background

In 2015, the Government of British Columbia launched the Medal of Good Citizenship which was established in 1989 under the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act* to recognize individuals who have acted in a particularly generous, kind or selfless manner for the common good without expectation of reward. The medal reflects their acts of selflessness, generosity, and service to community life.

Selection Committee

The selection committee must recommend each year to the Lieutenant Governor in Council persons who, in the opinion of the committee, reflect the values of the Medal.

Financial Implications

The Honours and Awards Secretariat did not receive any additional funding or human resources for the implementation of the Medal of Good Citizenship when it was implemented in June 2015. There is no provision in the IGRS budget for any ongoing expenditures.

Administering the program involved a one-time cost of \$1,155 for development of the medal and additional fees of \$3,900 for promotional material and communications.

The medal package costs \$235 per recipient (inclusive of medal, miniature and lapel pin in velvet presentation box; framed message from the Premier; and official certificate in debossed presentation folder). Total medal package for posthumous presentations are \$175 (inclusive of a framed certificate and full size medal).

The estimated annual budget for program operating costs is approximately \$50,000. This is based on approximately 25 medal presentation ceremonies annually.

Ceremonies

The Honours and Awards Secretariat, processes nominations and prepares them for review by the selection committee and subsequently prepares the documents for review by Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The responsibility of the following functions remains with the Secretariat:

- Performing 'due diligence' checks on nominees recommended to receive the Medal by the selection committee
- Obtaining approvals from recipients (declaration form and summary)
- Preparing 'Message from the Premier' (framed)
- Printing certificates and coordinating signatures
- Preparing Medal presentation package (Certificate in presentation folder, framed Message, Medal, etc.)
- Sending package to Government Communication and Public Engagement for ceremony - medal presentation package, pop-up banners, medal cushion
- Recipient follow-up correspondence
- Maintaining recipient files and database.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

The logistics surrounding the delivery of the regional presentation ceremonies, in consultation with the Honours and Awards Secretariat, is carried out by the Strategic Planning and Events Division of GCPE. Currently, IGRS funds a position at GCPE to carry out these duties.

GCPE is also responsible for the implementation of the formal communication strategy as well as preparing all communication materials - speaking notes for the presenter and emcee, quotes, news release, etc.

Timeline

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The benefit to the preliminary timeline below is that it runs opposite to the Order of British Columbia (OBC) program so the existing staff resources can be utilized efficiently. This complements OBC's January through June life-cycle and should not lead to confusion.

MEDAL OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP	
Call for Nomination Campaign	June – end of September
MGC nomination processing cut-off	Last Friday in September (fixed date)
Selection Meeting	November 2
Announcement of Names	November 9
Medal Presentation Ceremonies	Regionally starting on December 5 (International Day for Volunteers)
ORDER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Call for Nomination Campaign	December - March
Nomination processing cut-off	First Friday in March
Selection Meeting	End of April
Investiture ceremony	Mid-June (one ceremony at Government House)

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Order of British Columbia

Background

The Order of British Columbia (OBC) was created in April 1989 under the authority of the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act*, which is under the responsibility of IGRS.

The Honourable Judith Guichon, O.B.C., Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia is Chancellor of the Order.

Nominations are accepted year round with an administrative deadline of the first Friday in March (March 3, 2017) to prepare for the 2017 selection process.

The composition of the selection committee, i.e. “Advisory Council”, is established by legislation.

The seven-member Advisory Council consists of:

- the Chief Justice of British Columbia (chair) **The Honourable Robert J. Bauman**
- the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
- a Public University President in rotation (two-year term) **Dr. Alan Davis, Kwantlen Polytechnic University**
- the President of the Union of B.C. Municipalities **Murray Krause, Prince George**
- the Deputy Minister of Corporate Policy and Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat, and
- two past members of the Order: **Kim Baird, O.C., O.B.C.** and **Janet Austin, O.B.C.**

OBC appointments are made by Order-in-Council.

After first approval (by President of the Executive Council or alternate), recipients are contacted for verbal acceptance. The Orders-in-Council appointing new members are only signed by the Presiding member and Lieutenant Governor after all recipients have verbally accepted and signed recipient declaration forms.

For the investiture Ceremony the time commitment for the Premier is as follows:

- Ceremony: 11 am-1 pm or 1 pm-2 pm depending on scheduling (remarks are provided by the Premier)
- Black-tie dinner: 6:30 pm–9:00± pm (remarks are provided by the Premier)

Timelines/Actions

1. Promotional campaign: **Dec-Mar** (nomination material sent to all MLAs, mayors, etc., so that they can have letters in their local newspapers to generate nominations throughout B.C.).
2. Nominations are accepted year round.
3. Advisory Council meeting to select nominees: **TBC – typically end of April but deferred to July or September due to 2017 election.**

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

4. OICs confirming who is receiving the Order processed at **Cabinet meeting following the Advisory Council Meeting**^{s.13}
5. Successful nominees are contacted and asked if they accept the appointment (This can sometimes take two to three weeks depending on the schedule of the nominee).
6. Once nominees have accepted, OICs are signed by the Presiding member and the Lieutenant Governor.
7. News release announcing successful nominees: **once nominees have accepted and OICs are signed.**
8. Investiture Ceremony at Government House: **typically June - late September or early October** (The exact date is determined through consultation with the Office of the LG and the Premier's Office which will need to be done after the swearing-in). Factors for consideration:
 - UBCM Convention will be held September 25-29 in Vancouver
 - Provincial Premier's Awards Ceremony in Victoria: October 24

Decision required:

- 30 Days:
 - Appointments to the Order of B.C. via Order in Council(s)
 - Confirm Investiture ceremony date

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat – Office of Protocol

Transition and Installation of the Lieutenant Governor

Background

The term of our current Lieutenant Governor, the Honourable Judith Guichon, will expire on November 3, 2017. s.13

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The *Constitution Act, 1867*, provides that for each Province there shall be an officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

Each Province is responsible for developing a ceremony with due solemnity that includes participation of the Chief Justice and the members of the Executive Council, reading of the Commission of Office, and administration of oaths. On the advice of the federal government, the ceremony normally takes place within the Legislative Building of the Province, rather than the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor, to reinforce the solemnity of the occasion and the role of the Executive Council in oversight of the arrangements.

The Role of the Executive Council

The installation of the Lieutenant Governor is an Executive Council ceremony. Members of the Executive council serve as witnesses to the installation by the Chief Justice of British Columbia.

Decision required

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B.C. Francophone Affairs Program

Key Points

- The Francophone Affairs Program is governed by the Canada-British Columbia Official Languages Agreement on French Language Services.
- The current agreement expires on March 31, 2018.
- All provinces and territories have similar agreements for their official languages minority communities (English for Québec).
- The goal of the Agreement is to support the development and delivery of French Services for British Columbia's Francophone community and support initiatives to enhance its vitality.
- Under the current Agreement, the federal government contributes \$700,000/year and British Columbia contributes the equivalent of \$700,000/year in government services and information to meet the needs of French speaking British Columbians.
- British Columbia is a member of the Ministerial Conference on the Canadian Francophonie, the intergovernmental forum that is made up of federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for the Canadian Francophonie.

Background

- There are two pieces of legislation mandating the B.C. government to provide services in French to B.C. residents: The School Act (K to 12) and Part XVII of the Criminal Code.
- British Columbia is the only jurisdiction without a policy on French-language services or official languages. Alberta has announced its policy in June 2017.
- The Francophone Affairs Program is responsible for the implementation of the Canada-British Columbia Official Languages Agreement on French Language Services and the British Columbia-Québec Agreement for Cooperation and Exchange on Francophone Affairs, which was renewed in March 2017.
- The Program is also responsible for supporting and implementing initiatives flowing from the Ministerial Conference on the Canadian Francophonie.
- There are 70,000 Francophones, almost 300,000 Francophiles and 37 Francophone organizations in British Columbia.
- The Francophone Affairs Program works directly with British Columbia ministries, municipalities, crown corporations and public agencies to enhance the Province's capacity to offer French services.

Recent Achievements

- **Health and Social Services:** Support for a provincial coordinator for francophone services with the Provincial Health Services Authority. Translation and publication of many documents such as the Baby's Best Chance, the Child Health passport, the B.C. Seniors' Guide and public access to a collection of 500 French language health and wellness resources, available through an online catalogue.
- **Economic Development:** British Columbia is expanding its cultural heritage resource map to include sites and stories with cultural tourism and heritage values for the B.C. Francophone community. Translation of Vancouver Economic Commission Vancouver Business & Investment Guide for Francophone Markets.
- **Arts and Culture:** Digitization of the newspaper "Le Soleil de Colombie" (1968-1998) to retain B.C. Francophone heritage. Purchase of French-language material to expand the library collection of many municipalities across the province (e.g. Victoria, Vancouver, Surrey, Nelson, Chetwyn, Coquitlam, Kelowna, etc). Since 2002, the Province proclaims March 20th as British Columbia Francophonie Day and holds a public celebration in the B.C. Legislature.
- **Justice:** Support for linguistic training courses provided to Court and Criminal Service Branch employees in the Ministry of Attorney General and translation of material on Civil Resolution Tribunal information.
- **Communication:** B.C. Government launched a new one-on-one French learning course for eligible B.C. employees. Translation of B.C. government news releases. The Province holds frequent consultations with the B.C. Francophone community to stay attuned to their needs and priorities.

List of Francophone Affairs Ministers across Canada

Alberta

Honourable Ricardo Miranda
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Minister responsible for the Francophone Secretariat
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British Columbia

Honourable Norm Letnick
Minister of Agriculture
Responsible for Intergovernmental Affairs
and for the Francophone file
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Prince Edward Island

Honourable H. Wade MacLauchlan
Premier of Prince Edward Island
President of the Executive Council
Minister of Justice and Public Safety and Attorney General
Minister Responsible for Intergovernmental Affairs
Minister Responsible for Aboriginal Affairs
Minister Responsible for Acadian and Francophone Affairs
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Honourable Rochelle Squires
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Minister responsible for Francophone Affairs
Minister responsible for the Status of Women
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Minister of Trade
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Québec

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Government House Leader
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Newfoundland and Labrador

Honourable Perry Trimper
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Minister Responsible for the Multi-Materials Stewardship Board
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Northwest Territories

Honourable Alfred Moses
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Minister Responsible for Youth
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Yukon

Honourable John Streicker
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Government of Canada

Honourable Mélanie Joly
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30-60-90 DAY DECISION NOTE

Premiers' Meetings– July 17-19, 2017 – Edmonton

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Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

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United States Strategy

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30-60-90 DAY DECISION NOTE

Order of British Columbia

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CRITERIA FOR SELECTING MEMBERS TO SIT ON COUNCIL

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Current members as appointed by Statute:

1. The Honourable Robert Bauman, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal (Chair)
2. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
3. Deputy Minister Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat
4. Dr. Alan Davis, President and Vice-Chancellor, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
5. Murry Krause, President, UBCM (City of Prince George)

BIOGRAPHIES:

2016 Order of B.C. Recipients

Janet Austin, OBC

The CEO of one of the province's largest non-profits and the former chair of the Greater Vancouver Board of Trade, Janet Austin has reached the highest level of achievement in both the social and business sectors.

Austin has guided the YWCA Metro Vancouver, which has a \$28.3-million annual operating budget, through a number of transitions that has put the organization at the heart of the lives of tens of thousands of British Columbians using its services and programs and supporting their physical and mental well-being at more than 40 locations.

A champion of social change, Austin previously served as director of development services for BC Housing, as executive director of Big Sisters of BC Lower Mainland, and chair of the Greater Vancouver Board of Trade. She currently volunteers on various committees and boards, including the Greater Vancouver Board of Trade, the Canadian Paediatric Society, the Big Sisters honorary advisory board, and the City of Vancouver Healthy City for All Leadership Table.

Austin was named by the Women's Executive Network as one of Canada's 100 Most Powerful Women in 2008. She was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from Kwantlen Polytechnic University in 2013 and has received the Queen Elizabeth Golden and Diamond Jubilee Medals.

Over the past decade, Austin has spearheaded community-focused initiatives at the YWCA, expanding its geographic and social reach in order to increase access to affordable housing for low-income single mothers and women leaving abusive relationships, supporting youth in foster care to transition to independence, and broadening services for marginalized women in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside.

Kim Baird, CM, OBC

Kim Baird is a remarkable leader. Fearlessly determined and deeply committed to social justice, she has relentlessly pursued her dream of a prosperous self-governing Tsawwassen First Nation, free of the shackles of the Indian Act and the reserve system.

Serving as elected chief for six terms, she negotiated and implemented the first modern treaty in the BC Treaty Negotiation Process. Her community is now on the road to prosperity and self-sufficiency by creating employment opportunities and attracting millions of dollars of investment. Kim initiated the Tsawwassen Mills project, a commercial real-estate development valued at \$780-million.

The Tsawwassen First Nation treaty negotiations are recognized as a model for effective negotiations throughout Canada and the world. Much sought after as a motivational speaker, Kim makes herself available to any and all seeking advice on First Nations.

Kim's experience, knowledge and impact on creating change for First Nations governance continues to be instrumental in opening doors and creating relationships and opportunities which would otherwise not exist.

She serves on many boards including Clear Seas, Canada Public Policy Forum, and the Premier's Aboriginal Business Investment Council. Kim is a member of the Order of Canada and received the Indspire Award in 2015, which represents the highest honour the Indigenous community bestows upon its achievers. She has also received an honorary degree from Simon Fraser University.

Beverley Boys, CM, OBC

Beverley Boys, a female diver who dominated the sport in the 1960s and through much of the '70s and went on to be a successful diving coach, is the major driving force behind BC Dive, the organization responsible for developing and promoting diving throughout British Columbia.

Boys began her diving career in 1962 in Toronto and went on to win provincial championships in Ontario, B.C., Manitoba and Quebec. She is a 34 time national champion and a three-time Olympian. She won three gold, three silver and two bronze medals at four Commonwealth Games and was chosen as Canada's Athlete of the Year in 1969 and in 1970. She is a four-time Olympic judge.

Since retirement from competitive diving, Boys has served as a coach and official in competitions around the world, judging at the highest levels including four Olympic Games, five World Championships and six Commonwealth Games. She is a member of the Diving Canada Plungeon Officials Committee and was elevated to the chair of the officials committee, spearheading the development and implementation to improve the expertise and consistency

of Canadian judges.

Her energy, organizational ability, and her tough-minded will to succeed have made BC Dive a successful organization and many successful Canadian divers credit Boys for their achievements in the sport. Closer to home, she began diving clubs in White Rock and Surrey, which has become an important training centre for B.C. divers.

In 2014, Beverley Boys was recognized by Sport BC with a Daryl Thompson Award for her contribution to the development of the sport of diving throughout the province over the past 34 years. She was voted Official of the Year in B.C. in 2005 and was a 2013 Sports Officials of Canada winner. She was named Diver of the Decade with Scott Cranham, and was recently appointed to the Order of Canada.

Dr. Allen Eaves, OBC

Allen Eaves is a leading leukemia specialist and founder owner of Vancouver's STEMCELL Technologies Inc. (STEMCELL), now the largest biotechnology company in Canada with more than 800 employees. He is credited with developing innovative products for the emerging industry that will lead to future cell therapies for cancer and other serious diseases.

STEMCELL sells 2,500 products, which it distributes through a global network to thousands of customers who are both academic and industry researchers. Under Dr. Eaves' leadership, STEMCELL has been fuelled by profitable growth at rates averaging 20 per cent per year for the last 23 years.

Before STEMCELL, he founded the Terry Fox Laboratory and was its director for 25 years, building the laboratory into an internationally recognized research centre known for being an incubator of new ideas such as the regulation of growth and maturation of blood-forming stem cells. He also served on the board and as chair of MITACS. He sits on the board of directors of the Canadian Stem Cell Network; the Canadian Stem Cell Foundation; the Centre for Commercialization of Regenerative Medicine and the Banff International Research Station for Mathematical Innovation and Discovery.

As Head of Hematology at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver General Hospital (VGH) and the BC Cancer Agency for 18 years, he launched one of the finest bone marrow transplant programs in the world which, by the early 1990s, had treated more than 1,500 patients. Dr. Eaves has published over 200 papers in leading peer-review scientific journals. He has been elected as president of the International Society of Cell Therapy; president of the American Society of Blood and Marrow Transplantation; founding treasurer of the Foundation for the Accreditation of Cell Therapy; and a member of Health Canada's Expert Working Group on the Safety of Organs and Tissues for Transplantation.

He has been awarded the prestigious R. M. Taylor Medal by the Canadian Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute of Canada; Distinguished Alumni Service Award and Honorary Degree from Acadia University; the Polish National Hematology Society Medal; UBC's Distinguished Medical Lecture Award; Lifetime Membership Award from the International Society of Cell Therapy; and the Genome BC Award for Scientific Excellence.

Required to retire in 2006 from the VGH, BCCA and UBC, Dr. Eaves became professor emeritus of Hematology and has devoted himself to growing STEMCELL Technologies Inc. with the goal of making better tools and reagents for cancer and other researchers, as well as creating jobs in industry for young people who love science.

Frank Giustra, OBC

Frank Giustra, a leading Canadian entrepreneur in both the natural resource and filmmaking sectors, is also an outstanding philanthropist, making an impact around the globe and especially in the humanitarian field.

In 1997, Giustra established the Radcliffe Foundation, which supports a wide variety of international and local causes, focusing on education, children, economic development and homelessness. He chaired the successful \$26-million fundraising campaign for Streethome Foundation, and most recently has actively responded to the global refugee crisis by providing humanitarian aid and supplies to refugee camps in Greece and Turkey. He has visited the crisis region a number of times over the last seven-months and plans to return at the end of June 2016 to visit a rehabilitated site -- a private-public partnership between the Radcliffe Foundation and the Greek government -- to accommodate 800 refugees in Thessaloniki, Greece. Closer to home, the Radcliffe Foundation supports a number of causes and organizations, and recently donated 100,000 to support the emergency interventions and provide essential items to evacuees of the Fort McMurray wild-fire.

Since 2005, Giustra has been a significant financial and active executive member of the International Crisis Group, a widely-recognized independent, non-partisan source of analysis and advice to policymakers on the prevention and resolution of deadly conflict. In 2007, he and former U.S. president Bill Clinton launched the Clinton Giustra Enterprise Partnership, with a focus on creating social and economic development programs through impact investing in parts of the world where poverty is widespread. He is also a founding patron and active mentor of the Boys Club Network, an at-risk youth mentoring group in Vancouver.

Giustra began his working life in the investment industry, eventually joining Yorkton Securities in the 1980s. He took over as president and CEO in the 1990s, leading it to become an internationally renowned natural resources investment bank. By 1997, he turned his entrepreneurial skills to the entertainment business, founding Lionsgate Entertainment, now one of the world's largest independent film companies. He is a significant investor in Thunderbird Films and president of Fiore Group of Companies, a firm managing a broad portfolio of private equity investments, specializing in food and lifestyle, art and entertainment.

Frank Giustra is the recipient of many awards including the 2014 Dalai Lama Humanitarian Award.

John Mann, OBC

John Mann is a founding member of one of British Columbia's iconic musical groups, Spirit of the West. He is also an actor, solo artist and dedicated humanitarian.

Spirit of the West was formed in 1984 and Mann has played a key role in its life, growth and message. Over its 30-plus year history, Spirit of the West is recognized as a pioneer in Canadian Celtic music, having toured extensively in Europe, the United States and across Canada countless times.

Spirit has three gold albums and two platinum. They have also been honoured with awards, such as the Hall of Fame of the Western Canadian Music Association, the National Achievement Award from The Society of Composers and Authors of Canada, membership in the BC Music Hall of Fame, and a star in the Star Walk on Vancouver's Theatre Row.

With nearly 300-recorded songs, one in particular, Home for a Rest, has become a multigenerational favourite, known by millions and often called "Canada's unofficial national Anthem". Spirit's pioneering efforts opened the door for other musicians and groups to successfully pursue the genre that they established.

Mann has a lengthy list of theatre, television, and musical credits but it is in his key role in the music of Spirit of the West, which has resonated deeply with British Columbians. The band's association with B.C. is as strong as any musical group in its history, their song lyrics resonate deeply with individual experience and Mann's distinctive voice is the band's trademark.

Mann's contributions to charity are remarkable, especially considering the great challenges he has faced in his own life. A cancer survivor, Mann works actively with the BC Cancer Agency and BC Cancer Foundation.

Mann has done charitable work with the Bulembu Project in Swaziland, assisting this village of orphaned children decimated by the AIDS epidemic. He has travelled there three times and has performed and recorded with the children of Bulembu.

Access to Music Foundation of BC presented John with their Beautiful Heart Award in 2014 to recognize his many charitable efforts.

In 2014, Mann announced that he had early onset Alzheimer's disease and did not want to spend any more energy trying to hide his symptoms. For two more years, until April of this year, the band continued to perform together, with Mann courageously staying fully involved and making significant contributions to society's awareness of Alzheimer disease. He now performs benefits for Alzheimer societies across the country.

Saleema Noon, OBC

Saleema Noon is British Columbia's preeminent sexual health educator and a tireless advocate for empowerment education.

Since 1998, thousands of children, teens and adults throughout the province have attended her comprehensive "body science" workshops, specifically tailored to reflect her firm belief that every person -- regardless of race, religion, age, ability, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual attraction -- deserves respect. She arms young children with knowledge and skills to keep their bodies safe and empowers parents to share positive, meaningful messages about sexuality with their children at every age.

In one year Noon personally presented sexual health workshops to 630 groups of children, teens and adults in diverse communities in all corners of B.C. Committed to the growth and success of others in the field, she has voluntarily trained, mentored and inspired dozens.

In addition to teaching body science in schools, Noon co-created B.C.'s first empowerment workshop for pre-teen girls, Go Girl!, in 1999. In 2010, Go Girl! became iGirl, tackling topics such as body image, media literacy, gender stereotypes, internet safety, consent, healthy relationships and assertiveness skills. In 2014, Noon launched iGuy, a first-of-its-kind empowerment workshop for 9- to 12-year-old boys. Facilitated in an inclusive environment that celebrates diversity, iGuy challenges society's definition of masculinity to help boys have healthy relationships, express their emotions, make smart decisions online and live life in a way that honours who they truly are. Both iGirl and iGuy have received rave reviews from participants, parents and teachers.

Although Noon personally provides financial support for youth to participate in her workshops, her recently created Saleema Noon Empowerment Foundation aims to sponsor body science, iGirl and iGuy workshops on a larger scale at schools where children need them most.

A breast cancer survivor, Noon has served on the board of directors of the Canadian Breast Cancer Foundation (BC/Yukon Region), as well as others currently. Options for Sexual Health has honoured her with their Educator of the Year award, and in 2011 she received the YWCA Metro Vancouver's Women of Distinction Connecting the Community Award.

Her book Talk Sex Today, co-authored with Order of British Columbia and Order of Canada member Meg Hickling, will be released in summer 2016.

Cornelia Hahn Oberlander, OC, OBC

Cornelia Hahn Oberlander, recognized as one of the world's leading landscape architects, has pioneered many recognized approaches to outdoor environments during her 60 years of working in her profession. She is known for her creativity, artistry, innovation, excellence and recognition of the importance of the environment.

Oberlander has designed many playgrounds in Canada and her design for the play area at the Children's Creative Centre at Expo 67 in Montreal changed the way that designers thought about children's play and playgrounds. She established respectful references with her design for the landscape of the Museum of Anthropology in collaboration with the architect Arthur Erickson. The Taiga garden at the National Gallery in Ottawa, and landscape restoration at the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly building in Yellowknife and the 3 East School in Inuvik are examples of paying respect to the native ecology.

Working in partnership with some of the world's most renowned architects, many public spaces around the world have her influences. Her international projects include the Canadian Chancery in Washington, D.C., the Canadian Embassy in Berlin, and the courtyard for the New York Times building. Closer to home, she contributed to the designs of Robson Square and the Law Courts Complex in Vancouver, Library Square at the Vancouver Public Library, the Museum

of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver General Hospital burn unit garden and the visitor's centre project at the VanDusen Botanical Garden, which answers to the issues of climate change and environmental responsibility.

She was among the first class of women to graduate from the Harvard Graduate School of Design with a degree in landscape architecture and from the beginning of her career placed a high value on education, mentoring students and networking to young landscape graduates.

She is the recipient of 10 honorary degrees, the Order of Canada, several lifetime achievements awards, honorary memberships, medals and fellowships.

Pauline Rafferty, OBC

Pauline Rafferty, a trained archeologist and working as a public servant, became recognized as one of Canada's leading executives in the cultural sector as she transformed the Royal BC Museum into one of the premier museums of its kind and recognized around the globe.

As chief executive officer, Rafferty revitalized the RBCM, widened its accessibility and strengthened its reputation as she worked to bring world-class exhibits to visitors and a business focus to the institution. As a result, she helped Victoria become a leading visitor destination in North America and helped strengthen its tourism sector and economy.

Rafferty devoted her adult life to ensuring that British Columbians could enjoy top-quality cultural experiences. Early in her career she helped develop conservation and heritage policies for the Province and tourism marketing programs. More recently, she serves as vice chair on the board for the Canadian Museum of Human Rights in Winnipeg where she brings her specialized knowledge, management know-how and excellent interpersonal skills to the task of building a new institution for the country.

Throughout her career, Rafferty has been a model for women working in senior public service jobs, helping many advance their careers. In the 1990s, she served as assistant deputy minister at the Ministry of Women's Equality.

She also served as a board member of numerous organizations, including, Simon Fraser University, National Capital Commission Advisory board, Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce, Tourism Victoria and others. Since her retirement, she has brought her valuable attributes to her voluntary work for the Provincial Health Authority, Government House Foundation and the University of Victoria Gustavson school of business, Education Inc. and others.

Sandra Richardson, OBC

Sandra Richardson is an innovative community leader who effectively uses her skills to create relevant and successful programs that respond to community needs.

Under Richardson's leadership, the funds managed by the Victoria Foundation have grown from \$20 million to \$250 million. This growth is largely due to her outreach to the community in identifying worthy and needed causes, which have promoted widespread community giving.

Among Richardson's initiatives are the annual Victoria's Vital Signs report, the Every Steps Count running/walking program and the Smart and Caring Physical Literacy program, launched by the Governor General. Many of her programs have been replicated and successfully implemented across British Columbia, Canada and beyond. The foundation is also involved in projects building relations and capacity within First Nations communities.

The Vital Signs report measures key issue areas affecting the Capital region's quality of life and is used to identify areas of need and monitor progress in key issue areas. The concept is now being used by about 50 community foundations across Canada and overseas.

Richardson is a change-maker, a supporter of people, ideas and action. She does this quietly, using every opportunity to redirect the spotlight onto others.

She frequently advises non-profits on governance issues, recognizing that good governance is correlated to their impact. And she is regularly sought as a valued participant or leader for other community initiatives. Recent examples include her service as co-chair of the University of Victoria's Institute for Studies and Innovation in Community-University Engagement Committee, member of the Leadership Committee for the Greater Victoria Coalition to End Homelessness and member of the City Manager's community advisory committee for the City of Victoria.

Robert Robinson, OBC

Red Robinson is a well-known celebrity broadcaster who has used his public recognition to support and promote many fundraising initiatives and in particular the Timmy's Christmas Telethon for the BC Lions Society for Children with Disabilities.

Robinson began his career as a 16-year-old high school disc jockey and grew to be the most awarded radio entertainment performer in the history of British Columbia. He has helped countless broadcasters get their start and has given valuable advice on how to succeed in the business.

Robinson was the first disc jockey to play rock 'n' roll to Vancouver, introducing his audiences to the likes of Elvis Presley and Buddy Holly in the 1950s and '60s. He has impacted the history of rockabilly and rock 'n' roll music throughout North America, enough so that a musical based on his life, Red Rock Diner, was written and has toured extensively including 11 weeks at the Arts Club Theatre.

In the 23 years he hosted the Timmy's Christmas Telethon on a CBC regional network, more than \$100 million has been raised. He was honoured with a floor in the Lions International Children's building for his contributions to children with disabilities. His philanthropic work includes the CHILD Foundation and the Heart and Stroke Foundation.

In addition to many broadcast and music industry awards (he was inducted into the Canadian Broadcast Hall of Fame in 1997 and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1995), he received the Canada 125 medal for contributions to the community and the Queen Elizabeth Golden Jubilee

Medal. In 2012, the University of the Fraser Valley awarded Red Robinson an honorary Doctorate of Letters.

David Sidoo, OBC

Sporting legend and successful investment banker David Sidoo has leveraged his success to become a leading philanthropist and a catalyst for improving the lives of many British Columbians through his support of many programs.

The first person of Indian descent to play professional football, Sidoo led the UBC Thunderbirds to an undefeated season and first-ever Vanier Cup national championship in 1982. He then played five years in the CFL with the Saskatchewan Roughriders.

After retiring from professional sports, he went on to build several companies in the energy sector and has been a founding shareholder of many start-ups.

He has been most impactful in making a difference in the lives of youth all across British Columbia. David and his wife, Manjy, started Sidoo Family Giving, an organization actively involved in the community for the betterment of families and at-risk youth of all ages, specifically supporting children's breakfast programs, children's cancer research, mentoring programs, teenage sports programs and community scholarships. Additionally the Sidoo Family Athletics Endowment is the largest of its kind at UBC.

In 2015, Sidoo was recognized by UBC as one of the top 100 outstanding alumni and also honoured with a Navigator award for being one of the eminent leaders in the South-Asian community. He has been inducted both into the UBC Sports Hall of Fame and the British Columbia Football Hall of Fame, receiving the prestigious Bob Ackles award. Internationally, Sidoo is a recipient of the Global Punjabi Society Excellence in Entrepreneurship award and the NRI Institute Pride of India Philanthropy award.

Brian Smith, OBC

Brian Smith has served the public in elected roles, both at the provincial and municipal level, and has led significant social innovations in the arena of sports, education, law and business. As mayor of Oak Bay, Smith was a driving force behind a new recreation centre which remains a community hub, a tennis complex, and miniature golf course. He seeded the development of affordable housing for seniors and low income families.

Passionate about tennis, Smith used his leadership skills to move the sport forward both locally and nationally. Serving on the board of Tennis Canada (chair), he was integral in building the Tennis Centre at York University, retaining the Rogers' Cup, and launching programs to revive interest in tennis and to develop promising athletes.

Early in his law career he established the first legal aid office in Victoria and later, as B.C.'s attorney general, he helped victims in British Columbia through his initiatives supporting victims' rights at the local level. His other justice-related initiatives include the establishment of the International Commercial Arbitration Centre in Vancouver to provide dispute resolution services, and his work to set up a Victoria law school. On the national and international level,

he helped shape the repatriation of Canada's Constitution.

First Nations relationships have been fostered both through his legal, business and community service. At CN, he hired a First Nations leader to improve relations in B.C. and as chair of BC Hydro, he worked to create partnerships with them.

As chair of CN, he successfully advocated for greater charitable contributions from the company and, on the business side, saw its national and international corporate goals fulfilled with the major increase of rail freight after his successful campaign to have a new rail tunnel constructed from Michigan to Ontario.

Smith was awarded the Queen's Commemorative Medal for public service in 1992.

Marjorie White, OBC

Marjorie White is a pioneering community builder who changed the framework of supports for Aboriginal peoples leaving reserves.

She was one of the founders of the first Aboriginal service agencies in Canada to assist Aboriginals migrating to urban centres from reserves, and the social innovation evolved into a national Friendship Centres movement that now serves hundreds of thousands of Aboriginal peoples.

Today, there are 25 Friendship Centres in British Columbia and, collectively, they make up the largest network of service-providing agencies in B.C., providing direct services and advocacy for off-reserve and urban Aboriginal peoples. They also serve as bridges between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous people throughout B.C.'s towns and cities.

White sits as the Elder Advisor to the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) Executive Committee and most recently co-founded the BCAAFC Elders Council which acts as an advisory body to the provincial Board of Directors.

Seeing the critical need to support Indigenous men and women navigating the criminal justice system, White helped found the Circle of Eagles Society, a halfway home for those leaving incarceration, which provides a link to cultural supports, teachings and guidance from appropriate service programs. She was its executive director for 15 years.

She was the first Aboriginal person appointed as a Citizenship Court Judge in Canada. She was the first woman and first Aboriginal person appointed to the Vancouver Police Commission.

She is the recipient of the Queen's Golden Jubilee medal, International Year of the Volunteer Award nominated by Correctional Services Canada; Women Making a Difference Award from Vancouver Society of Visible Minority Women; Women of Distinction Award from the YWCA; Courage Award from the Vancouver Aboriginal Community Policing; and the Golden Feather from Professional Native Women's Association. She is recognized by her own Huu-ay-aht First Nation as a cultural leader and a high-ranking Matriarch in the Potlatch system.

Dr. Peter Wong, OBC

Dr. Peter K.K. Wong is a community leader, businessman, philanthropist and a physician who serves a large number of patients with multicultural backgrounds in Vancouver.

Peter has been involved with a range of significant community organizations, including the Vancouver Police Board and the Chinese Cultural Centre of Greater Vancouver. He led the recent successful rezoning of Vancouver's Chinatown and the start of its economic and historic revitalization. With his father-King Wong's leadership they successfully rallied to prevent the building of the Georgia viaducts through Chinatown, negotiated the acquisition of land from BC Hydro to build the Vancouver Chinatown parkade, and fought the restriction of Chinese barbecue foods by the federal government.

In addition to his thriving medical practice, Peter has launched several successful businesses in various industries and has been an influential advocate for strong trade relations with China, participating in a number of trade missions with all levels of government. The government of China thru the Consulate General has appointed him a member of the Western Returned Scholars Association. He also serves as a special advisor to the Musqueam Nation for Asia-Pacific affairs, working to increase partnerships and trade opportunities.

Peter is a strong advocate of education; a founder of West Point Grey Academy and its foundation, the non-profit school has more than 900 students enrolled and promotes global citizenship.

Dr. Eric Yoshida, OBC

Dr. Eric Yoshida is recognized throughout Canada and around the world for his clinical care and research excellence in liver disease.

Formerly medical director of the BC Liver Transplant Program, he found a way for patients with hepatitis B to have successful liver transplants and established the first program in Canada to provide HIV patients with the right to be allowed liver transplantation.

He discovered that BC's First Nations communities suffered disproportionately from primary biliary cirrhosis and autoimmune liver disease, destroying the stereotype that alcoholic liver disease was the problem, and clearing the way for First Nations patients to undergo liver transplantation.

Dr. Yoshida built a centre for excellence in liver disease that provides treatment, research, education and collaboration with the medical community and the citizens of British Columbia. He created a clinical research centre in hepatitis and liver disease where none existed before.

He is an outstanding teacher, committing many hours to convey the sophisticated knowledge of hepatology and hepatitis to medical trainees of all levels. In particular, he has worked with S.U.C.C.E.S.S., a large multicultural social agency, to bring its clients awareness that hepatitis is a silent disease until the latter stage. Early diagnosis is critical in improving survival.

Dr. Eric Yoshida recently received the Distinguished Service and Meritorious Achievement

Award, from his peers, the Canadian Association for the Study of Liver Disease. He received Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee medal in 2012 and the Martin M. Hoffman Award for excellence in research from the UBC Department of Medicine in 2013 and the Clinical Excellence Award from the Vancouver General Hospital in 2015.

30-60-90 DAY DECISION NOTE

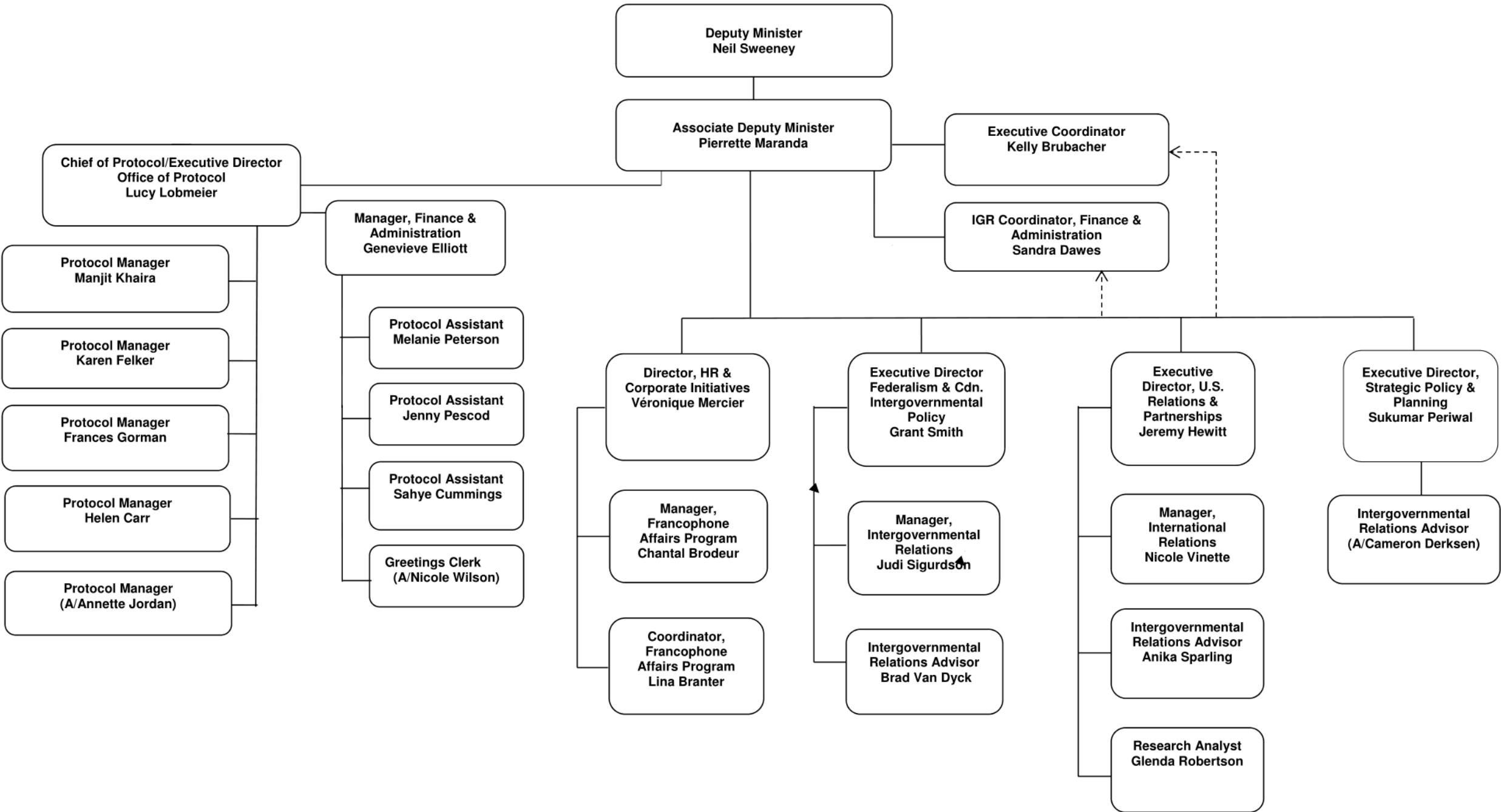
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INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SECRETARIAT
Organization Chart (July 2017)



Operating Budget – F/Y 2017-18

Total 2016-17 Operating Expenses: \$2,453,000

Total 2017-18 Operating Expenses: \$2,456,000

	Reflected in (\$000)
Salary – Regular & OT	2047
Salary-Supplementary	9
Salary-Benefits	505
Total Salary and Benefits	2561
Travel	71
Legal Services	8
Professional Services-Operational & Regulatory	37
Information Systems-Operating	42
Office and Business Expense	546
Utilities, Materials & Supplies	1
Operating Equipment and Vehicles	5
Amortization Expense	6
Grants	450
Transfers Under Agreements	235
Other Expenses	2
Total Operating Costs	1,403
Recoveries within Government	(808)
Recoveries External to Government	(700)
Total Recoveries	(1,508)
Total 2017-18 Operating Expenses	2,456

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

(\$000)

	Estimates 2016/17	Estimates 2017/18
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VOTE 10 — OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

This vote provides for the programs, operations, and other activities described in the voted appropriations under the following core businesses: Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat and Executive and Support Services.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SECRETARIAT

Voted Appropriation

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat.....	2,453	2,456
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Voted Appropriation Description: This sub-vote provides for management and administrative support for the Executive Council (Cabinet) in the development and coordination of advice, policy, negotiations, issues management, and public consultation relating to federal-provincial, interprovincial, and international relations initiatives. This sub-vote includes support for the Premier and Cabinet participation in First Ministers' Conferences, Premiers' Conferences, Joint Cabinet Meetings with neighbouring jurisdictions, and ministerial conferences. This sub-vote manages the Canada-British Columbia Co-operation Agreement on Official Languages. This sub-vote also provides for the Office of Protocol; and for costs of official ceremonies, programs for visiting dignitaries, government-hosted functions, and government honours and awards by authority of the *Provincial Symbols and Honours Act*. Costs may be recovered from ministries, other levels of government, and other entities for activities described within this sub-vote.

EXECUTIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Voted Appropriations

Premier's Office.....	3,033	3,039
Executive Operations.....	3,512	3,516
	<u>6,545</u>	<u>6,555</u>

Voted Appropriations Description: This sub-vote provides for the office of the Premier and includes salaries, benefits, allowances, and operating expenses for the Premier and staff; the management of cross-government issues and corporate planning; funding for cross-government and other initiatives that support the government's mandate; support of the Executive Council, including government administration, and Executive Council Committees, as well as the salaries, benefits, allowances, and operating expenses for the deputy ministers' offices; salaries, benefits, and other expenses incurred in providing policy, planning, and operational support to the Executive Council and its committees; and for the planning and coordination of legislative priorities. Costs may be recovered from ministries, Crown agencies, and other organizations within government for activities described within this sub-vote.

VOTE 10 — OFFICE OF THE PREMIER	8,998	9,011
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GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

GROUP ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

Salaries and Benefits	8,000	8,014
Operating Costs	1,505	1,528
Government Transfers	546	686
Other Expenses	294	293
Internal Recoveries	(646)	(809)
External Recoveries	(701)	(701)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	<u>8,998</u>	<u>9,011</u>

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MINISTRY OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS ACT

[RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 303

Contents

- 1 Ministry of Intergovernmental Relations
- 2 Deputy Minister
- 3 Purposes and functions of the ministry
- 4 Agreements with other governments
- 5 Repealed

Ministry of Intergovernmental Relations

- 1 (1) There is to be a ministry of the public service of British Columbia called the Ministry of Intergovernmental Relations.
- (2) The minister is to preside over the ministry and be responsible to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the direction of the ministry.

Deputy Minister

- 2 One or more deputy ministers of the ministry may be appointed under the *Public Service Act*.

Purposes and functions of the ministry

- 3 The purposes and functions of the ministry include the duty
 - (a) to coordinate the activities of, to make recommendations to, and to develop programs and policies for the Executive Council in relation to federal-provincial, interprovincial and extraprovincial affairs, and
 - (b) to act as secretariat to the Executive Council and its committees and to coordinate policy development among the ministries.

Agreements with other governments

- 4 With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the minister on behalf of the government may enter into agreements with the government of Canada, the government of a province or an agent of the government of Canada or a province.

Repealed

- 5 [Repealed 2000-23-47.]

PART 1 – PROVINCIAL SYMBOLS

Coat of Arms of British Columbia

1 (1) The Coat of Arms of British Columbia is the Shield of Arms with Motto granted by Royal Warrant of King Edward VII on March 31, 1906, as augmented and granted by Royal Warrant of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, in Vancouver on October 15, 1987.

(2) A person, other than the Lieutenant Governor, a member of the Executive Council, a member of the Legislative Assembly or a judge of the Supreme Court, a County Court or the Provincial Court, must not, without the permission of the minister, assume, display or use the Coat of Arms of British Columbia or a design so closely resembling it as to be likely to deceive.

Representation of government authority

2 (1) A person or organization must not assume, display or use a name, title or device that indicates or that is reasonably susceptible of the interpretation that the person or organization has authority from the government to do so or is exercising a function of the government, if in fact the person or organization has no authority from or is not exercising a function of the government.

(2) The registration, under an enactment, of a name of the nature described in subsection (1) is not a defence to a prosecution under this section.

Floral emblem

3 The flower of the tree known botanically as *Cornus nuttallii* and commonly known as the flowering dogwood is the floral emblem of British Columbia.

Mineral emblem

4 Jade, known in mineralogy as nephrite or jadeite, is the mineral emblem of British Columbia.

Tree emblem

- 5** The tree known botanically as *Thuja plicata* Donn and commonly known as the western red cedar is the arboreal emblem of British Columbia.

Bird emblem

- 6** The bird known taxonomically as *Cyanocitta stelleri* and commonly known as the Steller's jay is the bird emblem of British Columbia.

Mammal emblem

- 6.1** The non-albino, white colour phase of the mammal known taxonomically as *Ursus americanus* and commonly known as the Spirit Bear is the mammal emblem of British Columbia.

Fish emblem

- 6.2 (1)** In this section and section 6.3, "Pacific Salmon" means the following species of the genus taxonomically known as *Oncorhynchus*:

- (a) *Oncorhynchus clarkii* commonly known as cutthroat trout;
- (b) *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* commonly known as pink salmon;
- (c) *Oncorhynchus keta* commonly known as chum salmon;
- (d) *Oncorhynchus kisutch* commonly known as coho salmon;
- (e) *Oncorhynchus mykiss* commonly known as steelhead;
- (f) *Oncorhynchus nerka* commonly known as sockeye salmon;
- (g) *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* commonly known as chinook salmon.

- (2) Pacific Salmon is the fish emblem of British Columbia.

Fish emblem regulations

- 6.3** The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations establishing a symbol to represent Pacific Salmon.

British Columbia Tartan

- 7 (1)** The tartan recorded on January 8, 1969 as the British Columbia Tartan in the books of the Court of the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, Scotland is the tartan of British Columbia.

(2) A sample of the British Columbia Tartan, in coloured textile material, is to be kept in the offices of the minister.

Use of tartan

- 8** A person must not sell, display, publish, advertise or hold out any tartan, other than the British Columbia Tartan, as the tartan of British Columbia, or as a tartan that has been confirmed, adopted, declared, officially recognized or approved as a tartan of British Columbia.

British Columbia tartan regulations

- 9** The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations directing that the British Columbia Tartan or the design or sett of it, or any representation of it, must not be used in a manner or under the circumstances specified in the regulations.

Offence

- 10** A person who contravenes section 1 (2), 2 (1) or 8 commits an offence.

Misuse of Provincial symbol

- 11 (1)** In this section, "Provincial symbol" means the Coat of Arms of British Columbia or the British Columbia Tartan.
- (2) If a person assumes, uses or displays

(a) a Provincial symbol in contravention of section 1 (2) or a regulation made under section 9, or

(b) a name, title or device in contravention of section 2 (1),

the Supreme Court may, on the application of the minister, grant an injunction restraining the person from contravening that section or regulation whether or not the person has been prosecuted under this Act.

PART 2 — PROVINCIAL HONOURS

Division 1 — Order of British Columbia

Definitions

12 In this Division:

"**advisory council**" means the advisory council continued under section 14;

"**Chancellor**" means the Chancellor referred to in section 13 (2);

"**Order**" means the Order of British Columbia continued under section 13;

"**secretary**" means the secretary appointed under section 14.1.

Order of British Columbia

13 (1) The Order of British Columbia is continued to recognize persons who have served with the greatest distinction and excelled in any field of endeavour benefiting the people of British Columbia or elsewhere.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor

(a) is a member of the Order without further appointment, and

(b) while in office as Lieutenant Governor, is the Chancellor of the Order.

(3) The Order is the highest honour of British Columbia and takes precedence over all other orders, decorations and medals conferred by Her Majesty in right of British Columbia.

Advisory council

14 An advisory council is continued consisting of the following:

- (a) the Chancellor;
- (b) the Chief Justice of British Columbia, who is the Chair;
- (c) the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia;
- (d) the deputy minister, Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat;
- (e) for a 2 year term, a president of a university established or continued under the *University Act*, the *Royal Roads University Act* or the *Thompson Rivers University Act*, chosen in turn in the order determined by the advisory council;
- (f) the President of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities;
- (g) 2 members of the Order, when appointed to the advisory council by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the other members of the advisory council.

Secretary of the advisory council

14.1 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint an employee of the government to be the secretary of the advisory council.

(2) The secretary's function is to maintain the records of the advisory council and Order and perform other duties that the advisory council may require.

Recommendation and rules

- 15** (1) The advisory council must recommend each year to the Lieutenant Governor in Council persons who, in the opinion of the advisory council, deserve to be appointed members of the Order.
- (2) The advisory council may make rules governing the conduct of its business.

Nominations

- 16** (1) Any person or organization may submit to the advisory council nominations for appointment to the Order.
- (2) A person may not nominate themselves for appointment to the Order.

Appointments

- 17** (1) Appointments to the Order must be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the advisory council.
- (2) A person who is an elected federal, provincial or municipal representative is not eligible to be appointed a member of the Order while that person remains in office.
- (3) A person may not be appointed a member of the Order posthumously unless the advisory council recommends the appointment to the Lieutenant Governor in Council before the person's death.

Privileges of members

- 18** (1) A member of the Order may wear the insignia of the Order and have the letters "O.B.C." placed after the member's name.
- (2) The insignia referred to in subsection (1) are the following:
- (a) a medal in the form of a stylized flowering dogwood bearing the Shield of Arms of British Columbia and the Crown, worn with a green, gold, white and blue ribbon;

- (b) a lapel pin in the form of a stylized flowering dogwood bearing the Shield of Arms of British Columbia and the Crown.

Resignation and termination

18.1 (1) A member may resign from the Order by giving written notice of his or her intention to resign, signed by the member, to the Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor may terminate a person's membership in the Order

- (a) on the recommendation of the advisory council, and
- (b) with the approval of the executive council.

(3) If a person's membership in the Order is terminated under subsection (2), the termination is effective when the Order in Council respecting the person's membership is rescinded.

(4) If a person ceases to be a member of the Order under subsection (1) or (2), the person must immediately return the following to the secretary:

- (a) the commission evidencing the appointment of the member;
- (b) the insignia of the Order that were presented to the person.

Order of British Columbia regulations

18.2 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations governing the use and display of the insignia of the Order.

Division 2 — British Columbia Medal of Good Citizenship

Definitions

18.3 In this Division:

"**Medal**" means the British Columbia Medal of Good Citizenship referred to in section 19;

"**secretary**" means the secretary appointed under section 19.2;

"**selection committee**" means the selection committee established under section 19.1.

British Columbia Medal of Good Citizenship

19 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may award the British Columbia Medal of Good Citizenship to recognize persons who have acted in a particularly generous, kind or self-sacrificing manner for the common good without expectation of reward.

Selection committee

19.1 A selection committee is established consisting of the following:

- (a) a Chair appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a term not exceeding 4 years;
- (b) up to 6 additional members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for terms not exceeding 2 years.

Secretary of selection committee

19.2 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint an employee of the government to be the secretary of the selection committee.

(2) The secretary's function is to maintain the records of the selection committee and to perform other duties that the selection committee may require.

Recommendations and rules

19.3 (1) The selection committee must recommend each year to the Lieutenant Governor in Council persons who, in the opinion of the selection committee, deserve to be awarded the Medal.

(2) The selection committee may make rules governing the conduct of its business.

Nominations

19.4 (1) Any person or organization may submit to the selection committee nominations for the Medal.

(2) A person may not nominate themselves for the Medal.

Awards

19.5 (1) The Medal may be awarded by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the selection committee.

(2) A person who is an elected federal, provincial or municipal representative is not eligible to be awarded the Medal while that person remains in office.

Privileges of Medal recipients

19.6 (1) A person who is awarded the Medal may wear the insignia of the Medal and have the prescribed letters placed after the person's name.

(2) The insignia referred to in subsection (1) are the following:

(a) a medal in the prescribed form;

(b) additional insignia in the prescribed form, if specified by the regulations.

(3) A certificate signed by the Premier may be presented to a person who is awarded the Medal.

Rescission of award

19.7 (1) On the recommendation of the selection committee, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may rescind an award of the Medal.

(2) If an award is rescinded under subsection (1), the person to whom the Medal was awarded must immediately return the following to the secretary:

- (a) the medal and any additional insignia of the Medal that were presented to the person;
- (b) the certificate that was presented to the person.

British Columbia Medal of Good Citizenship regulations

20 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations as follows:

- (a) respecting the matters for which regulations are contemplated by section 19.6 (1) and (2);
- (b) governing the use and display of the insignia of the Medal.

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ELECTORAL CALENDAR

Jurisdiction	Timing of Next Election ¹	First Minister	Party Affiliation
Nunavut	Oct. 30, 2017 (set by legislation)	Hon. Peter Taptuna	none (consensus-based government)
Ontario	June 7, 2018 (set by legislation)	Hon. Kathleen Wynne	Liberal
New Brunswick	Sept. 24, 2018 (set by legislation)	Hon. Brian Gallant	Liberal
Québec	Oct. 1, 2018 (set by legislation)	Hon. Philippe Couillard	Liberal
Alberta	within the period Mar. 1 to May 31, 2019 (set by legislation)	Hon. Rachel Notley	New Democrat
Prince Edward Island	Oct. 7, 2019 (or Apr. 27, 2020, depending on federal election) (set by legislation)	Hon. Wade MacLauchlan	Liberal
Northwest Territories	Oct. 7, 2019 (or Nov. 18, 2019, depending on federal election) (set by legislation)	Hon. Bob McLeod	none (consensus-based government)
Newfoundland and Labrador	Oct. 8, 2019 (or Nov. 25, 2019, depending on federal election) (set by legislation)	Hon. Dwight Ball	Liberal
Canada	Oct. 21, 2019 (set by legislation)	Rt. Hon. Justin Trudeau	Liberal
Manitoba	Oct. 6, 2020 (set by legislation)	Hon. Brian Pallister	Progressive Conservative
Saskatchewan	Nov. 2, 2020 (set by legislation)	Hon. Brad Wall	Saskatchewan Party
Yukon	No set date. Last election was Nov. 7, 2016.	Hon. Sandy Silver	Liberal
Nova Scotia	No set date. Last election was May 30, 2017.	Hon. Stephen McNeil	Liberal

¹ Note: timing of elections is subject to change for several reasons, including legislative provisions in some PTs that may permit adjusting dates, e.g., to avoid overlap with federal election campaigns.

Advice to Premier

GUIDE TO VOLUMES

This six volume set of materials was assembled as advice to the Premier Designate, and their transition team, as part of the BC Public Service's preparation for the 2017 Provincial General Election. The objective of the materials is to assist an orderly transition of government should the electorate provide this mandate. The materials have been organized in an effort to support the immediate needs and decisions of the Premier Designate and their team. The organization of the volumes is illustrated in the attached diagram and described below.

Volume One -- "Advice to Premier Designate"—contains an overview of first decisions on staffing, government structure, swearing-in Cabinet, budget preparation, immediate appointments, and facilities and equipment. It includes a detailed guide on government structure and swearing-in, and preparation calendars for a September legislative session. Background documents on Ministers' Responsibilities and Conduct, Officers of the Legislature, Central Agencies of Government and Deputy Minister Committees are also included.

Volume Two -- "Major Issues and Commitments"— includes issues that represent a matter of predominant significance fiscally, legally or address a significant policy issue, direction from the campaign platform and priorities and options for agendas over the next three months. This volume also includes background information on processes related to cabinet decision-making and development of the legislative agenda, as well as an overview of Intergovernmental Relations.

Volume Three -- "Economic and Fiscal Overview"—includes updates to fiscal planning considerations such as year-to-date economic indicators, spending and revenue trends, the current provincial debt profile and borrowing strategy, ministry three year operating and capital profiles, and the status of the contingencies vote. This volume also documents the annual budget and reporting cycle, outlines development of the economic forecast, describes the provincial tax regime and various interprovincial comparisons.

Volume Four -- "Ministry and Crown Profiles and Issues"—includes a profile (summary of the mandate, key programs, budget, organizational structure, FTEs, executive members) for each ministry and the crown corporations for which it is responsible. Please note: Volume Four consists of four binders arranged alphabetically by current ministry name.

Volume Five -- "Crown and Public Agency Governance and Appointments"—includes an overview of the system of crown agency governance, accountabilities, reporting requirements, annual business cycle and appointments to crown and public agencies.

Volume Six -- "Implementation and Human Resources"—includes human resource and facility information to assist the Chief of Staff in developing recommendations on Premier's and Ministers' Office staffing and office accommodations; human resource information to assist the Deputy Minister to the Premier in determining staffing arrangements for the Office of the Premier and developing recommendations regarding the composition of the senior executive of the Public Service; and, information on records management and the response to the Ombudsperson's April 2017 Report.

These materials include information about specific portfolios and responsibilities but are not intended to replace detailed briefing binders prepared for new ministers. They **do not** represent legal advice, which can be obtained from the Ministry of Justice. Lastly, they describe the processes and understandings employed currently by the Public Service which have been developed to meet the direction of the elected officials of the day.

A diagram and consolidated table of contents of all six volumes is attached.

Guide to Advice to Premier Volumes



Volume 1: Advice to Premier Designate

- Open Me First
- First Decisions
 - Staffing
 - Structure of Government and Swearing-In
 - Budget Preparation
 - Immediate Appointments
 - Facilities and Equipment

Appendices

A: Lieutenant Governor and Election Transition Conventions

B: Immediate Appointments

C: Guide to Organizational Structure and Appointing Cabinet and Committees

D: Legislative Session Preparation Calendars

E: Key Dates and Events

F: Advice to Ministers on Responsibilities and Conduct

G: Officers of the Legislature

H: Central Agencies of Government

I: Deputy Minister Committee Structure

Volume 2: Major Issues and Commitments

- Major Issues
- Platform
- Priorities and Options for Agendas – June/ July/August
- Platform Analysis
- Confidence and Supply Agreement Issue Notes
- Legislative Process

A: Cabinet and Committee Decision-Making Processes

B: Intergovernmental Relations Overview

Volume 3: Economic and Fiscal Overview

- Executive Summary
- Budget Development and Current Fiscal Outlook
- Economic Overview
- Fiscal History and Outlook
- Inter-Provincial Perspective
- The Annual Budget & Reporting Cycle

Volume 4: Ministry and Crown Profiles

- 4A: A – EDUC · Office of the Premier, Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to Education
- 4B: Energy – FIN · Energy and Mines to Finance
- 4C: FLNRO – J · Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations to Justice
- 4D: N – T · Natural Gas Development to Transportation and Infrastructure

Volume 5: Crown and Public Agency Governance and Appointments

- Overview of Crown Agency Governance System
- Crown Agency Governance Framework
- Crown Agencies Resource Office
- Information Requirements and Events Calendar (February 2016– February 2018)
- Best Practice Guidelines
- Crown Agency Board Appointments, Guidelines and Remuneration

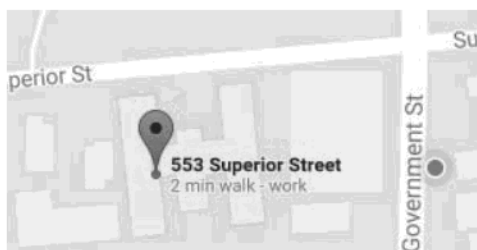
Volume 6: Implementation & Human Resources

- Chief of Staff
- DM to the Premier
- General

Immediate Accommodation, Equipment and Support

Office space will be available to the Transition Team immediately. Arrangements for access will be made through the office of the Deputy Minister to the Premier.

VICTORIA – 553 Superior Street (behind the Legislature)



Copyright

- 485um² on 1st floor
- 10 enclosed offices/18 open workstations
- 2 enclosed furnished meeting rooms (8 persons) with polycoms in each room
- 1 open meeting room (12+ persons) with polycom and projector
- Shared kitchen/break room with microwave, dishwasher, fridge, table & chairs
- 24 Phones – 11 South/11 North wing
- 10 laptops with Win 7/MS Office 2010 with 10 generic IDIR accounts activated
- Wired Data networks and secure WiFi
- 1 colour and 1 black/white MFD printer/copier/fax with Managed Print Service fobs
- Basic office supplies, i.e. pens, paper, note pads, post-it notes, copy paper, toner cartridges, binders, staplers, paper punch, post it flipchart paper etc.
- Telepresence at 617 Government Street
- M-F cleaning of washrooms/meeting and break rooms; entire office space Tues & Fri.
- 15 parking spaces & passes available in Q lot (see attached map). Parking spaces highlighted in blue: #1 - #15

- Thirty (30) 24/7 access cards provided by Office of the DM to Premier
- Polycoms: s.15,s.17
- MFD Fax numbers: 250 387-2144

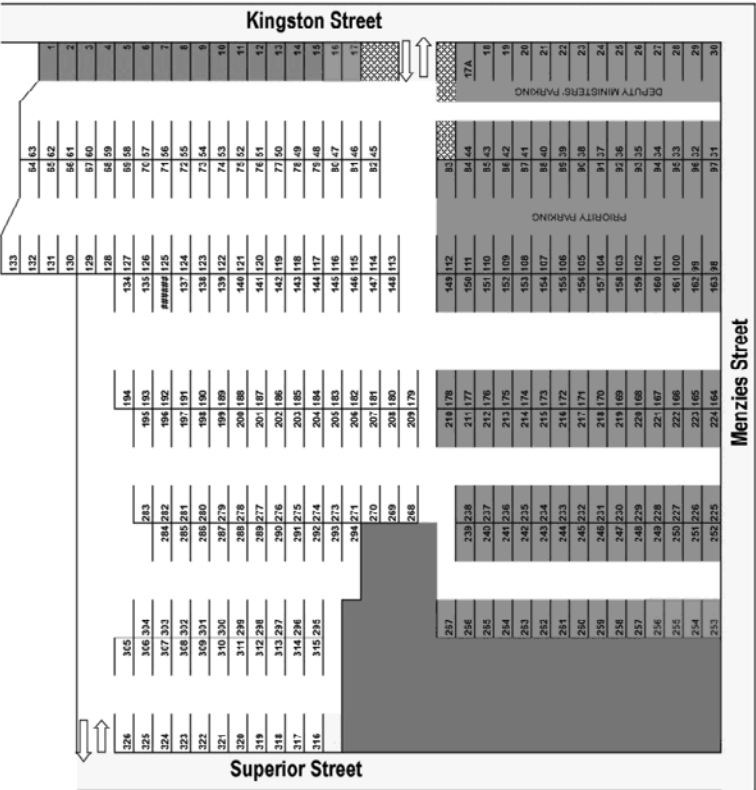
Contacts:

Technology Contact: David Henry 250-888-8803

Facilities Contact: Teresa Wood 250-508-6346

553 Superior Street in relation to Q Lot and telepresence room at 617 Government Street

Q Parking Lot



SUPERIOR STREET

553 SUPERIOR ST- 1st FLOOR

- ☐ OFFICE SPACE
- ☐ MEETING ROOM
- ☐ SHARED MEETING ROOM
- ☐ BREAK ROOM
- ☐ WASHROOMS
- ☒ * CARD ACCESS CONTROL



FIRST DECISIONS:

Immediate Appointments – 60 Days

A number of appointments are needed early to ensure orderly operation of government. These include appointments pertaining to both the Executive and Legislative Branches of government and include such things as selecting individuals for particular cabinet portfolios or recommendations on an individual to chair the legislature's Special Committee of Selection. The timeframe of these immediate appointments is as early as a few days before the Swearing-in ceremony (cabinet appointments).

Many of these appointments may be contingent on each other and should be considered collectively. Appendix B of this volume includes a table listing these early appointments, including remuneration and appointing authority information. Early instructions on these appointments will be requested so that any vetting or drafting of legal instruments can be completed promptly.

Detailed descriptions, as well as less immediate appointments, are included in other volumes as provided below.

- Volume 1 Appendix C – Cabinet: Ministers, Ministers of State, Cabinet Committee Chairs, Vice-Chairs (and Parliamentary Secretaries)
- Volume 5 – Crown Agency: Board Chair and Member Appointments, as well as reference to Senior Executive of Crown Agencies
- Volume 6 – Public Service: Premier's and Ministers' office staff and Deputy Ministers and Associate Deputy Ministers. Please note that a separate executive summary of these First Decisions, entitled "Staffing" is also included in this volume.

Please see Appendix B in this Volume for more information.

Guide to Ceremony to Swear In the Premier and Executive Council:

Office of Protocol Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

Purpose: To conduct a ceremony at which:

- The Lieutenant Governor is to appoint the leader of a recognized political party commanding the majority of provincially elected officials as President of the Executive Council and Premier;
- The Lieutenant Governor is to appoint members of the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Premier; from among the members of the Executive Council, the Lieutenant Governor will designate which of the members will have a portfolio and designate the portfolio.

Roles: see Appendix G. In short:

- Office of the Lieutenant Governor: Ensure the presence of the Lieutenant Governor; administration of the Oaths;
- Office of Protocol: Liaison between Government and Office of the Lieutenant Governor; coordination of overall program including logistics of the ceremony, transportation requirements, issuing invitations; and, responsible for the ceremony and reception;
- Cabinet Operations: Prepare official documentation; oath forms; OIC letters;
- Communication: Media Relations and media requirements set-ups at Government House; manage announcements and all documentation to be distributed to main stream media and electronic media.

Actions:

As soon as possible, the Office of the Premier in cooperation with the Office of Protocol:

- Select the date and time of the ceremony;
- Review and respond to Protocol Questions, please see Appendix A
- Approve draft itinerary, please see Appendix B;
- Generate and approve the list of people to be invited. Please see Appendix C for information and format requirements;
- Approve invitation, please see Appendix C; and
- Approve draft detailed program, please see Appendix D.
- Contact: Lucy Lobmeier, Chief of Protocol, s.¹⁷ ; office: 250-356-6177

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Protocol Questions

Appendix B: Draft Itinerary (Overview)

Appendix C: Invitation and Guest list

Appendix D: Draft Detailed Program (Roll out)

Appendix E: Sample Commemorative Program

Appendix F: Contacts

Appendix G: Roles and Responsibilities

Appendix A: Protocol Questions

Logistics	Timing
Choose a date and time for the swearing-in ceremony. Office of Protocol recommends 2:00pm (see attached schedule)	ASAP
Do you want a pre-ceremony meeting for the Premier-designate and Ministers-designate away from the Parliament Buildings s.13 to maintain confidentiality?	ASAP
Please provide the Premier-designate's message including electronic signature and photo for the commemorative program. (Up to 100 words)	5 days before
Approve Office of Protocol draft seating plan	2 days before
Provide Chief of Protocol with the list of Ministers-designate and their portfolios (to develop procession order, calling list and ceremony seating plan)	1 day before

Invitations

Approve draft invitation or return to Office of Protocol with changes	7 days before
Provide guest list to the Office of Protocol by returning the invitation spreadsheet. Capacity is 260. (Protocol guest recommendations from the Order of Precedence are listed).	7 days before
Please indicate on the guest list whether the invitation is for one person or person plus guest. If a guest is unable to attend, will alternates be allowed?	7 days before

Food & Beverage

The Office of Protocol suggests for the reception sandwiches, tea/coffee OR hot and cold appetizers plus wine and beer. Sample menu TBD. Do you agree?	5 days before
--	---------------

Transportation

Do you want transportation for Premier-designate and Ministers-designate to and from Government House? If yes, please provide pick-up/drop-off location. 5 days before

Do you want transportation for other MLAs to and from the Parliament Buildings to Government House? 5 days before

Religion

Do you want a faith representative to do an invocation? 5 days before

If the Premier-designate or any of the Ministers-designate want a holy book (Bible, Koran, etc.), please advise the Office of Protocol and Cabinet Operations. 3 days before

Communication/Media

For media interviews after the ceremony, do you want to use the Government House sound system or bring in an outside contractor? 5 days before

If an outside contractor, do you have a recommendation? 5 days before

An official photographer is required for the group and individual photos. Do you have a suggestion for a photographer? 5 days before

Entertainment

Office of Protocol suggests singer/pianist for pre-ceremony and anthems plus a jazz trio post-ceremony. Do you agree? 5 days before

Boutonnieres

Office of Protocol suggests single red roses. Do you agree? If yes, how many? 2 days before

Appendix B: Draft Itinerary (Overview)

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF PREMIER AND CABINET GOVERNMENT HOUSE - XXXXX XX, 2017, 2:00 PM

1:05 p.m.	Premier-designate, Ministers-designate depart ^{s.15}
1:20 p.m.	Premier-designate and Ministers-designate, arrive at Government House via ^{s.15} and assemble in Drawing Room
1:23 p.m. - 1:33 p.m.	Briefing provided by Chief of Protocol and Private Secretary on the order of the Ceremony and taking of the Oaths (swear or affirm)
1:25 p.m.	Premier-designate (and family?) arrives at Government House
1:25 p.m.	Media begin setting up in the Ballroom
1:30 p.m.	VIPs and guests arrive and Register – Musicians perform in the Ballroom.
1:35 p.m.	Premier-designate calls on Her Honour
1:45 p.m.	Her Honour and Premier-designate arrive in Drawing Room - introductions
2:00 p.m.	Entrance of Ministers-designate to the Ballroom followed by the entrance of the Premier- designate and the Lieutenant Governor National Anthem
2:10 p.m.	Invocation by (TBD)
2:13 p.m.	Her Honour's remarks. (5 minutes)
2:20 p.m.	Appointment of Premier
2:22 p.m.	Oaths to Ministers-designate and Announcement of Portfolios [Executive Director of Government House and Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor]
2:40 p.m.	Attorney General receives custody of the Great Seal of British Columbia from the Lieutenant Governor
2:42 p.m.	Address by Premier (8 minutes)
2:50 p.m.	Photograph of Her Honour, Premier and Ministers in the Drawing Room (depart via ^{s.15} ^{s.15})
2:58 p.m.	Departure of the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier and the Cabinet for Drawing Room Media representatives are escorted by GCPE to the Lower Lounge for the media conference
3:00 p.m.	Reception begins, light refreshments are served
~4:30 p.m.	Reception Ends

Appendix C: Draft Invitation and Guest List

Draft Invitation

Send: «Email»



Premier designate's name
Premier designate of British Columbia
is pleased to invite
«Prefix» «First Name» «Last Name»
to the Swearing-In Ceremony of the Executive Council
at Government House, 1401 Rockland Avenue, Victoria
on <weekday>, June, __, 2017 at 2:00 p.m.
The doors to Government House will open at 1:30 p.m. Dress: Business Attire

Please RSVP as soon as possible
to the Office of Protocol
E-mail: protocol@gov.bc.ca, Fax: 1-888-771-5066 or 250-356-2814
If you have questions or would like to RSVP by phone, please call
250-356-1105

☐ YES, I will attend.

☐ NO, I will not attend.
Note: The event will be live streamed at
www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca

For security reasons this invitation must be shown at the door. This invitation
is for the recipient only and does not include a guest. No substitutes please.

Note: E-mailed RSVPs can be sent by attaching this completed document or by
providing "Name", "Yes or No" to Attendance in a separate e-mail to
protocol@gov.bc.ca with Executive Council in the subject line.

Guest List

Preferred format is in an excel spreadsheet (see Appendix H):

Appendix D:

DRAFT DETAILED PROGRAM (ROLL OUT)

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF PREMIER AND CABINET

June XX, 2017 - 2:00 P.M.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

10:30 a.m.	Premier (and family?) arrives (via TBD and driver TBD) to ^{s.15}
12:45 p.m.	Premier-designate, Ministers-designate depart ^{s.15} for transportation to Government House (30 passenger bus?) (Premier + Cabinet)
1:00 p.m.	Premier-designate and Ministers-designate, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, arrive at Government House via ^{s.15} They are met by the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, and are escorted to the Drawing Room
1:15 p.m. – 1:25 p.m.	MLAs depart ^{s.15} (2 X 30 passengers?)
1:05 p.m.- 1:20 p.m.	Briefing provided by Chief of Protocol and Private Secretary on the order of the Ceremony and taking of the Oaths (<i>swear or affirm</i>).
1:25 p.m. 1:25 p.m.	Premier-designate (and family?) arrive at Government House Front Doors of Government House opened for Media to begin setting up in the Ballroom (note: only after Official Party is in the Drawing Room after the briefing)
1:30 p.m.	Front Doors of Government House opened for VIPs and guests (to Register) Music performed by (TBD), begins on the floor in front of the stage in the Ballroom. Her Honour is in Her office. Cabinet Secretary and Her Honour review Oath Book, Oath Forms, appointment form and OIC's (<i>in Her Honour's office</i>). Both OIC originals are signed by Her Honour. Appointment form and OIC's are photocopied and originals are returned to Cabinet Secretary.
1:35 p.m.	Premier-designate (and family?) arrive Premier-designate to call on Her Honour Private meeting (10 minutes) (<i>Her Honour and Premier-designate equipped with wireless microphone</i>)

- 1:35 p.m. Cabinet Secretary places the Oath Book and the Great Seal on the signing table
(*Stage Right. Cabinet Secretary retains Oath documents until required*).
Cabinet members are placed in a Diplomatic circle for introductions (*Chief of Protocol*)
- 1:43 p.m. Her Honour and Premier to meet Her Honour and Premier-designate in Her Honour's office **(Photo)**
- 1:45 p.m. Her Honour and Premier-designate, with Family, arrive in Drawing Room.

Her Honour introduced to the Ministers-designate by the Premier-designate.
- 1:58 p.m. Premier-designate (and family?) escorted to their seats in the Ballroom.

Procession formed in main hallway outside of Drawing Room [Protocol]
- 2:00 p.m. Private Secretary goes to the podium, welcomes the guests, gives a brief description of the ceremony and its significance (*2 minutes*)

GOOD AFTERNOON. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. MY NAME IS JERYMY BROWNRIDGE . I AM PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HER HONOUR, THE HONOURABLE JUDITH GUICHON, OBC, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND ON BEHALF OF HER HONOUR, PREMIER-DESIGNATE (TBD)– WELCOME TO THIS CEREMONY WHEREIN THE PREMIER DESIGNATE WILL BE APPOINTED, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL BE FORMALLY SWORN INTO OFFICE.

THESE PROCEEDINGS ARE RICH IN THE TRADITION OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY, STARTING FROM THE MAGNA CARTA, IN 1215, WHEN KING JOHN AGREED TO SHARE AUTHORITY WITH HER PEOPLE. AND TODAY, WHILE CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY CONTINUES TO BE VESTED IN THE CROWN, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF CANADA AND HER REPRESENTATIVES ACT UPON THE ADVICE, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE, OF THEIR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.

IN EACH OF OUR PROVINCES, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR EXERCISES THE AUTHORITY OF THE CROWN AND IN THE NAME OF HER MAJESTY AND GIVES FORMAL APPROVAL TO LAWS ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, THE ADMINISTRATION OF WHICH IS CARRIED OUT IN THE NAME OF THE QUEEN BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL - THE CABINET – OF WHICH THE PREMIER IS PRESIDENT.

IN TURN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, COLLECTIVELY FORMULATES GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PRIORITIES, AND, UPON THE APPROVAL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW, ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND MAKES REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT.

WITHIN CANADA'S PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE, THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IS TO ENSURE THAT THERE ALWAYS IS A GOVERNMENT IN OFFICE, AND THAT THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE - ONE THAT HAS THE VOTE OF THE MAJORITY OF M.L.A.S - ARE RESPECTED.

HOWEVER, THOSE ELECTED TO GOVERN DO NOT POSSESS ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY BECAUSE THEY ARE ACCOUNTABLE IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR OFFICES TO THE PEOPLE AS EMBODIED IN THE INSTITUTION OF THE CROWN.

FOLLOWING THE GENERAL ELECTION ON MAY 9, HER HONOUR INVITED PREMIER-DESIGNATE (TBD) - AS LEADER OF THE PARTY HOLDING THE MAJORITY OF SEATS IN THE LEGISLATURE - TO FORM A GOVERNMENT – EFFECTIVE AT THEIR INSTALLATION -

AND AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE QUEEN, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WILL NOW INSTALL THE NEW GOVERNMENT. FIRSTLY, HER HONOUR WILL ADMINISTER THE OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE, OF OFFICE, AND OF CONFIDENTIALITY TO THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE (TBD) TO BECOME FIRST MINISTER, PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

AND THEN UPON PREMIER (TBD)'S RECOMMENDATION, HER HONOUR WILL INSTALL THE MEMBERS SELECTED FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL BY ADMINISTERING THE SAME OATHS, AFTER WHICH PREMIER (TBD) WILL ANNOUNCE THEIR PORTFOLIOS.

2:05 p.m. Private Secretary asks guests to rise and remain standing for the entrance of Ministers-designate followed by the entrance of the Premier-designate and the Lieutenant Governor.

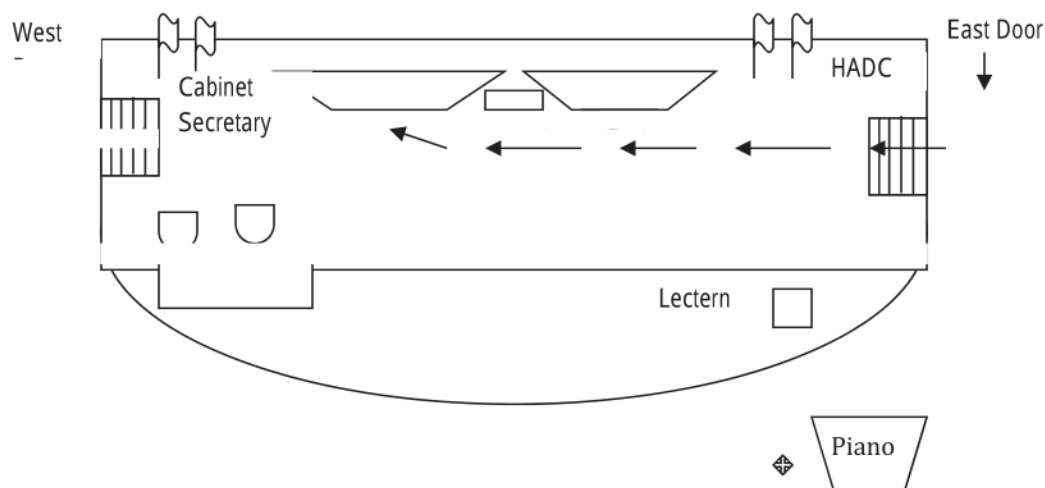
“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, PLEASE RISE FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTERS-DESIGNATE. FOLLOWED BY THE ENTRANCE OF THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE AND THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND PLEASE MAY I ASK THAT YOU REMAIN STANDING UNTIL THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IS PLAYED”.

All rise.

First wave: Ministers-designates enter the Ballroom single file, led by Pipe Major TBD: Ministers-designate and the Cabinet Secretary. (East Door)

Pipe Major returns to foyer via West Door to pipe in HADC, Premier-designate (*on the right side of Her Honour*), and Her Honour. (re-enter via East Door)

Site Plan:



Procession:

1st wave

2nd wave

Piper

Piper

↑

↑

CS

HADC

○

○

○

HH Premier-designate

○

○

2:08 p.m. Private Secretary asks all guests to join the soloist, (TBD), in the singing of the National Anthem.

Singing of O'Canada.

Private Secretary requests: "THANK YOU (TBD), PLEASE BE SEATED."

2:13 p.m. *Private Secretary calls on Her Honour for brief remarks: "YOUR HONOUR . "*

Her Honour goes to the lectern.

(Wireless microphone on for Her Honour)

Her Honour's remarks. *(5 minutes)*

2:18 p.m. After Her Honour's remarks, HADC hands the text of the Oaths to Her Honour.

2:20 p.m. Her Honour administers the Oath to the Premier-designate.

Premier-designate moves to center stage (*Premiers microphone on*)

Note: Oath of Office
Oath of Allegiance
Premier Oath of Confidentiality

will The Premier-designate repeats each sentence after Her Honour.
Swear/Affirm

Her Honour then declares the Premier.... " (TBD) duly sworn and appointed President of the Executive Council and Premier of British Columbia."
(all microphones off)

Her Honour proceeds to center stage, Premier (TBD) proceeds to the table.

Her Honour moves to the right of the table to witness the signing.

The Premier signs the Oath Book and (Oath Forms) .

Her Honour sits and signs the two official documents.

Her Honour rises and shakes hands with the Honourable (TBD), Premier of British Columbia.

Premier proceeds to position behind lectern.

Her Honour to remain at the table

Private Secretary to introduce next part of the ceremony

"HER HONOUR WILL NOW ADMINISTER THE OATHS TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOLLOWING WHICH PREMIER (TBD) WILL ANNOUNCE THEIR PORTFOLIOS AS THEY COME FORWARD TO SIGN THE OATH BOOK".

(Wireless microphone on for Her Honour)

2:22 p.m. Her Honour administers Oaths to Ministers-designate from the signing table.

(Following the Oaths to Ministers, Private Secretary indicates that: "IT IS HER HONOUR'S PLEASURE THAT PREMIER (TBD) ANNOUNCE THE PORTFOLIO OF EACH MINISTER AS THEY COME FORWARD TO SIGN THE OATH BOOK."

(Wireless microphone off for Her Honour)

The Premier goes to the lectern to announce the portfolio for each Cabinet Minister.

Each member is directed by Cabinet Secretary to the desk to sign the Oath Book.

Members are called forward to the signing table, they sign the book, shake hands with Her Honour, cross the front of the stage and shake hands with the Premier and return to their places.

(repeat for all Ministers)

2:40 p.m. Premier (TBD) from the lectern requests the Attorney General to receive custody of the Great Seal of British Columbia from the Lieutenant Governor.

(Her Honour's microphone on)

"MR. ATTORNEY, - I AM PLEASED TO ENTRUST TO YOUR SAFE CUSTODY, THE GREAT SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA"

(Her Honour's microphone off)

Her Honour hands the Great Seal to the Attorney General.

Attorney General returns to his/her position with the Great Seal.

2:42 p.m. Private Secretary announces Premier (TBD) and the new Executive Council.

Private Secretary calls on Premier for remarks.

Premier goes to the podium.

ADDRESS BY PREMIER (TBD) (8 minutes)

2:50 p.m. Private Secretary thanks Premier (TBD).

Private Secretary announces

"YOUR HONOUR, PREMIER, MINISTERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WE'RE COMING TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE FORMAL PART OF THE CEREMONY. IN A FEW MOMENTS WE WILL SING *GOD SAVE THE QUEEN*, AFTER WHICH THE OFFICIAL PARTY WILL DEPART. WE WILL HAVE ENTERTAINMENT FOLLOWING THE DEPARTURE. IF YOU WOULD PLEASE REMAIN BY YOUR CHAIR UNTIL AFTER THE OFFICIAL PARTY DEPARTS".

"WOULD YOU PLEASE RISE NOW FOR *GOD SAVE THE QUEEN* AND THE DEPARTURE OF THE OFFICIAL PARTY".

All Rise

God Save the Queen (sung by (TBD))

Departure of the Official Party

The Premier shakes hands with Her Honour. They leave the stage preceded by HADC. Cabinet and the Cabinet Secretary follow. All proceed to the Foyer via East door.

Cabinet Secretary → Cabinet → Premier → LG →HADC
(via East Door)

Her Honour proceeds to Her office.

Official Party photograph taken in Foyer (TBC)

Private Secretary introduces vocalist (TBD) accompanied by pianist (TBD).

Performance. (7-8 minutes)

2:58 p.m. Private Secretary thanks musicians (TBD) and announces the reception

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THIS CONCLUDES THE FORMAL PART OF THE CEREMONY. YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE RECEPTION, WHICH WILL BEGIN SHORTLY. THERE WILL BE A BAR IN THE DINING ROOM TO MY LEFT. (TBD) WILL BE CONTINUING IN THE BALLROOM. THE PREMIER AND SOME MINISTERS WILL BE PLEASED TO ADDRESS THE MEDIA IN THE LOWER LOUNGE IN A FEW MINUTES. PLEASE ENJOY GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND THANK YOU FOR COMING TODAY. HAVE A PLEASANT AFTERNOON."

Media representatives are escorted by (TBD) to the Lower Lounge for the media conference.

The Premier and Ministers (some or all) are escorted to the Lower lounge. (*Organized media conference for the Premier and newly appointed Ministers in the Lower Lounge*).

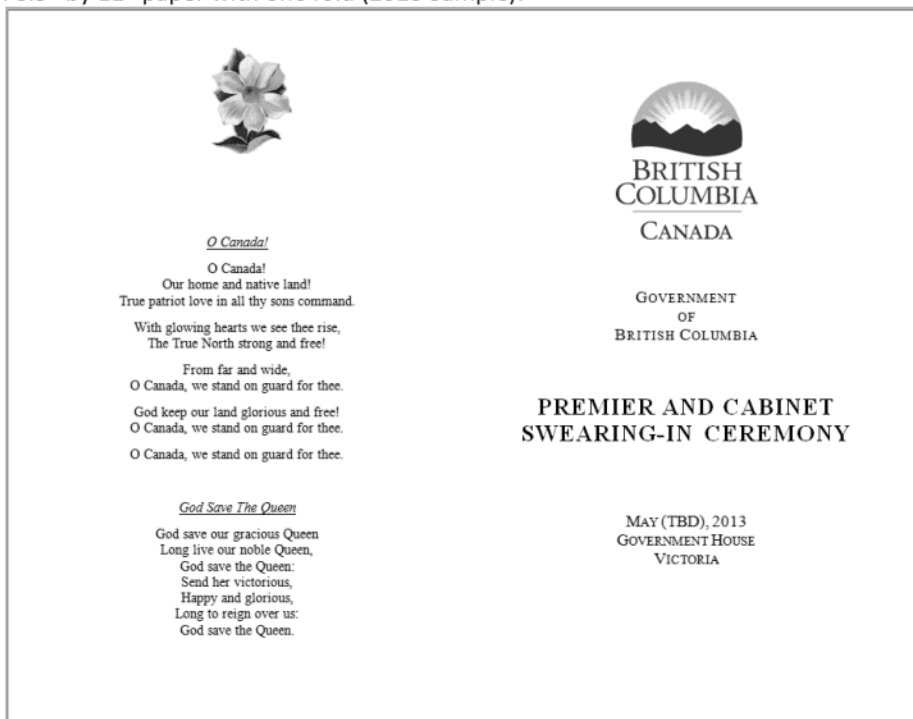
Premier (and family?) are escorted to the Drawing Room.

3:00 p.m. Reception begins, light refreshments are served.
Entertainment performs on the floor in front of the stage (or on stage).

~4:30 p.m. Reception Ends

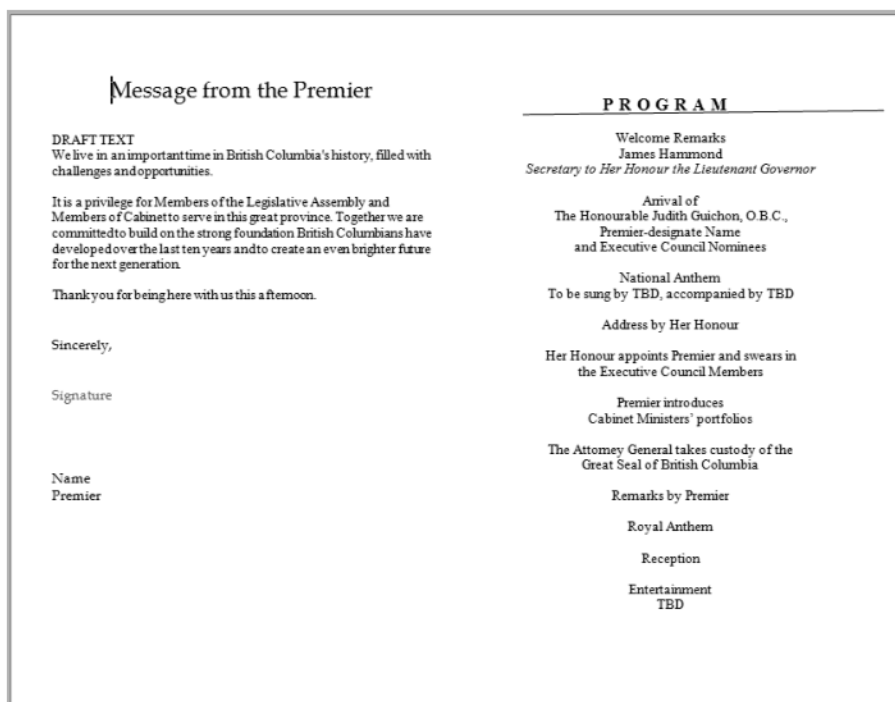
Appendix E: Sample Commemorative Program

Printed on 8.5" by 11" paper with one fold (2013 Sample):



Page 4

Page 1



Page 2

Page 3

Appendix F: Contacts

Lucy Lobmeier

Chief of Protocol
Office of Protocol
Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat
2nd Fl., 553 Superior St

Office: 250.356.6177
Cell: s.17
Home: s.22
Email: lucy.lobmeier@gov.bc.ca

Karen Felker

Protocol Manager
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Appendix G: Roles and Responsibilities

Office of the Premier	Office of the Lieutenant Governor	Office of Protocol	Cabinet Operations	Government Communications and Public Engagement & Press Secretary/ Communications Director
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Office of Protocol and Cabinet Ops • Message of Premier & Photo for Official Program • Select date and time of ceremony (usually 2 p.m.) • Submit recommendation list of Ministers, Deputy Premier, Minister of State, Parliamentary Secretary • Approve guest lists (+ 260) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Order of Precedence</i> ○ <i>3 or 4 guests of Ministers</i> • Approve menu and entertainment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure Lieutenant Governor for Time & dates • Secure Government House for Time & Dates • Private Secretary : Director of Ceremonies • Oath Docs for Lieutenant Governor • Site Security • Honorary AdC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics around ceremony for the Swearing-in • Overall Program and ceremony • Official Program • Overview Itinerary • Detailed Itinerary • Procession order • Ceremonial Order (Great Seal) • Seating plans (guests & stage) • Speaking order • Timing • Boutonnieres • Transportation • Religious Representative • Reception • Menu selection & approval • Entertainment • Flowers • Guest book • Guest List (Order of precedence, 3-4 guests per Exec. Member) • Invitation • Musicians & singers (National Anthems) • Overall Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment Letter • OATH FORMS • OICS • Conduct and Ethics Letters (copy of code of conduct) • Background check (AG) (Co I) • Ministers list (including Minister of State/Deputy Premier • Responsibilities • Authorities • List of Parliamentary Sec. • List of EC members on committees • Manage Stage • Manage Oath Book • Calligraphy (red) • Signatures (Dots) • List of Members affirming or swearing • Religious Books (with Protocol) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech for Premier • Media Relations • Media Advisory • News Release • List of Executive Council members • Summary of Responsibilities • Website update • Twitter • Facebook • Pictures on web • Technical Setup at Government House • PA/Sound systems • Lighting • Media feeds • Scrum area • Official Photographer • Any related event associated with a new government.

Appendix H: Sample Guest List

Send out Excel spreadsheet and return with all columns completed. The spreadsheet below contains those who would be automatically invited according to the Provincial Order of Precedence.

Category	Prefix	First Na	Last Nam	Post No	Title	Organization	E-Mail	CC Email	Phone #	Cell #
IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE										
Lieutenant Governor	The Honourable	Judith	Guichon	O.B.C.	Lieutenant Governor of BC					
Premier Designate	The Honourable				Premier Designate	Province of British Columbia				
Judiciary (3 levels)	The Honourable	Robert	Bauman		Chief Justice	Court of Appeal for British Columbia				
Former Lieutenant Governor's (2)										
Former Premiers (6)										
Speaker	The Honourable	Linda	Reid		Speaker	Legislative Assembly of British Columbia				
Executive Council					MLA - Executive Council - elect					
Leader of Official Opposition					Leader of Official Opposition - elect					
Members of Queen's Privy Council										
Clergy										
Members of the Legislative Assembly					MLA-elect					
BC Members of the Senate (5)	The Honourable				Senator	Parliament of Canada				
BC Members of Parliament (42)				M.P.	Member of Parliament	Parliament of Canada				
Military	Rear-Admiral	Art	McDonald	MSM, CD	Commander	Maritime Forces Pacific				
Consular Corps of BC (Dean + 6)										
First Nations	Chief	Ron	Sam		Chief of Songhees First Nation	Songhees First Nation				
First Nations	Chief	Andy	Thomas		Chief of Esquimalt Nation	Esquimalt First Nation				
Municipal Government	Her Worship	Lisa	Helps		Mayor	City of Victoria				
Municipal Government	His Worship	Gregor	Robertson		Mayor	City of Vancouver				
University Chancellors (11)										

APPENDIX E: KEY DATES AND EVENTS

Key Event	Date	Location	Ministry Lead
Canada Free Trade Agreement Enters into Force	July 1 st	N/A	MIT
Canada Day	July 1 st	N/A	IGRS
2017 Elders Gathering	July 11 th – 13 th	Campbell River	MARR
World Recreational Fishing Conference	July 16 th - 20 th	Victoria	FLNR
Premiers and National Aboriginal Organizations	July 17 th	Edmonton	IGRS
Council of the Federation Meeting	July 17 th - 19 th	Edmonton	IGRS
Advisory Committee of Deputy Ministers of Education Meeting	July 18 th	Charlottetown	AVED
Council of Ministers of Education Meeting	July 19 th - 20 th	Charlottetown	AVED
27 th Annual PNWER Summit	July 23 rd - 27 th	Portland, Oregon	IGRS
NAFTA Negotiations begin	August 16 th TBD	N/A	MIT
Single Parent Employment Initiative 2 nd Anniversary	September 1 st	N/A	SDSI
First Nations Leaders' Gathering	September 6 th - 7 th TBC	Vancouver	MARR
Order of British Columbia Investiture Ceremony	September 19 th TBD	Victoria	IGRS
UBCM Annual Meeting	September 25 th - 29 th	Vancouver	CSCD
Annual INSPIRE Celebration of Entrepreneurship	September 29 th	Vancouver	SBRT

APPENDIX G: OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Overview Table – Officers of the Legislative Assembly

Position	Incumbent	Appointment and Term	Authority	Salary Basis
Auditor General	Carol Bellringer	Appointed: Resolution of Legislative Assembly Term: 8 years Start: September 15, 2014 End: September 15, 2022	<i>Auditor General Act</i> Ministry of Finance	Equal to salary of Chief Judge of B.C. Provincial Court* and pension plan applies
Chief Electoral Officer	Keith Archer	Appointed: Lieutenant Governor (Certificate) Term: 12 months after date of return of last writ of second election Start: September 1, 2011 End: June, 2018	<i>Election Act</i> Ministry of Justice	Equal to salary of Chief Judge of B.C. Provincial Court and pension plan applies
Conflict of Interest Commissioner	Paul Fraser, Q.C.	Appointed: By the Lieutenant Governor in Council Term: 5 years Start: April 5, 2013 End: April 5, 2018 (may be reappointed for further term or terms)	<i>Members' Conflict of Interest Act</i> Ministry of Justice	Salary set by LGIC (100% of Auditor General's salary) and pension plan applies
Information and Privacy Commissioner and Registrar for Lobbyists	Drew McArthur	Appointed: Lieutenant Governor (Certificate) Term: 6 years Acting appointment: Lieutenant Governor in Council Start: March 17, 2017 End:	<i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> Ministry of Finance	Equal to salary of Chief Judge of B.C. Provincial Court. LGIC may specify pension plan
Merit Commissioner	Fiona Spencer	Appointed: Lieutenant Governor in Council Term: 3 years Start: April 5, 2016 End: April 5, 2019	<i>Public Service Act</i> Ministry of Finance	Salary set by LGIC (\$575 per day)
Ombudsperson	James (Jay) Michael Chalke, Q.C.	Appointed: Lieutenant Governor (Certificate) Term: 6 years Start: July 1, 2015 End: July 1, 2021	<i>Ombudspersons Act</i> Ministry of Justice	Equal to salary of Chief Judge of B.C. Provincial Court and pension plan applies
Police Complaint Commissioner	Stan Lowe	Appointed: Resolution of Legislative Assembly Term: 5 years ** Start: March 1, 2015 End: March 1, 2019	<i>Police Act</i> Ministry of Justice	Equal to salary of Chief Judge of B.C. Provincial Court and pension plan applies
Representative for Children and Youth	Bernard Richard	Appointed: Resolution of Legislative Assembly Term: 5 years Start: February 16, 2017 End: February 16, 2022	<i>Representative for Children and Youth Act</i> Ministry of Justice	Equal to salary of Chief Judge of B.C. Provincial Court and pension plan applies

* In the Public Accounts for 2015/16, the salary listed for the Chief Judge of BC Provincial Court was \$279,910.

** Mr. Lowe was reappointed for a term of 4 years..

Officers of the Legislature

Statutory officers help the Members of the Legislative Assembly monitor and assess government programs, procedures and performance. Statutory officers serve for fixed terms that vary according to the statute governing each position. The following section briefly summarizes the role of each statutory officer. There are eight Statutory Officers of the Legislative Assembly. They are:

- Auditor General;
- Chief Electoral Officer;
- Conflict of Interest Commissioner;
- Information and Privacy Commissioner;
- Merit Commissioner;
- Ombudsperson;
- Police Complaint Commissioner; and
- Representative for Children and Youth.

How the Officers of the Legislature are appointed

Of the eight positions, the three following Officers are appointed by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly upon unanimous Selection Committee recommendation:

- Auditor General;
- Police Complaint Commissioner; and
- Representative of Children and Youth.

Of the remaining five Officer positions, three are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor upon unanimous recommendation of the Selection Committee and recommendation by the Legislative Assembly:

- Chief Electoral Officer;
- Information and Privacy Commissioner; and
- Ombudsperson.

The Lieutenant Governor signs a Certificate of Appointment.

The last two Officer positions are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

- Conflict of Interest Commissioner (motion of the Premier in the Legislative Assembly and recommendation of 2/3 Members present); and
- Merit Commissioner (unanimous recommendation of the Selection Committee and recommendation by the Legislative Assembly).

Detailed information on each Officer follows.

Auditor General

Carol Bellringer

Authority

Auditor General Act, Ministry of Finance

Profile

The Auditor General is the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia's independent auditor. Under the *Auditor General Act*, the Office of the Auditor General serves the people of British Columbia and their elected representatives by conducting independent audits and advising on how well government is managing its responsibilities and resources.

Term Expiry

September 15, 2022.

Term

Eight Years and may not be reappointed.

Budget and Staff

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Office of the Auditor General are \$17,339,000 and \$350,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). There are 119 FTEs. (Source: government directory).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the Auditor General is equal to the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the legislation provides for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses. The legislation also provides that the Public Sector Pension Plan applies to the Auditor General.

Powers as set in Legislation

Mandate

- 11 (1) The Auditor General must report each year, in accordance with generally accepted auditing and assurance standards, to the Legislative Assembly on the financial statements of the government reporting entity.
- (2) The report under subsection (1) must state whether these financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

- (3) The auditor in accordance with section 10 (3) must report each year on the financial statements of the government organizations and of the trust funds, in accordance with generally accepted auditing and assurance standards, to
 - (a) the boards of management of the government organizations and the trustees of the trust funds to which the appointment is made, and
 - (b) the minister responsible.
- (4) An auditor of a government organization or a trust fund must audit the government organization or a trust fund as the Auditor General considers advisable to enable the Auditor General to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Auditor General.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4), the Auditor General may conduct or cause to be conducted any further examinations that the Auditor General considers advisable.
- (6) The Auditor General may audit an individual or organization in relation to
 - (a) a grant, a transfer under an agreement, an advance of money, a loan, a guarantee for the performance of an obligation, or an indemnity given by, or
 - (b) the collection of money for or on behalf of, the government, a government organization or a trust fund.
- (7) An audit under subsection (6) must be limited to whether any terms and conditions applicable in respect of
 - (a) a grant, a transfer under an agreement, an advance of money, a loan, a guarantee for the performance of an obligation, or an indemnity given by the government, government organization or a trust fund, or
 - (b) the collection referred to in subsection (6) (b) have been fulfilled.
- (8) The Auditor General must report to the Legislative Assembly one or more times each fiscal year of the government and call attention to anything resulting from the work undertaken to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Auditor General that the Auditor General considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly, including any assessments concerning whether
 - (a) financial and administrative provisions of Acts and regulations under those Acts have been complied with,
 - (b) the government, a government organization or a trust fund is operating economically, efficiently and effectively,
 - (c) the procedures established by the government, government organizations or trust funds to measure and report on the effectiveness of their programs are adequate and complied with,
 - (d) the accountability information provided to the Legislative Assembly by the government, government organizations and trust funds with respect to the results of their programs is adequate,
 - (e) the terms and conditions applied in respect of a grant, a transfer under an agreement, an advance of money, a loan, a guarantee for the performance of an obligation, or an indemnity given by the government, a government organization or a trust fund to any individual or another organization have been complied with, and
 - (f) the terms and conditions applied in respect of a collection of money on behalf of the government, a government organization or by or on behalf of a trust fund have been complied with.
- (9) A report under subsection (8) or section 12 or an examination under section 13 must not call into question the merits of program policies or objectives of the government, a government organization or a trust fund.

- (10) A report under subsection (8) must
- (a) be transmitted by the Auditor General to the Speaker,
 - (b) if the Legislative Assembly is sitting or is scheduled to sit within 5 days of the Speaker receiving the report, be laid by the Speaker before the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible,
 - (c) if the Legislative Assembly is not sitting and is not scheduled to sit within 5 days of the Speaker receiving the report, be forwarded by the Speaker to all members of the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible and released to the public, and
 - (d) be referred by the Legislative Assembly to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts as soon as possible.
- (11) The Auditor General must transmit a report issued under subsection (1) to the Minister of Finance at least 7 days before the report is transmitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- (12) The Auditor General must transmit a report issued under subsection (8) to the ministry responsible for the administration of the matter included in the report at least 7 days before that report is transmitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Other reports

12 The Auditor General may make a report at any time to the Legislative Assembly, a minister, the Treasury Board, the Executive Council or an officer or employee of the government or of a government organization that, in the opinion of the Auditor General, should be made to that person or organization.

Chief Electoral Officer

Keith Archer

Authority

Elections Act, Ministry of Justice

Profile

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for the impartial administration of provincial electoral events and referendums, recalls and initiatives in accordance with the *Election Act*. The Chief Electoral Officer is also responsible for the maintenance of the provincial voters list and voter education. The Chief Electoral Officer ensures the fairness, openness and impartiality of the electoral process and cannot be a member of a political party, cannot give money to a political party or candidate and cannot vote in a provincial election.

Term Expiry

June, 2018

Term

The term is from the date of appointment until 12 months after the date set for the return of the last writ for the second general election for which the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) is responsible. Mr. Archer was appointed September 1, 2011. The first election over which Mr. Archer presided was 2013 and second election will be 2017. One year after the return of the last writ for the 2017 election will be June 2018. The CEO may be reappointed to further terms of office.

Appointment

The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor (Certificate) on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, based on a unanimous recommendation by a Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

On September 1, 2011, J. van Dongen made a motion requesting the Lieutenant-Governor appoint Dr. Keith Archer as the Chief Electoral Officer for the Province of British Columbia.

Budget

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Office of the CEO are \$46,154,000 and \$550,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). There are approximately 55 permanent employees (Source: Elections BC website).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the CEO is equal to the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the legislation provides for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses. The legislation also provides that the Public Sector Pension Plan applies to the CEO.

Powers as set in Legislation

- 12** (1) The chief electoral officer has the following duties in addition to all others established by this Act:
- (a) to provide guidance and supervision respecting the voter registration process and the conduct of elections and plebiscites;
 - (b) to ensure that all other officials appointed under this Act carry out their duties with fairness and impartiality;
 - (c) to provide information to the public regarding the voter registration and other electoral processes under this Act.
 - (d) to ensure that this Act is enforced.
- (2) The chief electoral officer has the following powers in addition to all others given by this Act:
- (a) to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to this Act or other enactments affecting election matters;
 - (b) to issue to persons appointed or retained under this Act any information and guidelines the chief electoral officer considers necessary to ensure effective implementation of this Act;
 - (c) to require election officials and voter registration officials to follow the directions of the chief electoral officer regarding the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers;
 - (d) to assign duties and related powers under this Act to election officials and voter registration officials;
 - (e) to delegate in writing to an individual appointed under section 10 (1), 18 (1) or (1.1) or 22 (1) the authority to exercise any power and perform any duty assigned to the chief electoral officer by this Act, other than the power to make regulations, subject to any limits or conditions imposed by the chief electoral officer;
 - (f) to prepare directives and guidelines for registered political parties, registered constituency associations, candidates, financial agents and auditors respecting this Act.
- (3) The deputy chief electoral officer may perform the duties and exercise the powers of the chief electoral officer, other than the power to make regulations.

Conflict of Interest Commissioner

Paul Fraser, QC

Authority

Members' Conflict of Interest Act, Ministry of Justice

Profile

The Commissioner performs three separate but related roles:

First, the Commissioner acts as an advisor to Members of the Legislative Assembly so the Members know what their obligations are and that the steps they have taken or propose to take will fulfill those obligations.

Second, the Commissioner meets with each Member at least annually to review the disclosure of the Member's interests and general obligations imposed by the Act.

Third, the Commissioner will undertake investigations and make inquiries into alleged contraventions of the *Members' Conflict of Interest Act* or section 25 of the *Constitution Act*. The Commissioner may provide written opinions on application by any individual Member, the Executive Council, the Legislative Assembly, or by a member of the public and may at the request of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or of the Legislative Assembly undertake such special assignments as the Commissioner considers appropriate.

Term

The Commissioner is appointed for a five year term and may be reappointed for a further term or terms. On April 5, 2013, Paul Fraser was reappointed as Commissioner.

Term Expiry

April 5, 2018.

Appointment

On the motion of the Premier in the Legislative Assembly and on the recommendation of two-thirds of the members present, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the Commissioner.

On February 13, 2013, a motion was made by the Premier in the Legislative Assembly that the Legislative Assembly recommend to Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor the appointment of Mr. Paul Fraser, QC as a statutory officer of the Legislative Assembly to exercise powers and duties assigned to the Conflict of Interest Commissioner for the province of British Columbia pursuant to the *Members' Conflict of Interest Act* (RSBC 1996, Chapter 287). Motion approved.

Budget and Staff

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Office of the Conflict of Interest Commissioner are \$743,000 and \$25,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). The office has five staff, three of whom are part time (Source: Budget Proposal 2016/17 – 2018/19).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the Commissioner is specified in the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and is set at 100% of the salary received by the Auditor General. Prior to April 30, 2015 the Commissioner's salary was set at 75% of the Auditor General's salary. The legislation does not provide for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses nor does it provide for application of the Public Section Pension Plan to the Commissioner. However, the Order in Council provides that all of the benefits received by the Auditor General may be received by the Conflict of Interest Commissioner and the Auditor General receives reimbursement for travelling, out of pocket expenses and that the Public Sector Pension Plan applies.

Powers as set in Legislation

The Members' Conflict of Interest Act, which came into effect December 21, 1990, provides a statutory framework for:

- defining standards of official conduct for Members of the Legislative Assembly;
- providing mechanisms for the early identification and resolution of potential conflicts of interest;
- investigating alleged conflicts of interest; and
- publicly disclosing the financial interests of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Information and Privacy Commissioner

Drew McArthur (Acting)

Authority

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, Ministry of Finance

Profile

Under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* ("FIPPA") and the *Personal Information Protection Act* ("PIPA"), the mandate of the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner is to:

- Independently review decisions and practices of public bodies and private sector organizations concerning access to information and protection of privacy;
- Comment on the implications for access to information or protection of privacy of proposed legislative schemes, automated information systems, record linkages, and programs of public bodies and organizations; and
- Educate and inform the public about access and privacy rights.

Under the Lobbyists Registration Act ("LRA"), the mandate of the Office of the Registrar of Lobbyists is to:

- Promote awareness among lobbyists of registration requirements;
- Promote awareness among the public of the existence of the lobbyists registry;
- Manage registrations submitted to the lobbyists registry; and
- Monitor and enforce compliance with the LRA.

Term Expiry

Not specified

Term

Six years

Special Committee to Appoint an Information and Privacy Commissioner

- On March 16, 2017, the Special Committee to Appoint an Information and Privacy Commissioner reported to the Legislative Assembly that the Committee was not able to come to a unanimous recommendation. The Committee recommended that, following the general election and opening of a new Parliament, a new Special Committee be appointed.

Appointment

The Commissioner is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor (Certificate) on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, based on the unanimous recommendation by a Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

On March 17, 2017 the Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed Drew McArthur as acting commissioner.

Budget

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Office of the Commissioner were \$6,064,000 and \$45,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). There are 37 employees (Source: Budget Submission for 2017/18 to 2019/20).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the Commissioner is equal to the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the legislation provides for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses. The legislation also provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may apply the Public Sector Pension Plan to the Commissioner.

Powers as set in Legislation

- 42** (1) In addition to the commissioner's powers and duties under Part 5 with respect to reviews, the commissioner is generally responsible for monitoring how this Act is administered to ensure that its purposes are achieved, and may
- (a) conduct investigations and audits to ensure compliance with any provision of this Act or the regulations,
 - (b) make an order described in section 58 (3), whether the order results from an investigation or audit under paragraph (a) or an inquiry under section 56,
 - (c) inform the public about this Act,
 - (d) receive comments from the public about the administration of this Act,
 - (e) engage in or commission research into anything affecting the achievement of the purposes of this Act,
 - (f) comment on the implications for access to information or for protection of privacy of proposed legislative schemes or programs or activities of public bodies,
 - (g) comment on the implications for access to information or for protection of privacy of automated systems for collection, storage, analysis or transfer of information,
 - (h) comment on the implications for protection of privacy of using or disclosing personal information for data linking,
 - (i) authorize the collection of personal information from sources other than the individual the information is about, and
 - (j) bring to the attention of the head of a public body any failure to meet the prescribed standards for fulfilling the duty to assist applicants.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the commissioner may investigate and attempt to resolve complaints that
- (a) a duty imposed under this Act has not been performed,
 - (b) an extension of time for responding to a request is not in accordance with section 10 (1),
 - (c) a fee required under this Act is inappropriate,
 - (d) a correction of personal information requested under section 29 (1) has been refused without justification, and
 - (e) personal information has been collected, used or disclosed in contravention of Part 3 by
 - (i) a public body or an employee, officer or director of a public body, or
 - (ii) an employee or associate of a service provider.

Merit Commissioner

Fiona Spencer

Authority

Public Service Act, Ministry of Finance

Profile of Position

The Merit Commissioner provides oversight and insight into the conduct of merit-based hiring in the BC Public Service. The Commissioner has responsibility for oversight which includes examining the extent to which the merit principle is being applied to public service hiring and promotions, whether there is compliance with the *Public Service Act* and related policies and, if not, what remedies exist to address non-compliance. Responsibility for oversight ensures decision-makers are provided with an independent assessment of appointment practices, policies, and results.

Term Expiry

April 5, 2019

Term

The Commissioner is appointed for three years and may be reappointed for a further three years.

Appointment

The Merit Commissioner is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, based on a unanimous recommendation by a Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Budget

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Office of the Commissioner are \$1,125,000 and \$15,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). There are approximately 5 employees (Source: Budget Submission for 2017/18).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the Commissioner is set by the Lieutenant-Governor and the legislation provides for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses. The legislation does not mention a pension plan.

Powers as set in Legislation

5.1

- (1) The merit commissioner is responsible for monitoring the application of the merit principle under this Act by
 - (a) conducting random audits of appointments to and from within the public service to assess whether
 - (i) the recruitment and selection processes were properly applied to result in appointments based on merit, and
 - (ii) the individuals when appointed possessed the required qualifications for the positions to which they were appointed, and
 - (b) reporting the audit results to the deputy ministers or other persons having overall responsibility for the ministries, boards, commissions, agencies or organizations, as the case may be, in which the appointments were made.
- (2) In carrying out his or her responsibilities as merit commissioner under this section he or she must not conduct audits or issue reports in respect of the period before June 5, 2001.

Ombudsperson

James (Jay) Michael Chalke, Q.C.

Authority

Ombudsperson Act, Ministry of Justice

Profile

The Ombudsperson generally oversees the administrative actions of government authorities. Thorough, impartial and independent investigations of complaints are conducted and possible resolutions of complaints are presented. The Ombudsperson consults with, provides reasons, and makes recommendations to authorities to improve administrative practices. Reports to the Legislative Assembly and the people of British Columbia about administrative fairness issues and how they can be remedied. The Ombudsperson also responds to inquiries from the public.

Term Expiry

July 1, 2021

Term

The Ombudsperson is appointed for six years and may be reappointed for additional 6 year terms.

Appointment

The Ombudsperson is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor (Certificate) on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, based on a unanimous recommendation by a Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

On May 26, 2015, J. Martin moved that the House recommend to Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor the appointment of James Michael Chalke, Q.C., as an officer of the Legislature, to exercise the powers and duties assigned to the Ombudsperson for the province of British Columbia for a six-year term commencing on July 1, 2015, pursuant to section 2 of the *Ombudsperson Act*. Motion approved.

Budget

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Office of the Ombudsperson are \$6,653,000 and \$75,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). There are 61 FTEs (Source: Budget Submission for 2017/18).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the Ombudsperson is equal to the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the legislation provides for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses. The legislation also provides that the Public Sector Pension Plan applies to the Ombudsperson.

Powers as set in Legislation

- 10** (1) The Ombudsperson, with respect to a matter of administration, on a complaint or on the Ombudsperson's own initiative, may investigate
- (a) a decision or recommendation made,
 - (b) an act done or omitted, or
 - (c) a procedure used by an authority that aggrieves or may aggrieve a person.
- (2) The powers and duties conferred on the Ombudsperson may be exercised and performed despite a provision in an Act to the effect that
- (a) a decision, recommendation or act is final,
 - (b) no appeal lies in respect of it, or
 - (c) a proceeding or decision of the authority whose decision, recommendation or act it is must not be challenged, reviewed, quashed or called into question.
- (3) The Legislative Assembly or any of its committees may at any time refer a matter to the Ombudsperson for investigation and report.
- (4) The Ombudsperson must
- (a) investigate the matter referred under subsection (3), so far as it is within the Ombudsperson's jurisdiction and subject to any special directions, and
 - (b) report back as the Ombudsperson thinks fit.
- (5) Sections 23 to 26 do not apply in respect of an investigation or report made under subsection (4).

Power to obtain information

- 15** (1) The Ombudsperson may receive and obtain information from the persons and in the manner the Ombudsperson considers appropriate, and in the Ombudsperson's discretion may conduct hearings.
- (2) Without restricting subsection (1), but subject to this Act, the Ombudsperson may do one or more of the following:
- (a) at any reasonable time enter, remain on and inspect all of the premises occupied by an authority, talk in private with any person there and otherwise investigate matters within the Ombudsperson's jurisdiction;
 - (b) require a person to furnish information or produce, at a time and place the Ombudsperson specifies, a document or thing in the person's possession or control that relates to an investigation, whether or not that person is a past or present member or employee of an authority and whether or not the document or thing is in the custody or under the control of an authority;
 - (c) make copies of information furnished or a document or thing produced under this section;
 - (d) summon before the Ombudsperson and examine on oath any person who the Ombudsperson believes is able to give information relevant to an investigation, whether or not that person is a complainant or a member or employee of an authority, and for that purpose may administer an oath;
 - (e) receive and accept, on oath or otherwise, evidence the Ombudsperson considers appropriate, whether or not it would be admissible in a court.
- (3) If the authority requests the return of a document or thing obtained under subsection (2), the Ombudsperson must return it to the authority within 48 hours after receiving the request, but the Ombudsperson may again require its production in accordance with this section.

Police Complaint Commissioner

Stan Lowe

Authority

Police Act, Ministry of Justice

Profile

The Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner (the OPCC) provides impartial civilian oversight of complaints by the public involving municipal police. OPCC ensures thorough and competent investigations of police complaints and fair adjudication with respect to all parties. OPCC facilitate quality policing within our communities and uphold public trust in law enforcement and the complaint process through effective, transparent civilian oversight.

The OPCC provides an accessible way for the public to voice their concerns about the conduct of any municipal police officer or department to an independent body. The OPCC ensures that the complaint process is conducted with impartiality and fairness, to both citizens and police officers alike.

Term Expiry

March 1, 2019

Term

The Police Complaint Commissioner is appointed for five years and for a second term of up to five years as specified in the reappointment. Please see under Appointment for exception to this provision for Mr. Lowe's appointment.

Appointment

As the House was not sitting when the Selection Committee made its recommendation, the report was tabled with the Speaker in December 2008 indicating that the Committee had unanimously selected Mr. Lowe. On February 11, 2009, Mr. Lowe was appointed by OIC 066. The Police Act was subsequently amended in the Spring 2009 Session to provide that Mr. Lowe would be appointed for a first term ending February 28, 2015, and if appointed for a 2nd term, for a period of up to 4 years as specified in the reappointment resolution.

Budget

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner are \$3,428,000 and \$40,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). There are approximately 21 FTEs (Source: government directory).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the Commissioner is equal to the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the legislation provides for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses. The legislation also provides that the Public Sector Pension Plan applies to the Commissioner.

Powers as set in Legislation

General responsibility and functions of police complaint commissioner

- 177** (1) The police complaint commissioner is generally responsible for overseeing and monitoring complaints, investigations and the administration of discipline and proceedings under this Part, and ensuring that the purposes of this Part are achieved.
- (2) In addition to any other duties imposed under this Part or Part 9, the police complaint commissioner must do the following:
- (a) establish guidelines to be followed by members or individuals referred to in section 78 (2) (b) *[how complaints are made]* or 168 (2) (b) *[making a service or policy complaint]* in receiving a complaint under Division 3 or 5;
 - (b) establish guidelines to be followed by municipal police departments and their employees in receiving and handling an oral or written report by a member of the public or any other person that raises a question or concern about the conduct of a municipal constable, but which question or concern does not result in a complaint being made and registered under section 78 *[how complaints are made]*;
 - (c) establish forms for the purposes of section 80 (2) (e) *[if complaint made to member or designated individual under section 78 (2) (b)]*, 85 (1) (a) *[departments to make record of reports not resulting in registered complaints]* or 89 (1) *[reporting of death, serious harm and reportable injury, and mandatory external investigation in cases of death and serious harm]*;
 - (d) establish and maintain a record of each complaint and investigation under this Part, including all records related to each complaint and investigation under this Part;
 - (e) compile statistical information in respect of records referred to in paragraph (d), including, without limitation,
 - (i) demographical information in respect of persons who make complaints under this Part, if available,
 - (ii) information respecting the number and frequency of complaints and investigations or of different types or classes of complaints and investigations, and the outcome or resolution of them, and
 - (iii) any trends in relation to information compiled under subparagraphs (i) and (ii);
 - (f) at least annually and subject to subsection (3), prepare reports respecting the matters described in paragraphs (d) and (e) and make those reports available to the public by posting them on a publicly accessible website maintained by or on behalf of the police complaint commissioner;
 - (g) develop and provide outreach programs and services for the purposes of informing and educating the public in respect of this Part and the powers and duties of the police complaint commissioner;
 - (h) for the purposes of paragraph (g), consider and address the particular informational needs of British Columbia's diverse communities;
 - (i) accept and consider comments from any interested person respecting the administration of this Part and Part 9;

- (j) inform, advise and assist the following in respect of this Part:
 - (i) persons who make complaints;
 - (ii) members and former members;
 - (iii) discipline authorities;
 - (iv) boards;
 - (v) adjudicators;
 - (k) establish a list of support groups and neutral dispute resolution service providers and agencies that may assist complainants with any mediation or other informal resolution process under Division 4 and make that list available to the public;
 - (l) make any recommendations for improvement of the complaint process in the annual report under section 51.1.
- (3) Before making the reports referred to in subsection (2) (f) available to the public, the police complaint commissioner may sever any portions that must or may be excepted from disclosure by the head of a public body under Division 2 of Part 2 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.
- (4) The police complaint commissioner may also do any of the following:
- (a) prepare and provide informational reports on any matter related to the functions of the police complaint commissioner;
 - (b) engage in or commission research on any matter relating to the purposes of this Part or Part 9;
 - (c) make recommendations to a board that it examine and reconsider any policies or procedures that may have been a factor in conduct that is the subject of a complaint or an investigation under this Part;
 - (d) make recommendations to the director or the minister that a review, a study or an audit be undertaken to assist police departments or forces, or any designated policing unit or designated law enforcement unit to which this Part is made applicable by regulation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in developing training or other programs designed to prevent recurrence of any problems revealed by the complaint process;
 - (e) make recommendations to the director that the director exercise one or more of the director's functions under sections 40 [*functions of director*], 42 [*studies by director*] and 44 [*special investigations*] in relation to a service or policy complaint under Division 5 about a municipal police department or a service or policy complaint about any designated policing unit or designated law enforcement unit to which Division 5 is made applicable by regulation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
 - (f) make recommendations to the minister for a public inquiry under the *Public Inquiry Act* if there are reasonable grounds to believe that
 - (i) the issues in respect of which the inquiry is recommended are so serious or so widespread that a public inquiry is necessary in the public interest,
 - (ii) an investigation conducted under this Part, even if followed by a public hearing or review on the record, would be too limited in scope, and
 - (iii) powers granted under the *Public Inquiry Act* are needed;
 - (g) consult with and advise persons who, in other jurisdictions of Canada or within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, hold the same or a similar position as the police complaint commissioner.
- (5) In exercising the police complaint commissioner's powers and duties under this Act, the police complaint commissioner may request an interview or statement from any discipline authority, prehearing conference authority or chief constable, deputy chief constable or chair of the board of a municipal police department.
- (6) A person to whom a request is made under subsection (5) must comply with that request.
- (7) On receiving a recommendation under subsection (4) (f), the minister may request the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint a commission under the *Public Inquiry Act*.

Duty of police complaint commissioner to notify independent investigations office if complaint or report involves death, serious harm or specified contraventions

- 177.1** When the police complaint commissioner receives a complaint or report, whether directly or indirectly under section 78 (2) (a) or (b) or 89 or otherwise, that a member has, whether on or off duty,
- (a) caused the death of a person,
 - (b) caused a person serious harm, or
 - (c) contravened a prescribed provision of the *Criminal Code* or a prescribed provision of another federal or provincial enactment,
- the police complaint commissioner must immediately notify the independent investigations office

Representative for Children and Youth

Bernard Richard

Authority

Representative for Children and Youth Act, Ministry of Justice

Profile

The mandate of the Representative for Children and Youth is to improve services and outcomes for children in B.C. through advocacy, accountability and review.

Advocacy: The Representative believes children in British Columbia deserve to be protected and feel safe. The Representative advocates on behalf of children and youth to ensure services meet their needs. The Representative also advocates for improvements to the system of services for children, youth and their families. It is the responsibility of the Representative to initiate reviews and investigate government agencies that provide services to children in B.C.

Accountability: The Representative independently reviews and investigates deaths and critical injuries of children and youth receiving services, with an emphasis on preventing children and youth from being harmed in any way. The Representative also has the power to release reports that are independent of government approval and that uniquely focus on the child welfare system.

Review: The Representative holds the system of care to account by conducting independent audits, and monitoring and reviewing government services. The Representative has the power to investigate a child's critical injury or death.

Term Expiry

February 16, 2022

Term

The representative is appointed for 5 years and may be reappointed for a further five years.

Appointment

On February 16, 2017, D. McRae moved that Bernard Richard be appointed Representative for Children and Youth and an officer of the Legislature for a five year term commencing on February 16, 2017, pursuant to section 2 of *the Representative for Children and Youth Act*. Motion approved.

Budget

For 2017/18, the Operating Expenses and Capital Expenses of the Representative are \$8,970,000 and \$50,000 respectively (Source: Budget 2017). There are 61 FTEs (Source: Budget Submission for 2017/18).

Remuneration, Pension and Expenses

The salary of the Representative is equal to the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the legislation provides for reimbursement for travelling and out of pocket expenses. The legislation also provides that the Public Section Pension Plan applies to the Representative.

Powers as set in Legislation

Functions of representative

6 The representative is responsible for performing the following functions in accordance with this Act:

- (a) support, assist, inform and advise children and their families respecting designated services, which activities include, without limitation,
 - (i) providing information and advice to children and their families about how to effectively access designated services and how to become effective self-advocates with respect to those services,
 - (ii) advocating on behalf of a child receiving or eligible to receive a designated service, and
 - (iii) supporting, promoting in communities and commenting publicly on advocacy services for children and their families with respect to designated services;
- (b) monitor, review, audit and conduct research on the provision of a designated service by a public body or director for the purpose of making recommendations to improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of that service, and comment publicly on any of these functions;
- (c) review, investigate and report on the critical injuries and deaths of children as set out in Part 4;
- (d) perform any other prescribed functions.

APPENDIX H: CENTRAL AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT

Board Resourcing and Development Office

The Board Resourcing and Development Office is responsible for:

- establishing guidelines for all provincial appointments to agencies
- helping to ensure that all provincial appointments are made on the basis of merit following an open, transparent and consistent appointment process
- helping to ensure that appointees receive appropriate orientation and ongoing professional development with respect to agency governance issues

There are over 300 public agencies to which the provincial government makes appointments. The term agency includes: authorities, boards, commissions, corporations and councils. The definition of public agency also includes any of the bodies established by the government on an interim basis to perform arbitration, regulation or similar functions. It also includes the many agencies excluded from the financial and administrative requirements of the provincial government, but to which the government makes at least one representative appointment.

BRDO currently receives its direction from the Deputy Minister, Finance.

BC Public Service Agency

The BC Public Service Agency provides human resource leadership, expertise, services and programs that contribute to better business performance in the BC Public Service. The Agency supports the work of public servants by providing human resources services such as hiring, payroll, labour relations and learning. In doing so, it helps to ensure that the BC Public Service continues to have the right people to do government's work on behalf of British Columbians.

The Agency is also accountable for promoting ethical behaviour across the public service by coordinating the development, awareness, training and communication of programs regarding the Standards of Conduct, and providing advice and guidance to ministries regarding how to address transgressions of this policy.

The Agency was created as a central shared service of government in 2003 and is currently aligned with the Ministry of Finance. The Agency is led by a Deputy Minister who reports directly to the Deputy Minister to the Premier. More information on the BC Public Service Agency can be found in Volume 4.

Crown Agencies Resource Office

The Crown Agencies Resource Office (CARO) has lead responsibility for overseeing and maintaining the Crown Agency Accountability System including the Taxpayer Accountability Principles. CARO provides oversight of and support regarding Crown governance and corporate accountability in relation to all public sector organizations, including:

- maintaining and updating the Government's Crown Agency Registry and Shareholder's Expectations Manual for British Columbia Crown Agencies;
- leading the oversight and implementation of the Taxpayers Accountability Principles;
- establishing corporate policy and corporate governance structures;
- conducting mandate reviews of public sector entities, provision of guidance on the creation and dissolution of public sector organizations and other governance-related matters;
- providing leadership and strategic advice to cabinet and ministries on governance-related issues;
- conducting analysis, establishing best practices, providing advice and recommendations for guidance, training and orientation on governance, accountability, strategic priorities, performance planning and reporting; and
- coordination related to inter-entity issues and policies.

CARO is headed by an Associate Deputy Minister and is within the mandate of the Ministry of Finance. More information can be found in Volume 5.

Government Communications and Public Engagement

The primary role of Government Communications and Public Engagement (GCPE) is to inform the public about government programs, services, policies and priorities. GCPE also works to improve digital service delivery for citizens, ensure that British Columbians have access to high-quality on-line information and services, and facilitate citizen engagement in the development of public policy.

GCPE is staffed by professionals with experience and education in government and/or corporate communications, citizen engagement, service design and web development. Employees provide a variety of services and expertise, and work closely with other provincial, federal and municipal government representatives, media, industries, associations, interest groups, and the general public.

Through traditional communications practices and, increasingly, through direct engagement and online services, we provide:

- Communications Services
- Corporate Online Services
- Social Media

- Citizen Engagement
- Service Design & Transformation
- Marketing Services
- Graphic Design Services
- Emergency Communications
- Ministry Communications Offices
- Media Relations
- Writing & Editorial Services
- Event Planning
- Media Monitoring

GCPE is headed by a Deputy Minister and is part of the mandate of the Minister of Advanced Education. Communications Directors are typically embedded within ministries but report centrally through GCPE. The priority for the ministry-based communication teams is proactive strategic planning and delivering quality, services and products.

More information can be found in Volume 4.

Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat

IGRS has three main functions:

Intergovernmental and International Relations provides advice and analysis to the Premier and cabinet ministers to advance British Columbia's interests with Canada and other provinces and territories, with the United States, and in the Asia-Pacific region as well as in other countries.

The Office of Protocol provides leadership in Government ceremonial, protocol and diplomatic activities including the opening of the Legislature, the installation of the Cabinet, hosting VIPs and dignitaries visiting British Columbia and the Province's international relations through regular contact and close work with the B.C. Consular Corps. The Protocol Office is also responsible for honours and awards planning for the Order of British Columbia, the Long Service Awards for provincial public servants and Police Honours Night.

The Francophone Affairs Program was established in 2001. Working with the francophone community in B.C. and the federal government, the Government of B.C. continues to increase its capacity as a province to help the community grow. The activities of the B.C. Francophone Affairs Program are supported through the Canada – British Columbia Co-Operation Agreement on Official Languages.

IGRS is headed by a Deputy Minister and is within the mandate of the Office of the Premier. More information can be found in Volume 4.

Public Sector Employers' Council Secretariat

The Public Sector Employers' Council Secretariat is the central agency supporting government on all issues related to public sector collective bargaining, non-union compensation, and public sector pensions. PSEC's authority related to labour relations and non-union compensation is contained in the *Public Sector Employers Act*.

Labour Relations - The PSEC Secretariat provides strategic advice on the development of mandates for collective bargaining and labour relations strategies, and implements those mandates and strategies through public sector employer bargaining agents and employers across the provincial public sector, including health, K-12, Crown corporations, community social services, post-secondary, including colleges, institutes, teaching and research universities, as well as the core Public Service.

Excluded Compensation - The PSEC Secretariat supports the Minister by working with public sector employers to establish and implement compensation policy and plans for non-union employees such as managers and executives (including CEOs). The Secretariat coordinates the annual disclosure of this information for executives.

Pensions - The PSEC Secretariat represents government in its role as a partner under the *Public Sector Pension Plans Act* and the joint trust arrangements established for the four major public sector pension plans.

PSEC is headed by a CEO/President and reports directly to the Deputy Minister to the Premier. PSEC is within the mandate of the Minister of Finance. More information can be found in Volume 4.

Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services

The Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services (MTICS) provides various shared services to all government ministries and various broader public sector organizations. These include procurement and supply services, real properties and information technology. These services are provided by three divisions: Real Property Division (RPD); Technology Solutions (TSD); and Technology, Innovation, Procurement and Supply Division (TIPS).

All ministries and central agencies within the Province are mandated to use MTICS services. Broader Public Sector clients (BPS) use MTICS services on a voluntary basis, with the exception of some services, which they are mandated to use.

MTICS is headed by the Deputy Minister. Overall direction for procurement, supply services and real properties is provided by Associate Deputy Minister, Citizens Services and for Information Technology by Government Chief Information Officer. More information can be found in Volume 4.

Legal Services Branch

The Ministry of Justice's Legal Services Branch supports the Attorney General in fulfilling her statutory and constitutional mandate as legal advisor to the government of British Columbia, including the Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet and all ministries of government, through the provision of comprehensive legal services respecting civil matters. The Attorney General and the Legal Services Branch act as legal counsel for the government as a whole, not for one particular Ministry or agency, and address issues from a government-wide perspective. The Branch serves the public interest by ensuring that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law, that any legal risks associated with government and Ministry operations are reduced, and that government is effectively represented before courts and tribunals.

The Branch is a centralized government service, consisting of lawyers, paralegals and administrative staff. Lawyers and staff in the Branch work in one of three divisions: the Solicitors Division, the Barristers Division or the Office of Legislative Counsel. The Solicitor Division assists government in meeting its objectives by advising government agencies on lawful operations, risk mitigation, and the negotiation and drafting of agreements. The Barristers Division represents government in litigation before the courts and tribunals and advises ministries on strategic approaches to litigation and alternative dispute resolution. The Office of Legislative Counsel provides legislative services, including drafting legislation and regulations and preparing the Revised Statutes of British Columbia. The Legal Services Branch is headed by an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, who reports directly to the Deputy Attorney General, Ministry of Justice.

The Branch operates as a cost-recovered entity, and its costs are charged out to clients based on use of legal services. The Branch retains a budget to cover activities deemed core to the role of the Attorney General, including drafting of legislation, constitutional and administrative law matters, aboriginal litigation and, in some cases, legal services to other Branches of the Ministry. More information is available at L@w Matters at <http://gwww.legalservices.gov.bc.ca/>.

Central Agencies in Support of Cabinet:

Cabinet Operations

Cabinet Operations is a professional, non-partisan office that facilitates government decision-making and is the secretariat for Cabinet and its committees. To fulfil this role, Cabinet Operations acts as the bridge between elected officials and the professional public service moving information, written material and decisions between the two groups. Specific activities include, but are not limited to:

- Providing independent, strategic advice to the Cabinet Secretary on the development of Cabinet agendas.
- Managing the government's strategic policy and legislative processes, including regulations and Orders in Council.

- Liaising with ministries to schedule submissions for review and providing advice on appropriate format and content.
- Preparation, scheduling and logistics around all Cabinet and Cabinet Committee meetings (with the exception of Treasury Board).
- Preparation and distribution of Cabinet and Committee materials to members.
- Preparation and distribution of Cabinet and Committee meeting minutes to members and appropriate ministries.
- Office of record for Cabinet and Committee documents and records.
- Cabinet Operations is also responsible for providing advice and support to ensure continuity of government operations during transition.
- Cabinet Operations is headed by a Deputy Cabinet Secretary and reports directly to the Deputy Premier/Cabinet Secretary in the Office of the Premier.

Treasury Board Staff

Treasury Board Staff (TBS) provides for financial management advice in order to support well-informed decisions by Treasury Board and the Minister of Finance, including advice on economic performance, and on management of ministry and agency operating spending, revenue, capital spending and debt.

Treasury Board staff is responsible for forecasting economic growth in British Columbia; evaluating the risks and opportunities related to the government's fiscal plan; developing economic, revenue and spending forecasts and plans; and making recommendations to Treasury Board and government on the corrective measures needed to keep the fiscal plan on track throughout the year. Treasury Board staff supports the operations of Treasury Board meetings throughout the year, and advises the Board on the spending management issues and budgetary requests brought forward by ministries and other government agencies.

TBS also provides for development, management, and production of the Budget and Fiscal Plan, the Estimates, Quarterly Reports, the Financial and Economic Review, and other related documents.

Treasury Board Staff is headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister who is also the Deputy Secretary to Treasury Board and reports directly to the Deputy Minister of Finance/Secretary to Treasury Board, in the Ministry of Finance.

APPENDIX I:

DEPUTY MINISTER COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Over the last several years, the senior executive of government has shifted away from a ministry-specific focus to a cohesive organization with a corporate focus, led by the Deputy Minister to the Premier. This culture shift has fostered a collaborative and strategic approach to the achievement of key government priorities and other important initiatives, including public service innovation and renewal. The Deputy Minister to the Premier has used the Deputy Minister Committee model to oversee work in a variety of areas, with great success.

DEPUTY MINISTERS' COUNCIL (DMC)

DMC is chaired by the Deputy Minister to the Premier. The Council considers all matters related to the internal operations of government (for those matters that are not within the purview of Cabinet) and also serves as a forum for information-sharing and strategic discussion. Agendas generally comprise regular updates from the DM to Premier, Cabinet updates (including an overview of decisions from previous meetings and a review of upcoming agendas), Deputy Minister Committee updates and specific topics scheduled as needed for information and discussion.

DMC is comprised of all Deputy Ministers and those Associate Deputy Ministers who report directly to the Deputy Minister to the Premier. Meetings are generally held once per month for two hours and attendance is mandatory.

DEPUTY MINISTER COMMITTEES

There are several core committees which are ongoing; others exist to mirror a Cabinet Committee and some are topic-based to advance a particular initiative. All committees are sub-committees of Deputy Ministers' Council (DMC) and membership is determined by the Deputy Minister to the Premier. Current active committees include:

- DMC Public Service Innovation
- DMC Capital
- DMC Crowns
- DMC Child and Youth Mental Health
- DMC Climate Leadership
- DMC First Nations
- DMC Labour Relations
- DMC Liquidified Natural Gas
- DMC Secure Tomorrow
- DMC Strong Economy
- Natural Resources Board

Terms of reference (where available) follow below.

DEPUTY MINISTERS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SERVICE INNOVATION

Mandate

The Deputy Ministers' Committee on Public Service Innovation (DMCPSI) sets and aligns the human resource, technology and operational vision for the future of the public service to ensure it keeps pace with innovations in service delivery and the evolving needs and expectations of citizens.

Specific accountabilities of DMCPSI include:

Setting a Unifying Strategic Vision

- Developing and monitoring the effectiveness and alignment of *Being the Best* and *Citizens @ the Centre*, and charting the future evolution of these key corporate strategies.
- Ensuring accountability for and alignment of investments in human and technology resources across the BC Public Service and ensuring appropriate returns on investment.
- Setting the direction for ministry/sector planning in support of corporate or sector transformation strategies.

Driving Engagement and Innovation

- Advancing a culture of employee engagement and innovation within the BC Public Service through the support of new ways of working.
- Overseeing the allocation of resources to support incubation of new ideas through a corporate Public Service Innovation Fund. (A repurposed and enhanced Corporate HR Initiatives Fund)
- Ensuring employee engagement, recruitment, development and retention strategies deliver the talent needed to fill critical roles at all levels across the BC Public Service.
- Advancing corporate technology investments and vendor partnerships that simplify the citizen experience, modernize service delivery, and streamline government operations.
- Enhancing the one-employer approach to ensuring a consistent and engaging employment experience.

Demonstrating Leadership

- Seeking and championing opportunities to engage other public and private sector innovation leaders in developing the capability of the corporate executive of the BC Public Service.
- Ensuring the engagement and participation of leadership at all levels of the BC Public Service in support of all of the above.

In support of this mandate, DMCPSI will establish boards with delegated responsibility for executing key priorities, including:

- The IM/IT Capital Investment Board;
- The Corporate Succession Management Board;
- The Citizen Experience Board; and
- Other boards determined at the discretion of the DMCPSI.

Boards will report to DMCPSI and operate under clearly defined accountabilities determined by the committee. To model effective succession management practices, boards will be made up of deputy

ministers, associate deputy ministers and assistant deputy ministers. Membership will be determined based on relevance to the board, balanced where possible with appropriate sector representation.

In addition to reporting to DMCPST, boards will provide regular updates to the corporate executive to ensure transparency and alignment across government. Where appropriate, boards will ensure alignment of existing working committees to leverage current progress and avoid duplication of effort. For example, the existing ADM Committee on Service Delivery would report to the Citizen Experience Board.

Process

- DMCPST meets monthly, at the discretion of the Chair.
- Agendas and meeting materials will be made available to DMCPST members at least 24 hours in advance of meetings.
- The Chair or a designate will report out regularly to DMC on DMCPST decisions.
- Secretariat support for DMCPST will be provided by the BC Public Service Agency.

DEPUTY MINISTERS' COMMITTEE ON LNG

Objective

DMC LNG was established to provide the strategic policy direction required to facilitate the orderly development of LNG export opportunities to Asian market and support opportunities for commercial commodities resulting from natural gas. DMC LNG reports up to Cabinet through the appropriate Cabinet Committees.

Scope

Provide policy direction and decision support to areas of strategic importance:

- Development of financial and economic analytics that reflect the commercial models advanced by LNG proponents;
- Full value chain financial metrics to support critical analysis of capex/opex and input and offtake pricing assumptions ;
- Development of taxation design options to capture BC fair share of revenues arising from pricing differentials in Asian markets and requisite analysis of BC's competitive position compared to similar jurisdictions;
- Review and endorsement of negotiating strategies with LNG proponents on energy supply and infrastructure contributions and taxation regime;
- First Nations provincial policy framework development and specific negotiation mandates along the pipeline corridors, LNG plant locations and marine traffic routes;
- Analysis and policy options for managing GHGs associated with LNG production and throughout the full value chain;
- Power supply pricing and transmission infrastructure designed to minimize impact on ratepayers, preserve BC climate targets and competitive position;

- First point of contact & engagement with LNG proponents, LNG customer representative countries, Joint Venture and Investment interests;
- Sponsorship and participation in local, regional and global LNG conferences and forums;
- Ongoing LNG and NG market analysis and pricing forecasts;
- Management of crown land disposition processes to support expanding LNG interests in specific sites for LNG development;
- Labour, training and immigration needs to support LNG developments;
- Industrial Land Use Plans and Marine plans specific to LNG locations;
- Streamlined regulatory and permitting processes;
- Efficient and integrated federal/provincial environmental assessment processes;
- Integrated road, rail, pipelines, utility corridors, water lot and other key requirements for LNG development;
- Port governance and marine safety specific to LNG activities;
- Community engagement and communications strategies along the full value chain;
- Airshed, shipping and environmental stewardship;
- Federal / Provincial engagement and Municipal socio-economic planning and agency coordination;
- Support demand for other commercial commodities resulting from natural gas such as gas to liquids, methane and LNG as a transportation fuel for ground and marine use;
- Governance and oversight of Ministry and Crown entities alignment with LNG policies and decisions; and,
- Oversight of LNG Project Board responsibilities for ongoing operations management.

Frequency

- Monthly
- Ad hoc as required

DEPUTY MINISTERS' COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL

Purpose

The Deputy Minister's Committee on Capital (DMCC) was established to provide advice to Treasury Board on how to improve asset management across government. Specific areas of focus include the identification of strategies to maintain existing Government assets and acquire new assets to meet Government's priority service delivery needs within a sustainable fiscal framework.

The committee is advisory in nature and proposes options and recommendations on various asset management issues to Treasury Board for consideration. In addition, the committee acts as the advisory body for proposed policy changes to the Capital Asset Management Framework.

Committee Membership/Structure

The DMCC is comprised of executive members from ministries and agencies, which have significant roles and expertise in the management of capital assets.

Subcommittees may be established where specific issues require in-depth research and analysis (e.g., asset maintenance and capital planning/approval).

Treasury Board Staff will provide technical and policy support to the committee(s).

Mandate/Key Deliverables

The DMCC will have a corporate focus on asset management and provide Treasury Board with options and recommendations in the following areas:

- 1) Asset Maintenance
- 2) Capital Planning/Approval Processes
- 3) Capital Asset Management Framework (CAMF) Policy
- 4) Change Management/Implementation

Meeting Schedule

DMCC meetings will be held on at least a monthly basis. Subcommittee meetings will be scheduled on an as-needed basis.

DEPUTY MINISTERS' COMMITTEE ON CROWN CORPORATIONS

Purpose

To ensure that the Crown corporations and other identified agencies are aligned with government priorities, and that government's expectations in its role as shareholder for the Crown corporations are effectively and consistently communicated and acted upon.

Scope

The initial focus will be on commercial and service-delivery Crown corporations, and other agencies of interest, including BC Ferries and TransLink. The scope may be expanded to include other types of Crown agencies including Tribunals, Advisory Boards, Schools, Universities, Colleges and Health Authorities.

Objectives

- Ensure that the Crown Agency Accountability Framework and its application effectively addresses government's requirements and direction, which may include:
 - A review of the current framework
 - Consideration of government's roles relative to different types and objectives of crowns
 - Consideration of crown related policies and legislation
- Ensure consistent stakeholder expectations and Crown corporation governance across government, which may include:
 - Clarifying roles and responsibilities of all involved, including consideration of a charter of values and the structure of the Government Letters of Expectations
 - Review of levers and accountability mechanisms that are available to government
 - Consideration to different approaches for different types of crown corporations
- Enhance communications between government and Crown corporations, and among government groups that work with Crown corporations, which may include:
 - Identifying options on how to improve communications
 - Enhancing the board orientation process
 - Participating in a forum with Crown CEO's
- Review government's and the Crown corporations' significant strategic policy objectives, and other policy issues that affect Crown corporations (e.g. executive compensation and expenditure control mechanisms), reflecting the continuing need for a two-way conversation between government and the Crown corporations

DEPUTY MINISTERS' COMMITTEE ON LABOUR RELATIONS

The Committee will:

- Develop roles and responsibilities for public sector labour relations for government approval;
- Review and advise government on bargaining mandates in advance of negotiations;
- Mandate and facilitate the acquisition, validation (by ministries, employers' associations, PSEC Secretariat and Treasury Board Staff) and maintenance of sector data to support mandate development and bargaining including: offer/proposal/scenario development and costing;
- Build labour relations capacity in the BC government :
 - Establish clear process for developing mandates that reflect ability to fund, employer issues and government policy imperatives.
 - Establish process for communicating to and from government in the mandate development process and the negotiating process;
 - Review government appointees to employers' associations;
 - Identify needs in the field of labour relations training and have those needs met.
- Identify and develop labour market and demographically-based considerations to guide planning and thinking in the public sector labour relations field, including service delivery change imperatives.

NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

Mandate

The Natural Resource Board is the Deputy Minister Committee responsible for supporting the Environment and Land Use Committee and for providing it with information and recommendations on policy and operational issues in support of its mandate:

ELUC, a legislated committee under the Environment and Land Use Act, ensures that all aspects of preservation and maintenance of the natural environment are fully considered in the administration of land use and resource development.

The Board agrees that this support includes:

1. Ministries working together to apply resources to highest sector priorities as guided by ELUC, including sharing and/or collaborating on resources to meet critical government objectives,
2. Advancing the integrated decision-making and one-decision maker approach to authorizations and permits,
3. Reviewing high-level business plans to ensure that natural resource operations priorities are being met, and
4. Improving and gaining support for ELUC submissions.

The Board is also responsible for oversight of the Natural Resource Corporate Services and provides direction respecting its services, programs and sectoral plans, and ensures that an appropriate and consistent level of support is maintained across all NRS agencies. The Board also oversees the work of the Natural Resource Permitting Project but delegates certain decisions through the governance structures in place corporately.

Meetings

Meetings will be coordinated as much as possible with other Deputy Minister Committee meetings, including coordinating agenda items so that there is no duplication among multiple DM committees. Agenda items will be routed through the NRB as per its mandate.

Meetings will be held bi-weekly on Monday afternoons. Alternates are accepted as necessary with the understanding that they are able to speak to the ministry position and participate in decisions.

There may requirements for in camera discussions with only functioning Board Deputies present and no guests. The Board is coordinated with the Natural Resource Sector ADMs Committee through the ADM Committee Chair, and the ADM, Transformation Secretariat who attends NR Board meetings at the pleasure of the Board.

Priorities and Options for Agendas

The following is a suggested start for building agendas for Cabinet and a committee akin to Priorities and Planning over the next 90 days based on a read of platform and key dates.

“Priorities and Planning” can be interpreted as the major policy themes of the government which may be organized into a different committee structure. Cabinet and Priorities and Planning committees have tended to meet twice per month with substantive items being discussed at committees and reported out to and approved at Cabinet meetings.

	July	August	September
Cabinet			
s.12,s.13			
“Priorities and Planning”			
OR Other committees of Cabinet			

s.12,s.13

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Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.13

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The following is a high level summary of each platform commitment noting the Ministry currently responsible, the level of policy development required and fiscal and legislative implications. Significant and material issues have also been noted. Ministry executives are available for briefings on any of the commitments.

Financial implications for commitments are available from the Ministry of Finance. Financial implications noted below have been provided by the ministry currently responsible for the commitment's implementation. In the majority of instances, these numbers will need to be validated through the Treasury Board process.

Page references refer to the platform document in this Volume.

1. Making Your Life More Affordable

	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
	Making Homes More Affordable p1		
	10-year Action Plan for Housing Affordability p3		
	Fixing the Housing Shortage: Building 114,000 Homes p3		
1	Build 114,000 affordable rental, non-profit, co-op and owner-purchase housing units through partnerships over ten years. These homes will be a mix of housing for students, singles, seniors, and families and will range from supported social housing to quality, market rental housing. In urban and suburban centers, build near transit hubs. Use public land to build housing. Get new student housing built by removing unnecessary rules that prevent universities and colleges from building affordable student housing. Construct all types of housing from innovative BC manufactured wood products, creating new markets for BC wood products and new jobs in BC's forest industry-based communities.	HOUS/ MNGD	s.13,s.17

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
			s.13
	Making Renting Better and More Secure p4		
2	Provide a refundable renter's rebate of \$400 dollars per rental household in BC each year.	FIN	
3	Close the "fixed term lease" loophole and ensure controls on rent increases are enforced. Pass legislation requiring fair treatment during renovations and demolitions of rental properties	HOUS/ MNGD	
4	Tighten the rules that protect good landlords and tenants, and provide the necessary resources for the Residential Tenancy Branch to do its job and resolve disputes fairly and in a timely way	HOUS/ MNGD	s.17
5	Provide local governments the tools they are asking for to zone areas for rental housing	CSCD	

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
			s.13,s.14 s.13
6	Tax short-stay home rentals that take properties out of the rental pool.	FIN	
	Stopping the Cheaters p5		
7	Close the loopholes that let speculators dodge taxes and hide their identities and require them to pay their fair share of tax on their empty houses through a yearly two per cent absentee speculators' tax.	FIN	
8	Direct the revenue from the absentee speculators' tax into a Housing Affordability Fund. This fund will	FIN	

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
	support housing affordability initiatives for British Columbians.		s.13
9	Establish a multi-agency task force to fight tax fraud and money laundering in the BC real estate marketplace.	FIN	
\$10 a Day Childcare p8			
10	Full-day care for \$10 and part-time care for \$7 a day, with no fee for families with annual incomes below \$40,000 a year. Focus on children under the age of two first, before gradually expanding to cover other pre-kindergarten children. All children, including those needing extra support to meet their needs, will be welcome. Licensed family homes and centres will continue to offer a range of programs that reflect the diversity of BC communities. Existing childcare services will be invited into the new system.	MCFD	s.17
11	Invests in the Early Childhood Educator workforce through training, education and fair wages.	AVED	s.17

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
Getting Rid of MSP Fees p11			s.13
12	Eliminate MSP fees and make sure low and middle-income families come out ahead. Go ahead with the 2017 Budget’s 50 per cent reduction and completely eliminate the fee within four years, saving families as much as \$1,800 a year.	FIN	
13	A non-partisan MSP Elimination Panel will advise on how to protect health care funding, while phasing out this flat tax. The panel will be required to ensure low and middle-income families all come out ahead.	FIN	
Making Education and Training More Affordable p13			
14	Make life more affordable for people just starting their careers by making all current and future BC student loans interest free.	FIN	
15	Provide a \$1,000 completion grant for graduates of college, university and skilled trades programs to help pay down debt when they finish their programs.	AVED	
16	Eliminate fees for Adult Basic Education and ESL.	AVED	s.13,s.17

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
			s.13
17	Keep a cap on tuition fees at colleges and universities.	AVED	
18	Introduce a new graduate student scholarship fund to encourage excellence in BC's graduate programs.	AVED	s.13,s.17
			s.13
Fair Wages for Hard Work p14			
19	Bring in a \$15/hour minimum wage by 2021, with increases each year. Once it reaches \$15/hour, index the minimum wage to inflation.	JTST	

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
			s.13
	Making Crown Corporations and BC Ferries Work for You p15		
20	Freeze BC Hydro rates.	MEM	
21	Stop 42 per cent increase on ICBC rates.	TRAN	
22	Roll back ferry fares on small routes by 15 per cent, freeze fares on major routes, and restore the 100 per cent seniors' weekday discount.	TRAN	

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
			s.13,s.17
			s.13
23	BC Hydro will be required to conduct a comprehensive operating review to look for inefficiencies, fiscal mismanagement, and cost savings that don't impact services. Every dollar saved will be used to keep rates and fees down.	MEM	
24	ICBC will be required to conduct a comprehensive operating review to look for inefficiencies, fiscal mismanagement, and cost savings that don't impact services. Every dollar saved will be used to keep rates and fees down.	TRAN	
25	BC Ferries will be required to conduct a comprehensive operating review to look for inefficiencies, fiscal mismanagement, and cost savings that don't impact services. Every dollar saved will be used to keep rates and fees down.	TRAN	
Eliminating Unfair Bridge Tolls p16			
26	Eliminate tolls on the Port Mann and the Golden Ears bridges.	TRAN/FIN	s.13,s.17

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
			s.13
27	Work with mayors to develop lasting, effective and fair solutions to Metro Vancouver's transportation needs that increase the use of public transit, and reduce vehicle trips overall.	TRAN/CSCD	s.12,s.13 s.13,s.17

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
			s.13
	Climate Action Rebate Cheques p17		
28	Implement a comprehensive climate action plan that provides a pathway for BC to prosper economically while significantly reducing our carbon pollution and protecting BC families' budgets. Ensure the climate action plan will meet the federal government's new carbon price mandate.	CAS/ENV	
29	When the price goes up to match the federal mandate, create a new climate action rebate cheque for low and middle-income families. The rebate will go to 80 per cent of families, the majority of which will receive more money back in rebates than they pay in new carbon taxes.	FIN	

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
		s.13	
30	All new money from carbon tax increases will be used to provide rebate cheques for families, and to investing in climate change solutions that create jobs, benefit communities and reduce climate pollution.	FIN	

Improving the Services You Count On

	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible
Health Care that Works for You p20		
31	Improve your access to a family doctor and other medical professionals by making the provision of team-based primary care the top priority for the Ministry of Health.	HLTH
32	Reduce pressure on emergency rooms with a new urgent care model that gets you the care you need, faster.	HLTH

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		s.13
33	Support rural British Columbians who must travel for care with an improved medical travel allowance.	HLTH
34	Reduce the cost of prescription drugs	HLTH
35	Invest in new hospitals and care facilities in communities across BC.	HLTH
36	Emphasize prevention and early treatment for all health issues, including mental health and addictions.	HLTH

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37	Reduce the demand on acute care and emergency beds by investing in home care and quality long term care for BC seniors	HLTH	s.13
Health care, when you need it, where you need it p21			
38	Establish Urgent Family Care Centres across BC to improve your access to doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners, dieticians, pharmacists, mental health workers, midwives, occupational therapists and other health care providers. Ensure these care centres are open evenings and weekends, and provide the one-on-one health care you need with the support of a full medical team.	HLTH	
39	Make this type of team-based primary care the standard model for primary care delivery in BC and the top priority for the Ministry of Health.	HLTH	

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		s.13
40	Invest in more paramedics, so that no one is left waiting for an ambulance in their time of critical need.	HLTH
Getting people off waitlists and into care p22		
41	Support and strengthen our public health care system, reducing wait times by reorganizing and making more effective and efficient use of existing resources and expanding on innovative approaches to reducing waitlists that are proven to work.	HLTH
42	Implement province-wide coordination to manage and actively monitor waitlists.	HLTH

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			s.13
43	Re-establish innovative models like the Richmond Hip and Knee Reconstruction Project.	HLTH	
Better travel assistance p23			
44	Improve and expand travel assistance coverage for patients, including expectant mothers, from rural and remote communities. Ensure vulnerable patients from remote communities are covered for the most direct and sensible access to treatment by equalizing the coverage provided for ferries and commercial flights.	HLTH	
45	Invest in improving rural health services.	HLTH	

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Reducing the cost of prescription drugs p23		
46	Ensure the Therapeutics Initiative has the resources it needs to do its job effectively, keeping drug costs down and patients safe	HLTH s.13
47	Work with the federal government towards a national Pharmacare program and support efforts to bulk purchase medication, bringing costs down	HLTH s.13,s.16
48	Enhance support to British Columbians living with, and at risk of, diabetes and remove the age restriction on access to the insulin pump program for people over 25.	HLTH s.13,s.17
Respect and Quality Care for Seniors p24		
Helping seniors stay in their homes p24		
49	Increase the length of home support visits and expand the scope of services provided, helping	HLTH s.13

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	seniors stay in their homes longer.		s.13
50	Create a capital fund and work with local governments and community partners to build and strengthen seniors' centres around the province.	HLTH	
51	Broaden support for the Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters (SAFER) program, which provides eligible seniors living on low to moderate incomes with monthly cash payments to help them afford to continue renting their homes.	HOUS/ MNGD	s.13,s.17
Respectful residential care p25			
52	Increase support for residential care and demand accountability from providers to ensure that they meet staffing standards and provide seniors with the high quality, dignified care that they deserve.	HLTH	

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		s.13
53	Support relationship-based care, and ensure those care relationships are not disrupted by contracting out or contract-flipping.	HLTH
54	Conduct a systematic review to establish and maintain safe staffing levels going forward.	HLTH
Government that works for seniors p26		
55	Develop an all-party Select Standing Committee on Seniors. This committee will be tasked with refreshing the Council on Aging and Seniors' 2006 Report, making recommendations to the Legislature and monitoring and reporting on the implementation of those recommendations.	HLTH
Mental Health and Addiction Services p27		
Making mental health treatment and addictions support a priority p27		
56	Create a Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions to prioritise those patients, and ensure treatment is available, coordinated and effective for everyone who needs it. This new ministry will work with the Ministry of Children and Families, the Ministry of Health, local governments, First Nations and the	PREM

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	education and justice systems so patients get treatment early and effectively. Establish a long term plan so prevention activities and treatment can be secure and effective not just now, but into the future.	s.13
Early intervention and support p28		
57	Ensure children and youth have timely access to the full spectrum of mental health and addictions care in every region of the province.	MCFD, HLTH
Reaching people in need, where they are p29		
58	Take an “Ask Once, Get Help Fast” approach to mental health and addictions. No one should be left waiting for months for the most basic of mental health services.	HLTH
59	Ensure students can access specially trained adolescent mental health professionals within the school system, where early identification and support can lead to healthier lives and prevent a lifetime of illness.	EDUC/ MCFD

		s.13
60	Recognize the hard work of community-based and not-for-profit services in improving the lives of those with mental health and addictions and expand support for these services.	HLTH s.13,s.16
Evidence-based treatment p30		s.13
61	Provide access to a wide range of evidence-based and regulated treatment, including licensing our current recovery house system, enhance supports post-detox, and improving access to harm	HLTH

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	reduction options that save lives.	s.13
		s.13,s.16
62	Reopen facilities on the Riverview lands to provide residential care where needed.	HLTH
Take bold action to tackle the overdose crisis p32		
63	Establish a province-wide strategy to ensure the widest possible availability of life-saving naloxone kits with people trained to use them.	HLTH
64	Provide more support to police efforts to disrupt the supply chain through measures to break up the	PSSG

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	major drug rings and send the perpetrators to trial.	s.13
65	Push for increased penalties for drug dealers who knowingly distribute death-dealing drugs like fentanyl and carfentanil.	s.13,s.16 AG/PSSG s.13
66	Establish a special initiative with First Nations leaders and their communities to provide additional assistance where the impact of the crisis is greatest.	s.13,s.16 PSSG/HLTH s.13
67	Increase support for first responders, including counselling for PTSD and work-related stress.	JTST/PSSG/ Health

Investing in Knowledge and Training p33		
Making post-secondary education more affordable p34		
68	Make student loans interest free—current and future.	FIN
69	Provide a \$1,000 completion grant for graduates of college, university and skilled trades programs to help pay down debt when they finish their programs.	FIN
70	Keep a cap on tuition fees at colleges and universities.	AVED

71	Continue to support the UPass, to ensure transportation to and from class is affordable.	TRAN	s.13 s.17
72	Make Adult Basic Education (ABE) and English as a Second Language (ESL) free again.	AVED	s.17
73	Change regulations to allow colleges and universities to build affordable on and near-campus rental housing, and ensure student renters receive the renter's rebate of \$400 per year.	AVED/FIN	s.17
Investing in research and technology p34			s.17
74	Create a competitive, merit-based graduate scholarship program designed to attract and retain the best graduate students, based on hard work and talent. Begin by investing \$50 million over two years to create a new graduate scholarship fund.	AVED	s.17

		s.13,s.17
		s.13
75	Invest \$100 million to expand technology-related post-secondary programs and invest in information and communications, digital media and entertainment, life sciences and health, clean-tech, IT and engineering and more.	AVED
76	Partner with universities throughout BC to build technology and innovation centres in key areas of BC's economy.	AVED? JTST MTICS

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		s.13
Expanding skills training and apprenticeships p35		
77	Mandate effective apprenticeship ratios on government-funded projects, so new roads, bridges, schools and hospitals are also creating skilled workers for the future.	JTST/TRAN
78	Provide incentives to public sector employers to hire and train apprentices.	JTST/FIN
79	Improve safety, quality and consumer protection by strengthening credentialing requirements, as we improve training.	JTST
80	Partner with First Nations to increase the number of skilled First Nations and mandate local hiring on government projects.	MARR/ JTST/ AVEDMTIC S

			s.13
81	Provide incentives to employers to increase the number of women in apprenticeships.	JTST	

s.13

	Investing in Children and Classrooms p36	
	Giving schools the resources they need p37	
82	Provide \$30 million per year to our school system to ensure that kids have the school supplies that they need to succeed.	EDUC
83	Create an ongoing capital fund for school playgrounds.	EDUC

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		s.13
84	Work with school districts to successfully implement BC's new school curriculum and provide new technology, lab equipment, learning material and professional development support for teachers.	EDUC
85	Comprehensive review of BC's current K-12 funding formula to move BC's school system to a better, stable and sustainable model for investing in education.	EDUC
Building quality, safe classrooms for our kids p38		
86	Replace Surrey portables with real classrooms, building new schools in BC's fastest growing region.	EDUC

s.13

87	Work with local governments, First Nations and communities to build and upgrade schools in every region of British Columbia.	EDUC
88	Accelerate the seismic upgrade program for BC.	EDUC

s.13

89	Invest in energy efficiency and lighting upgrades for our schools, reducing power consumption, improving the quality of light and learning, put the savings right back into the school system.	EDUC
90	Where possible, build new schools with made-in-BC manufactured wood products	EDUC

		s.13
Making every child welcome p38		
91	Develop with First Nations a curriculum that reflects accurately and fairly on the rich history of the people of this land.	EDUC
92	Provide support for, and work towards full course offerings in Aboriginal languages.	EDUC

s.13

93	Implement the K-12 education Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report.	EDUC
94	Make mental health counselors available where schools identify a need so children can get the help they need, when they need it.	EDUC

		s.13
95	Provide supports to learn coding in the classroom and partner with innovative not-for-profits and technology companies in British Columbia that teach coding in schools and afterschool programs.	EDUC
96	Support the expansion of digital arts, technology and trades education, and make tools, machinery and equipment available to students.	EDUC

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Ending Poverty in B.C. p39		
Support and care for those most in need p40		
97	Reduce the depth of poverty in BC by acting immediately to raise all income assistance and disability rates by \$100 per month.	SDSI s.13,s.17 s.13
98	Encourage and support assistance recipients as they re-enter the workforce by allowing them to keep an additional \$200 a month in earnings exemptions.	SDSI s.17
99	End the disability bus pass clawback, fully restoring the BC Bus Pass program for people with disabilities.	SDSI s.17

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			s.13
Making a plan to address poverty p40			
100	Bring together disability advocates and organizations, people living in poverty, poverty reduction groups and others who are committed to a Better BC to develop a poverty reduction strategy and examine the full scope of poverty reduction initiatives.	SDSI	s.17
Taking action on homelessness p41			
101	Partner with the federal government, local municipalities, agencies and community groups to create an immediate homelessness action plan, which includes a provincial poverty reduction plan. Ensure that initiatives in other areas such as mental health, social assistance, justice, safety, health, and more are tied into the action plan.	HOUS/ MNGD	
102	Conduct a province-wide homeless count and commit to reduce the homeless population through permanent housing and services as part of our action plan on housing.	HOUS/ MNGD	s.17
Putting Care into Child Protection p41			

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Ensuring that children who leave care thrive, not just survive p42		
103	Increase funding for Agreements with Young Adults by an additional \$10 million in order to offer supports to all youth aging out of care who need it, not just a few.	MCFD s.13
104	Ensure our K-12 system has the resources to help youth-in-care graduate with their peers	EDUC
105	Work with universities and colleges to expand the tuition fee waiver program and provide enhanced supports for former youth in care who pursue post-secondary education.	AVED
Helping Aboriginal children connect and stay with their families and communities p42		
106	Work to implement all the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, with	MCFD

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	reducing the number of Aboriginal children entering our care system as a top priority and ensuring quality and safe care for those who do enter.		s.13
107	Implement the recommendations from Grand Chief Ed John's report and provide better supports to keep Aboriginal children at home and out of care.	MCFD	s.13,s.16 s.13
108	When Aboriginal children do enter care, we will ensure that basic care standards are met, that there is a plan for every child in care to connect them with their culture and communities, and that there is a plan for permanency.	MCFD	
109	Ensure Delegated Aboriginal Agencies are supported to offer services at the same level offered to non-Aboriginal children.	MCFD	
Committing to accountability p43			
110	Task the Select Standing Committee on Children and Youth to review the recommendations of the Independent Representative for Children and Youth to identify recommendations that have not	MCFD	

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	been met and how to address them.	s.13
A Justice System that Works p43		
Taking action on gang violence p44		
		s.13,s.16
111	Implement the Surrey Accord by addressing challenges facing Surrey neighbourhoods including crime, mental health, addiction and homelessness.	PSSG, HLTH, s.13
112	As part of our plan to address gangs and gun violence we will give the Surrey Wraparound (WRAP) program stable, secure funding and increase support for it by \$500,000 a year.	PSSG
Providing fair access to justice p44		
		s.17
113	Increase the number of sheriffs from 400 to approximately 525.	AG
114	Take pressure off the courts by expanding the use of duty counsel.	AG

		s.13
115	<p>A-Take pressure off the courts by improving legal aid.</p> <p>B-Improve access to justice by increasing staffing of the Court Services Branch.</p> <p>C-Improve access to justice by improving access to dispute resolutions services for families.</p> <p>D-Improve access to justice by expanding poverty law services.</p> <p>E-Improve access to justice by supporting First Nations legal services.</p>	AG

		s.13,s.17
		s.13

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			s.13
Preventing crime, ending discrimination and helping people heal p45			
116	We will increase support for initiatives that are proven to prevent and reduce crime, and increase the use of restorative justice programs.	PSSG	
117	Work with First Nations to set targets and take action to reduce the number of Aboriginal people facing our justice system and to reduce incarceration rates.	PSSG/MoJ	s.13,s.16 s.13
118	Recognize culture for its role in rehabilitation and recovery and will provide culturally diverse and appropriate programming in prisons, particularly for Aboriginal people.	PSSG	
119	Increase funding to support women who experience domestic violence, sexual assault and other crimes by \$8 million a year	PSSG	

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			s.13
Welcoming and Supporting Newcomers p45			
Protecting workers, helping businesses p46			
120	Bring in a Temporary Foreign Worker registry similar to Manitoba's to give government the information it needs to protect workers. End the collection of illegal recruitment fees from Temporary Foreign Workers by requiring recruiters and employers to register to recruit Temporary Foreign Workers, using legislation similar to the Manitoba "Worker Recruitment and Protection Act" and the Saskatchewan "Foreign Worker Recruitment and Immigration Services Act."	JTST	s.13,s.17
Helping newcomers thrive p46			
121	Improve the processes used to assess and recognize the credentials of foreign-trained professionals.	AVED JTST HLTH	s.13
122	Create a Centre for Newcomers, similar to the one in Calgary that will help coordinate and educate skilled newcomers in their fields.	JTST	

		s.13,s.16]
		s.13,s.17	
123	Eliminate fees to Adult Basic Education and English language courses for immigrants.	<div> <div>AVED</div> <div>s.13</div> </div>	
124	Improve supports for refugees to ensure that they can build happy and successful new lives in our province.	JTST	
125	Work with the federal government to increase BC's quota under the Provincial Nominee Program and to increase the province's control over the terms of	<div>s.13,s.16</div> <div>JTST</div>	

	<p>qualification.</p>	<p>s.13,s.16</p>
<p>Improving B.C.'s Transportation Systems p47</p>		
<p>Fixing Translink p47</p>		
<p>126</p>	<p>Support the Mayors' Council 10-Year Vision for Metro Vancouver Transportation. Fund 40 per cent of the capital costs of every phase of the plan, in partnership with all levels of government. This means important projects like the Broadway skytrain, rapid transit in Surrey, replacing the Pattullo bridge, and adding essential bus service and improving road networks will all go forward. Work with Metro municipalities to develop a new Translink governance model that provides the structure, the funding model and the certainty to make good transportation decisions to manage the system well. This includes getting rid of the referendum requirement.</p>	<p>s.12,s.13</p> <p>TRAN/CSCD</p> <p>s.13</p>
<p>s.17</p>		

		s.13	
		s.12,s.13	
		CSCD	

		s.12,s.13
		s.13
127	Work with TransLink and BC Transit to find long and lasting solutions to improve HandyDART	TRAN

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	service, reduce trip denials, and ensure that seniors and people with disabilities get the rides they need.	s.13
Ride-sharing p48		
128	We need to “level up” standards across the province to ensure we don’t lose low-cost, predictable fares, accessible services, safe cars and drivers subject to appropriate criminal records checks.	PSSG/MOTI
129	Ensure customers get timely, safe, quality service by harnessing the benefits of ride-sharing services to build on the existing taxi system. Create a level playing field for all providers	TRAN

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		s.13
Capital Region Transportation Plan p49		
130	Work with mayors and other stakeholders in the capital region to explore the potential of a regional transportation authority. Make much-needed investments in capital projects and buses to support transit in the region.	TRAN
131	Lead and promote efforts to fix the E&N railway tracks so that commuter rail can become an option to eliminate gridlock in the capital region.	TRAN
Eliminating unfair bridge tolls p49		
132	Eliminate tolls on the Port Mann and Golden Ears bridges.	TRAN
BC Ferries p50		
133	Restore the seniors' discount on BC Ferries, making it free for seniors to travel from Monday to Thursday, except on holidays. Reduce fares by 15 per cent on secondary routes. Freeze fares on major routes while we conduct a review of BC Ferries cost structures.	TRAN
134	Allow BC shipyards to bid competitively on every new ferry built.	TRAN

s.13

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2. Good Jobs and a Sustainable Economy

	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
	Good jobs and a sustainable economy that works for you p51		s.13
135.	Invest in infrastructure, creating 96,000 construction jobs while we build new roads, schools, hospitals, housing and public transit.	Variety	
136.	Spark growth in high-tech and creative industries, and we'll provide incentives to create these new economy jobs in BC's interior and north.	JTST FIN MTICS	
137.	Lead on climate, creating jobs, reducing our carbon impact and lowering energy costs for British Columbians	CAS/ENV	
138.	Make sure hard work is rewarded, with a fair minimum wage and safer workplaces.	JTST	

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		s.13
96,000 Constructions Jobs Building a Better B.C. p53		
Building social infrastructure that makes communities strong p53		
139.	Invest in communities right across BC, making them stronger, spurring economic growth and creating good jobs close to home.	Various
140.	Repair, restore and replace aging and unsafe hospitals throughout the province, and ensure all new health facilities already announced are completed.	HLTH
141.	Make our schools safe by accelerating critical seismic upgrades.	EDUC

		s.13
142.	Get students out of portables and into classrooms by building new schools in fast-growing communities	EDUC
143.	Build quality seniors' care facilities, helping seniors transition to quality care closer to home, and live with greater dignity.	HLTH

		s.13
144.	Build childcare spaces in communities across the province, as part of our commitment to providing \$10 a day childcare for BC families.	MCFD
145.	Build 114,000 new rental, co-op and social housing units.	s.17 HOUS/ MNGD
146.	Partnering with communities, we will create a	CSCD

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	capital fund to upgrade and build sports facilities, playgrounds, arts and culture spaces, local community seniors' centres and mental health and addictions centres.	s.13
Cutting commute times, reducing congestion, helping the climate p54		
147.	Invest in improving roads and in major new transit projects to reduce congestion, get cars off the road and reduce our impact on the environment.	TRAN
148.	Partner with federal and local governments to build and fund transit priorities in communities across the province.	TRAN s.17
149.	Fund the provincial share for the Metro Vancouver Mayors' Council's 10-year transportation vision, including a 40 per cent share of all capital costs. These investments include Surrey Light Rail, a new Broadway skytrain and thousands of new hours of bus service, as well as bridge and road improvements.	s.12,s.13 TRAN/CSCD

		s.12,s.13
		s.13
		s.17
		s.13
	CSCD	

		<p>s.12,s.13</p>
		<p>s.13</p>
		<p>s.17</p>

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		s.13
150.	Build, maintain and upgrade highways across the province, including completing Highway 1 upgrades to the Alberta border, and upgrade interchanges and crossings to make our roads safer.	TRAN s.17
151.	Partner with communities to make travelling safer for people walking, using mobility aid devices, riding bicycles and using other forms of active transportation.	TRAN
Creating technology infrastructure and innovation centres p55		
152.	Help inspire innovation by partnering with universities, colleges, technical institutions and businesses to build and fund specialized innovation centres in the interior and northern BC that will help us grow and strengthen our traditional industries, like mining, agriculture and forestry.	JTST

153.	Work with interior and northern communities to ensure they have the technology infrastructure they need to attract and support technology companies and to create good jobs for tech workers, locally.	MTICS
	Building partnerships to fund new infrastructure p55	
154.	Funding partnerships with the federal government, First Nations, municipalities, pension funds, financial institutions and businesses. While the majority of the plan is funded with direct capital investment from government, these strategic partnerships will leverage an additional \$3 billion in funding, to create \$10 billion in capital funding over five years to build a better BC.	FIN
	Climate Action, Good Jobs and a Sustainable Economy p55	
155.	Take action to create tens of thousands of new, sustainable, permanent jobs, while reducing BC's climate change emissions and growing the low carbon economy.	CAS/ENV
156.	Invest in public transit, energy efficiency, clean technology, and major initiatives that will reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.	CAS/ENV

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		s.13
157.	Invest new carbon tax revenues in measures that help families and reduce carbon pollution.	FIN
Setting carbon reduction targets and meeting them p56		
158.	Renew the Climate Leadership panel within our first 100 days, and work towards implementing their full suite of recommendations under our core principles for climate action.	CAS/ENV
159.	Put BC on a path to meeting BC's legislated 2050 greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 80 per cent below 2007 levels and will set a new legislated 2030 reduction target of 40 per cent below 2007 levels. Confidence and Supply Agreement: Implement a climate action strategy to meet our targets.	CAS/ENV
Making new carbon taxes predictable, fair and		

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effective p57		s.13
160.	Working within the parameters of the federal government's mandate, work to provide predictability for BC businesses and protect BC families from facing another hit on their pocketbook, while taking action to further reduce carbon emissions.	CAS/ENV FIN
161.	Phase in the federally mandated \$50/tonne carbon price by 2022 over three years, starting in 2020. Confidence and Supply Agreement: Implement an increase of the carbon tax by \$5 per tonne per year, beginning April 1, 2018 and expand the tax to fugitive emissions and to slash-pile burning.	CAS/ENV FIN
162.	Create a new climate action rebate cheque for low and middle income families. This cheque will go to 80 per cent of BC households, with a	FIN

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	majority receiving more back from this rebate than they pay in new carbon taxes. The rebate will be issued at the start of each year, so families aren't out of pocket. Confidence and Supply Agreement: Deliver rebate cheques to ensure a majority of British Columbians are better off financially than under the current carbon tax formula.	s.13
163.	Provide certainty to stimulate investment and protect trade exposed businesses, maintaining our competitiveness, by establishing separate sectoral reduction goals and sectoral reduction plans for transportation (30 per cent reduction by 2030), industry (30 per cent reduction by 2030), and buildings and homes (50 per cent reduction by 2030).	CAS/ENV
Protecting Our Air, Land, Water, Creating Jobs p58		
Banning the grizzly trophy hunt p58		
164.	Ban the grizzly bear trophy hunt.	FLNRO
165.	Make permits for other kinds of hunting more fair for BC residents.	FLNRO

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			s.13
Protecting species at risk p59			
166.	Bring in an endangered species law and harmonize other laws to ensure they are all working towards the goal of protecting our beautiful province.	ENV	
167.	Work with the federal government, South Okanagan communities, and local First Nations to create a plan to protect the large number of endangered species in that area, as the federal government develops a new national park.	ENV	s.13,s.16 s.13
Investing in parks and camping p59			
168.	Restore funding for BC parks. Hire additional park rangers and conservation officers. Build new	ENV	

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	campsites to catch up with current demand. Put BC residents first in line for campsite bookings.	s.13
Improving wildlife management p59		
169.	Ensure dedicated funding for wildlife and habitat conservation, give wildlife and habitat priority, and engage concerned groups to work collaboratively towards short and long term plans for our wildlife resources.	FLNR
170.	Put all funds from hunting licenses and tags into a dedicated fund for wildlife and habitat conservation. Bring people who rely on our wildlife resources together and ensure they all participate in and contribute financially to conservation.	FLNRO
Sustaining aquaculture and commercial and recreational fishing p60		
171.	Ensure that the salmon farming industry does not endanger wild salmon by implementing the recommendations of the Cohen Commission, keeping farm sites out of important salmon migration routes, and supporting research and transparent monitoring to minimize the risk of disease transfer from captive to wild fish.	AGR

		s.13
172.	Provide incentives to help the aquaculture industry transition to closed containment where possible.	AGR
Environmental decisions you can trust p60		
173.	Update our environmental assessment legislation and processes to ensure that they respect the legal rights of First Nations, and meet the public’s expectation of a strong, transparent process that results in the best outcomes as part of a made in BC assessment process. Improve environmental assessments to provide certainty to project proponents, First Nations, and all British Columbians, faster.	ENV

		s.13
174.	In partnership with First Nations and communities, we will modernize land-use planning to effectively and sustainably manage BC's ecosystems, rivers, lakes, watersheds, forests and old growth, while accounting for cumulative effects. We will take an evidence-based scientific approach and use the ecosystem-based management of the Great Bear Rainforest as a model.	FLNRO
175.	Appoint a scientific panel to review the practice [of hydraulic fracturing] to ensure that gas is produced safely, and that our environment is protected. This will include assessment of impacts on water and, given recent minor earthquakes in the area, what role gas production has in seismic activity.	MNGD

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			s.13
176.	Use every tool in our toolbox to stop the [Kinder Morgan Pipeline] project from going ahead.	MNGD	s.13,s.14
Clean, safe drinking water and healthy communities p63			s.13
177.	Commit to and recognize the right to clean, safe drinking water through a renewed environmental assessment process that works with First Nations and communities to address the cumulative effects of development on ecosystems and watersheds.	ENV/HLTH	
178.	Work with the federal government to improve drinking water quality in BC communities and ensure our permitting process prioritizes local drinking water needs.	ENV/HLTH	s.13,s.16 s.13
179.	Review the <i>Water Sustainability Act</i> to ensure that high volume water users are paying for access fairly, and that drinking water sources are protected.	ENV	

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180.	Keep cancer-causing chemicals off of our lawns, and out of our parks, gardens and places where children play by banning cosmetic pesticides.	ENV	s.13
PowerBC Means Good Jobs, Lower Costs, Less Carbon p63			
Starting with saving your tax dollars p64			
181.	Invest in public building upgrades will have immediate benefits to the climate and to government's bottom line. For every one per cent improvement in energy efficiency, we can save over \$4 million in energy costs per year.	MTICS	
Helping families and businesses save money, and the climate p64			
182.	Revitalize these programs [BC Hydro programs to promote energy efficiency] and launch new ones aimed at helping homeowners and businesses transform the places they live and work.	MEM	
Maximizing generation from existing infrastructure p65			

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183.	Where new hydro electricity is needed, focus on maximizing the capacity of current infrastructure.	MEM	s.13
Leading on clean energy p65			
184.	Look to renewable, modern energy sources for our future energy needs. Bring investment in wind, solar and other clean energy projects back to BC, and ensure we are including communities in the benefits of these projects.	MEM	
Good Jobs and Innovation in BC Tech p65			
185.	Support growth in the tech sector with strategic investments in infrastructure, developing and attracting world class talent and by doing more to encourage venture capital to invest in BC startups. Use BC's excellent software firms to deliver major development projects for government.	JTST, MTICS	
Investing in developing and attracting world class talent p67			
186.	\$100 million to expand technology-related post-secondary programs and invest in talent in information and communications, digital media and entertainment, life sciences and health, clean-tech, IT and engineering and more.	AVED	

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			s.13
187.	Expand tech-sector co-op programs offered through BC's colleges and universities.	AVED	
188.	Appoint a Chief Talent Officer who will bring focus to government's efforts to train, repatriate and recruit the talent necessary for our tech sector to grow.	MTICS BCPSA	
189.	Through our public education system and partnering with innovative not-for profits, we will ensure every child in BC is given the opportunity to learn how they can change the world by learning to code, even if they don't have a computer at home.	EDUC	
190.	Work to close the digital divide, increasing the participation of women, First Nations and people from low-income families in the high technology workforce.	JTST	

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		s.13
Creating better access to capital p69		
191.	Strengthen existing venture capital and tax credit programs to encourage investment in BC companies, and develop a stronger venture capital culture here at home.	FIN
192.	Re-invigorate the Innovative Clean Energy (ICE) Fund to boost investments in ground-breaking new energy technologies, climate change solutions, and community-focused energy projects, especially projects that drive development in rural, northern and First Nations communities.	MEM
193.	Streamline and simplify the many incentive programs and credits offered to the tech sector to better support smaller companies, without mountains of paperwork.	FIN
194.	Offer networking grants to start-ups and early stage companies to allow startups to attend investor conferences and networking events, with the intent of bringing investment home to BC.	MTICS

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Create local markets for IT and software development p70			s.13
195.	Bring in a cap on the value and the length of government IT contracts to save money, increase innovation, improve competition and help our tech sector grow.	FIN MTICS	
196.	Make government IT and software development procurement work better for companies that hire locally and have a local supply chain.	MTICS	
197.	Partner with local governments in northern and rural communities to ensure local digital infrastructure is affordable accessible and business ready, and that innovation is driving job growth in local industries.	MTICS	
198.	Create new innovation centres across the province, in partnership with universities and with all five components of our tech sector—clean tech, digital media, engineering, information and communications technology, and life sciences.	AVED/ MTICS/JTST	<p> s.13,s.17</p> <p>s.13</p>

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		s.13
	Good Jobs in a Renewed Forest Industry p70	
	Expanding markets for BC wood products at home and abroad p71	
199.	Maximize the use of innovative BC wood products in infrastructure projects, like schools, hospitals and rental housing construction and ask the federal government to do the same.	MTICS
200.	Offer incentives to BC builders that use engineered wood products and to BC companies starting innovative wood manufacturing operations.	FIN/HOUS/ NGD
201.	Work with industry, local governments and First Nations to expand wood manufacturing capacity and create new jobs.	FLNRO
202.	Partner with colleges and universities to train the designers, engineers and tradespeople needed to put these wood products to use.	AVED

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			s.13
203.	Support industry in evaluating and meeting building material safety tests for export markets, and in giving the global building industry confidence in these products. Join with BC's forest industry and research organizations, like FPInnovations, to expand efforts to market BC's high quality wood products to the world.	MIT	
Creating BC jobs with BC logs, for today and tomorrow p71			
204.	Work with BC's forest industry to find fair and lasting solutions that keep more logs in BC for processing. This will give BC mills of all sizes access to the logs they need.	FLNRO	s.13,s.14,s.16 s.13
205.	Expand investments in reforestation across BC.	FLNRO	

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		s.13
206.	Stand up for BC wood products in softwood lumber negotiations with the United States and fight hard for a fair deal for BC that protects and creates jobs here in BC.	FLNRO s.13,s.14,s.16
Good Jobs Growing BC Agriculture p72		s.13
Grow BC, Feed BC, Buy BC p73		
207.	Revitalize the land reserve and the Agricultural Land Commission for the 21st century.	AGR
208.	Help young farmers access land, and work with primary producers on initiatives like ensuring bee populations stay healthy to pollinate crops, and supporting fruit and nut growers and processors.	AGR

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		s.13
209.	Help hospitals and care facilities increase their use of BC grown and processed foods and we will work to expand the use of BC food products in all other government facilities.	AGR
210.	Bring back an enhanced <i>Buy BC</i> marketing program to help local producers market their products in BC and for export.	AGR/MIT s.13,s.17 s.13
Encouraging leadership and innovation p73		
211.	Work with growers, processors, colleges and universities to develop a BC Food Innovation Centre to innovate in the processing, packaging and marketing of BC food products. The Innovation Centre will work to link local food	AGR/AVED

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	producers with new technology and expand their access to world markets.		s.13
Expanding markets for vintners, brewers and craft distillers p74			
212.	Establish a BC beer, wine and spirits advisory panel, composed of industry leaders, experts and entrepreneurs. The panel will advise on how we can increase domestic sales of BC products in stores and restaurants and provide general advice on how to strengthen and grow the industry.	AGRI/SBRT R	s.17
213.	Work with local producers to expand market access in the rest of Canada and abroad, including providing marketing support through the renewal of <i>Buy BC</i> .	AGRI/MIT	
Good Jobs in Safe, Responsible Mining p74			
214.	Assess mining applications with an improved, properly resourced approvals process, to get to good decisions faster.	MEM	
215.	Increase exploration and development activity with continued support of the mining flow-through share tax credit.	FIN	

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216.	Increase exploration and development activity with continued support of the mineral exploration tax credit.	FIN	s.13
217.	Increase exploration and development activity by removing the PST from electricity used in mining.	FIN	
218.	Establish a BC Mining Jobs Task Force, mandated to work with the mining industry and mining communities to make jobs secure and mines viable as commodity prices fluctuate.	MEM	
219.	Increase industry safety, by establishing an independent oversight unit, and providing it with the resources to do its jobs thoroughly, effectively and in a timely way, increasing confidence in the sector.	MEM	
220.	Expand the role of the BC Geological Survey (BCGS) and use GeoScience and BCGS data to inform land use planning initiatives in partnership with First Nations.	MEM	
Good Jobs in Manufacturing p76			
221.	Partner with manufacturers to develop a multi-year growth strategy to support the sector in meeting its staffing needs and to expand exports.	MIT	

s.13

222.	Coordinate with colleges, technical institutes and other post-secondary institutions to connect students with manufacturers for training, and provide incentives to manufacturers to become training partners.	FIN
Good Jobs in the Creative Economy p76		
223.	Provide incentives for film producers to use BC based writers, including in their development work, by expanding BC's film labour tax credit to include BC writers.	FIN/JTST
224.	Improve the competitiveness of BC's domestic film and TV industry within Canada by ensuring that BC film and TV makers get their fair share of federal investments from Telefilm, and other federal government programs.	JTST/CSCD
225.	Double the province's investment in the BC Arts Council over four years.	CSCD
226.	Provide space for BC artists to create by investing in an arts infrastructure fund, mobilizing federal cultural infrastructure dollars	JTST

227.	Increase investments in Creative BC to support BC musicians, publishers, authors, artists, digital media, indigenous storytellers, and the film and TV industries.	JTST
Good jobs in tourism and recreation p77		
228.	Champion tourism as a job creator throughout the province.	JTST
229.	Expand tourism marketing efforts into Asia, especially in countries with rapidly growing economies like India, we can create thousands more tourism jobs for communities across BC.	JTST
230.	Include representatives of BC's tourism sectors on all trade missions.	JTST/MIT
231.	Ensure that all short term rental operators are contributing fairly to tourism marketing programs.	FIN/JTST
232.	Ban the grizzly bear trophy hunt and help promote wildlife viewing tourism.	FLNRO

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233.	Increase the number of camping sites. Hire additional park rangers and conservation officers.	ENV
Developing our natural gas resources safely p78		
234.	Require that LNG projects meet four conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects must offer jobs and training for British Columbians, especially jobs for local people 2. The people of BC must get a fair return for our resources 3. Projects must secure full partnerships with local First Nations 4. Projects must complete a made-in-BC environmental assessment, and achieve the highest environmental standards while respecting our commitments to combating climate change. 	MNGD
Success for small businesses p79		
235.	Reduce the small business tax rate from 2.5% to 2.0%.	FIN
236.	Create a small business task force to advise government on strengthening the small business sector and its role in creating jobs in BC.	SBRTR/JTST

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237.	Give credit unions their tax status permanently and support their request to lift the cap on their lending.	FIN	s.13
Recognizing the Changing Workplace p80			
238.	Ensure employment laws and standards match the realities of working today. Whether people are working remotely or in an office they need to be treated fairly and protected from workplace injuries.	JTST	
Fair treatment for hard work p80			
239.	Increase the minimum wage to \$15 an hour over our first term, then tie it to inflation so that workers and businesses have certainty for the future.	JTST	

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240.	Ensure employment standards are applied evenly, and that they are enforced in way that recognizes the changing nature of the workplace.	JTST	s.13
241.	Make workplace safety a priority, and enforce workplace safety rules.	JTST	

Reconciliation, Respect and a Better Future

	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
Working with Indigenous Peoples p82			
242.	Make reconciliation a cross-government priority, and will work collaboratively and respectfully with First Nations to deliver a better future for us all.	MARR	s.13,s.16

		s.13,s.16
The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples p83		
243.	Adopt the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which has been accepted by 148 nations, including the Government of Canada.	MARR

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		s.13,s.16
244.	In Ministers' mandate letters, include a requirement that they review policies, programs and legislation to determine how to bring the principles of the Declaration to action in British Columbia.	PREM s.13,s.14,s.16
245.	Work with First Nations to improve relations, to reduce conflict on the ground and in the courts by ensuring decisions affecting land, air and water respect the law, and allow all British Columbians to benefit from the sustainable development of natural resources while also preserving healthy lands, resources and	MARR s.13,s.16

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	ecosystems for present and future generations.	s.13,s.16
Acting on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action p83		
246.	Accept and act on the 94 Calls to Action in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's final report. We will work with First Nations and the Government of Canada to do this.	MARR
Supporting Indigenous communities, culture and history p84		
247.	Develop, in consultation with First Nations, a curriculum for Indigenous languages and for Indigenous history in Canada and British Columbia, so Indigenous children and their peers can learn the history, accurately.	EDUC

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		s.13,s.16
248.	Provide support to Indigenous communities seeking to revitalize connections to their languages.	MARR
249.	Provide reliable, dedicated funding and support for Friendship Centres.	MARR
Helping Aboriginal children connect and stay with their families and communities p84		
250.	Implement the recommendations from Grand Chief Ed John's report and provide better supports to keep Aboriginal children at home and out of care.	MCFD

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s.13,s.16

251.	Ensure Delegated Aboriginal Agencies are supported to offer core services at the same level offered to non-Aboriginal children.	MCFD
252.	When Aboriginal children do enter care, we will ensure that basic care standards are met, that there is a plan for every child in care to connect them with their culture and communities, and that there is a plan for permanency.	MCFD
Creating jobs and opportunities p84		
253.	Seek partnerships with First Nations in meeting renewable energy targets through PowerBC, building on First Nations' demonstrated leadership on solar energy.	MEM
254.	Seek partnerships with First Nations as part of our commitment to build 114,000 quality housing	HOUS/ MNGD

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	units in the next ten years.	s.13,s.17	
		s.13	
255.	Mandate government training and apprenticeship programs to prioritize training for First Nations in British Columbia.	JTST	
256.	Recognize and support the work of organizations working to increase First Nations participation in mining, forestry, technology, manufacturing, fishing and energy.	MARR	s.13,s.16
257.	Negotiate with First Nations leadership and communities about expanding opportunities for their share of BC's gaming industry.	MARR/ FIN	

3. Government that Works for You

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	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
	Taking big money out of politics p87		s.13
258.	Our first piece of legislation will take big money out of politics. It will ban corporate and union donations, and set limits on individual contributions. We'll also ban out-of-province donations and require transparency from outside organizations advertising to influence the outcomes of our elections.	AG	
	Making every vote count p87		
259.	Hold a referendum on changing our voting system to a proportional system, so that every vote counts. We'll ensure BC's regions are all represented fairly.	AG	
	Ending partisan waste and opening up government p87		
260.	Work with the auditor general to set strong standards for advertising spending.	FIN	
261.	Protect whistleblowers.	BCPSA	
262.	Strengthen conflict-of-interest legislation	BCPSA	
263.	Improve access to information rules.	FIN/ JTST	

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		s.13
264.	Put an end to frivolous anti-free speech lawsuits with anti-SLAPP legislation	AG
265.	Bring back the Human Rights Commission to stop discrimination.	AG
266.	Work for all British Columbians, and ensure government is inclusive to minority communities, persons with disabilities, racial groups, immigrants, and the LGBTQ community.	BCPSA
267.	Form a youth council, to make sure young people's voices are heard by government.	PREM

4. A Better Fiscal Plan that Builds a Better BC

	Platform Commitment	Ministry currently responsible	Implementation information
	A balanced fiscal framework p91		
268.	Balance the budget in 2017/18.	FIN	s.13
269.	Our fiscal framework also balances in 2018/19 and in 2019/20. We will aim to balance in every	FIN	

s.13

	year as government, but not at the expense of children, seniors, families and the most vulnerable.	
	Responsible and fair revenue and savings p92	
270.	We will reverse this tax cut [elimination of the top income tax bracket for incomes over \$150,000] generating revenue of \$250 million each year.	FIN
271.	Increase the general corporate income tax by one percentage point, from 11 per cent to 12 per cent.	FIN
272.	Reduce the small business tax rate to 2.0 per cent from 2.5 per cent.	FIN
273.	Tax speculation in our housing market. People who buy property in BC but don't live or work here and leave their property empty will be charged a two per cent tax on speculation, with optional municipality participation. All revenue collected will go into our BC Housing Affordability Fund.	FIN
274.	Eliminate the \$500 million LNG Fund. Take the \$500 million and apply it directly to eliminating the tolls on the Port Mann bridge and Golden Ears bridge, as we work with mayors to find a fair and equitable solution for all regions over the long term.	FIN
275.	Increase the carbon tax in accordance with the federal government's carbon pricing mandate. Revenue raised from the carbon tax will go directly to providing families a climate rebate cheque and investing in climate solutions that reduce carbon pollution and create jobs.	FIN
276.	Review oil and gas subsidies.	FIN

s.13

277.	Eliminate partisan government advertising.	PREM
278.	End patronage positions.	PREM
279.	Achieve administrative savings from eliminating MSP.	FIN
280.	Implement a fraud and tax avoidance task force.	FIN
281.	Grow the economy and generate additional tax revenue by building schools, hospitals, roads, housing and transit. The econometric study that supports our capital plan estimates that for every dollar spent on public infrastructure \$0.29 is recovered in additional provincial tax revenue.	FIN
Investing in capital infrastructure to build a Better BC p97		
282.	Invest an additional \$7 billion dollars over currently budgeted capital allocations over five years (\$1.4 billion per year) starting in 2018 –and leverage another \$3 billion dollars over five years from partnerships with the federal government, municipalities, First Nations, pension funds, British Columbian financial institutions and businesses – for a total of \$10 billion dollars in new capital infrastructure spending over five years.	FIN

Page 095 to/à Page 103

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s.14;s.13

Page 104 to/à Page 126

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s.14

Page 127 to/à Page 133

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.14;s.13

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

**Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus
and the BC New Democrat Caucus**

Issue: *Climate Action*

- i. Implement an increase of the carbon tax by \$5 per tonne per year, beginning April 1, 2018 and expand the tax to fugitive emissions and to slash-pile burning.*
- ii. Deliver rebate cheques to ensure a majority of British Columbians are better off financially than under the current carbon tax formula.*
- iii. Implement a climate action strategy to meet our targets (pg. 4, S3, 2ai, ii, iii).*

Ministry: *Climate Leadership (Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Environment)*

Background Information:

British Columbia's greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 were 62 million carbon dioxide equivalent tonnes (tCO₂e). The legislated greenhouse gas emissions target for 2050 is 13 million tonnes CO₂e. Achieving the 2050 target requires decarbonisation of the majority of the energy system and elimination of most non-fuel related greenhouse gas emissions.

- Decarbonisation analysis has identified the emissions milestones between 2020 and 2050.

s.13

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s.12;s.13

Critical Dates:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Fazil Mihlar

Deputy Minister, Climate Leadership

s.17

Athana Mentzelopoulos

Deputy Minister, Finance

s.17

Date note prepared: 2017 06 16

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Climate Action - Applying the carbon tax to fugitive emissions*

- i. Implement an increase of the carbon tax by \$5 per tonne per year, beginning April 1, 2018 and expand the tax to fugitive emissions and to slash-pile burning.*

Ministry: *Climate Leadership (Ministry of Environment)*

Background Information:

The 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus commits to expanding the carbon tax to fugitive emissions (s.2 (a) (i)).

Currently, the carbon tax applies to emissions from fuels purchased or used in BC by individuals, business, industries or government. All fuels combusted in BC that are reported in Environment and Climate Change Canada's National Inventory Report are captured by the carbon tax.

Fugitive emissions are defined in the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation to be "the unintended or incidental emissions of greenhouse gases from the transmission, processing, storage, use or transportation of fossil fuels, greenhouse gases or other".

Approximately 8.5% (5.5 MT) of BC's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are fugitive emissions. The majority of these emissions are methane (approximately 97%), however small amounts of other GHGs, including sulphur hexafluoride (2%) and carbon dioxide (0.2%) are also reported by industrial facilities.

In 2015, the majority of fugitive emissions were reported by three industrial sectors: the oil and gas extraction sector (approximately 53% of the reported total), coal mining (36%), and natural gas pipelines and distribution (9%). Other industries that also reported small amounts of fugitive emissions included electric power transmission, cement manufacturing, lime manufacturing, and metals mining and smelting operations.

Proposed Implementation Response:

s.12,s.13

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s.12;s.13

s.12,s.13

Critical Dates:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Fazil Mihlar, Deputy Minister
s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 19

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Climate Action - Applying the carbon tax to slash-pile burning*

- i. Implement an increase of the carbon tax by \$5 per tonne per year, beginning April 1, 2018 and expand the tax to fugitive emissions and to slash-pile burning.*

Ministry: *Climate Leadership (Ministry of Environment)*

Background Information:

The 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus commits to expanding the greenhouse gas emission sources covered by the carbon tax to include slash-pile burning (s.2 (a) (i)). This commitment appears to be drawn from the Green Party Platform commitment to apply the carbon tax at rate of \$36 per tonne to forest slash-pile burning.

The carbon tax currently applies to the purchase and use of fuels in British Columbia by individuals, business, industries and governments. All fuels combusted in BC reported in the Environment and Climate Change Canada's National Inventory Report are captured by the carbon tax. The tax does not currently apply to wood, biomass and certain biofuels in certain circumstances.

Slash is not defined in provincial legislation but is commonly understood to be the branches, tops and other wood material left on site as waste or non-merchantable timber after forest harvesting has taken place. Slash is often piled and burned to abate potential fire hazard and prepare a site for replanting. Slash-pile burning, with the exception of some agriculture activities, is primarily done by legal obligation on the forest sector to abate forest fire risk after harvest. The national greenhouse gas inventory attributes approximately 10 million carbon dioxide equivalent tonnes (tCO₂e) of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to forest slash-pile burning in BC.

Prudent policy where a price signal is being used to motivate a specific action requires an ability to clearly identify or quantify the activity and the actor being addressed, an approach that can be applied equally and fairly to all potential actors and a reasonable alternative to the activity being addressed.

Proposed Implementation Response:

s.12,s.13

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s.12;s.13

s.12,s.13

Critical Dates:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Fazil Mihlar, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 20

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Immediately refer the Site C dam construction project to the BC Utilities Commission on the question of economic viability and consequences to British Columbians in the context of the current supply and demand conditions prevailing in the BC market (pg. 5, S3, 2b).*

Ministry: *Energy and Mines*

Background Information:

Before the final investment decision, Site C was the subject of a number of reviews. In November 2013, the Province approved both BC Hydro's 2013 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and the 10-Year Rates Plan. The IRP compared resource portfolios with and without Site C using a standardized cost of capital and concluded that the scenarios with Site C were the most attractive from a cost and reliability perspective. The 10-Year Rates Plan established a new regulatory account, and reduced BC Hydro's net income and dividend payments to the Province. Provincial and Federal environmental certification was granted in October 2014 after a Federal-Provincial Joint Review Panel noted that Site C was a least cost, low emission project. The JRP also recommended that the BC Utilities Commission (BCUC) should undertake a review of the need for Site C and its costs.

Before making a final investment decision (FID), the Province undertook an extensive due diligence review of Site C, including alternatives, costs, risk management, and load forecasting. In evaluating the cost of Site C, the Province used BC Hydro's cost of capital, and KPMG and a Panel of Independent Contractors evaluated the construction costs. In December 2014, the Province announced a positive FID for Site C with an increased cost of \$8.335 billion (including contingency) up from \$7.9 billion, plus a \$440 million project reserve held by Treasury Board, for a total of \$8.775 billion.

Construction began in July 2015, and BC Hydro is on track to deliver the project by November 2024. As of May 31, 2017, BC Hydro has made more than \$4 billion in financial commitments, of which approximately \$1.75 billion has been spent. Forecast expenditures are within the \$8.335 billion budget, and over \$200 million in interest cost savings have been added to contingencies.

Proposed Implementation Response:

In its election platform, the BC NDP party committed to asking the BCUC to review the Site C project to determine whether or not the project should proceed. The BC Green Party expressed the view that the project should be cancelled outright.

Under section 5 of the Utilities Commission Act (UCA), the Lieutenant Governor in Council (LGIC) may specify terms of reference (TOR) that require and empower the BCUC to inquire into a matter and to provide advice to the LGIC.

s.12,s.13

Critical Dates:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Elaine McKnight, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

Page 145 to/à Page 146

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.14;s.13

Page 147

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.14

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Improve fairness for workers, ensure balance in workplaces, and improve measures to protect the safety of workers at work so that everyone goes home safely and that workers and families are protected in cases of death or injury (pg. 5, S3, 2d) and related commitments identified on page 80 of “Working for you: Our Commitments to Build a Better BC 2017 BC NDP Platform”.*

Ministry: *Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Ministry Responsible for Labour*

Background Information:

Government can improve fairness for workers, balance in workplaces, worker health and safety, and support for workers and their dependants in injury or death with changes to the *Employment Standards Act* (ESA), *Labour Relations Code* (Code) and *Workers Compensation Act* (WCA). The agencies that administer these statutes can also support this initiative with program changes.

The ESA is intended to ensure that employees in BC receive at least minimum standards of compensation and conditions of employment. The Code governs all aspects of collective bargaining between employers and employees. The WCA sets BC’s legal framework for workers’ compensation and occupational health and safety.

Alberta and Ontario recently introduced proposed, far-reaching reforms to their employment standards and labour relations laws, impacting such issues as overtime pay, vacation, leave, and union certification. Canada may also be making amendments to the *Canada Labour Code* soon that could have implications for provincial employment laws.

In BC, the last comprehensive changes to the ESA, Code, and WCA occurred in 2001-2003, although significant WCA enhancements were made in 2012 and 2015 (see Attachments 1-3).

In general, employers have indicated support for BC’s amendments made in 2001-2003, while workers’ groups express the view that they went too far in removing protections for workers, particularly in relation to vulnerable and precariously employed workers.

The British Columbia Law Institute (BCLI) is currently conducting a review of the ESA, with a final report expected to be released in early- to mid-2018 (see Attachment 4).

With regard to the Code, in light of Alberta’s and Ontario’s proposed changes to their employment and labour laws, labour and union groups may have a strong interest in changes that would better facilitate the organization of workers, particularly in sectors that have not traditionally been represented by unions. A committee of special advisors is available to assist government regarding any significant changes that affect labour relations in BC (see Attachment 5).

Employers and workers support the principle of worker safety, with varying views on the nature and extent of regulation and enforcement, as well as the need for change. Workers would like to see amendments to the WCA to increase benefits and services and to better ensure worker safety.

Proposed Implementation Response:

s.13

The Employment Standards Branch is responsible for enforcing the ESA. ^{s.13}
s.13

WorkSafeBC is responsible for enforcing occupational health and safety in BC. Attachment 7 provides an overview of WorkSafeBC's ongoing and recent enforcement programs and initiatives,
s.13

Critical Dates:

s.13

Prepared by:

Shannon Baskerville, Deputy Minister
s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

Attachment 1

Employment Standards Act **Legislative Amendments Since 2001**

Year	Legislative Amendments
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for employers to keep payroll records reduced from five to two years. • Minimum daily call-in reduced from four to two hours. • Liability for unpaid wages reduced from two years to six months. • Daily overtime changed to double-time after 12 instead of 11 hours. • Statutory holiday pay requirements simplified.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Averaging agreements (permitting hours of work to be averaged over a period of one, two, three, or four weeks) introduced.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-Help Kit and mediation/adjudication conflict resolution processes added.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of mandatory employer financial penalties.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval process for hiring employees between the ages of 12 and 14 changed.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for farm workers to be paid in Canadian currency and by direct deposit added.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties to a collective agreement permitted to negotiate alternative provisions with regard to certain sections of the Act. • Requirement for parties to a collective agreement to use grievance procedures to resolve disputes regarding the application of standards added.
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of compassionate care leave.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Reservists' leave.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement added that farm producers only engage farm labour contractors who are licenced. • Provision added allowing for the cancellation or suspension of a farm labour contractor's license when relevant WorkSafeBC and motor vehicle laws and regulations are violated. • Provision added enabling government to charge farm labour contractors the costs paid to provide alternative transportation for stranded workers when a vehicle is taken out of service during roadside inspections.

Note that changes to the minimum wage have occurred by way of Order-in-Council.

Attachment 2

Labour Relations Code Legislative Amendments Since 2001

Year	Legislative Amendments
2001/ 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Addition of new duties for the Labour Relations Board and for others with responsibilities under the Code, with the stated goal of fostering the employment of workers in economically viable businesses and to recognize the rights of employees, trade unions, and employers.• The right of employers and unions to communicate with employees about unionization matters clarified.• Mandatory secret ballot vote in the union certification process reintroduced.• Education made an essential service.• Mandatory sectoral bargaining in the construction sector repealed.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction of a requirement for the Labour Relations Board to issue its decisions on applications and complaints within time periods prescribed by ministerial regulation. (The timeline was established by Regulation in 2012.)

Attachment 3

Workers Compensation Act Legislative Amendments Since 2001

Year	Legislative Amendments
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New governing body (Board of Directors) for WorkSafeBC introduced.• Changes made to the rate upon which benefits are calculated.• Changes made to the method of indexing compensation benefits for inflation.• Pensions no longer provided for life, but instead end at age 65.• Lump sum retirement benefit introduced.• Appeals streamlined and Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal created.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation for surviving dependants of workers who die as a result of workplace injuries or illnesses amended.• Provision added for lay advocates (non-lawyers) to advise employers and employees interacting with the workers' compensation system.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupational disease presumptions associated with employment as a firefighter first introduced (additional cancers, heart injury, and heart disease added in subsequent years through legislative amendments or by regulation).
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation for diagnosed work-related mental disorders expanded.• Compensation payable to injured apprentices and learners amended.
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New safety enforcement tools introduced.• Process shortened for finalizing financial penalties.• Provision introduced to ensure timely employer investigations of workplace incidents and reports.• Enhancements made to workplace safety expertise on the WorkSafeBC Board of Directors.• Provision added for employers to immediately report to WorkSafeBC all workplace fires or explosions that have the potential to cause serious injury.• Provision added requiring employer investigation reports to be provided to the workplace health and safety committee or worker health and safety representative, or to be posted at the worksite.• Provision added requiring meaningful participation for worker and employer representatives in employer accident investigations.• Provision added for workplace health and safety committees to provide advice to the employer on significant proposed equipment and machinery changes that may affect worker health and safety.• Provision added for WorkSafeBC to proactively assist workplace health and safety committees in resolving disagreements over health and safety matters.• Due dates for WorkSafeBC's annual report and service plan amended.

Attachment 4

BC Law Institute – ESA Review

The British Columbia Law Institute (BCLI), incorporated in 1997 under the provincial *Society Act*, is a not-for-profit law reform agency dedicated to the improvement and modernization of the law. It carries out law reform projects by conducting scholarly research, analysis, and consultation with experts, stakeholders, and the general public. The BCLI also collaborates with government and other entities, publishes its consultative documents and reports, and generates material for public outreach and public information.

The BCLI's "*Employment Standards Act Reform Project*", begun in the fall of 2014, is an independent review of BC's employment standards. The project, undertaken by the BCLI on its own initiative, is led by an expert volunteer Project Committee chosen carefully to attain a balance between employer and employee interests. The ministry provides support to the project by having a ministry staff member participate as a project observer and liaison and by contributing \$30,000 towards costs.

Goals of the BCLI's "*Employment Standards Act Reform Project*":

By the conclusion of the project, BCLI will have:

- (a) carried out a thorough analysis of the ESA and its regulations in light of the current realities of the workplace in BC and the foreseeable future evolution of employment;*
- (b) published a consultation paper to collect input from the public on issues and problems in the area of employment standards and proposed ways of addressing them;*
- (c) with the aid of the Project Committee, identified the changes to the ESA that are needed or desirable to address contemporary and foreseeable future circumstances and conditions;*
- (d) formulated concrete recommendations for amendment or replacement of the current ESA;*
and
- (e) published a detailed report on its examination of the ESA and recommendations for its reform.*

The project's final report is expected to be released in early- to mid-2018.

Attachment 5

Labour Relations Code – Section 3 Committee

Section 3 of the Code provides the minister with the authority to appoint a committee of special advisers (Section 3 committee) to undertake a continuing review of the Code and labour management relations.

The Section 3 committee may be directed to provide the minister with annual evaluations of the functioning of the Code, as well as to make recommendations with respect to potential legislative amendments or to any specific matter referred to the Section 3 committee by the minister.

Section 3 was introduced into the Code following a set of recommendations put forward by a sub-committee of special advisors in 1992. The sub-committee recommended that the government put into place a mechanism for an ongoing review of labour relations legislation with a view to ensuring that future changes to the law would be both incremental and measured. This recommendation was largely motivated by the sub-committee's concern with the destabilizing effects of past legislative changes that favoured one side or the other, creating a kind of "pendulum" of labour law in BC.

The first Section 3 committee was established in 1997. The second Section 3 committee was established in 2002 and was still in place as of the end of the 2016/17 fiscal year, although one of the employer representatives resigned and has not yet been replaced. While the Section 3 committee has not regularly met with the Minister in several years, it has been engaged with the Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour on an as-needed basis.

As of March 31, 2017, the members of the Section 3 committee are:

- Daniel Johnston, chair.
- David Vipond, union representative.
- Bruce Laughton, union representative.
- Eric Harris, employer representative.
- [Vacant], employer representative.

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Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.12;s.13

Attachment 7

WorkSafeBC's ongoing and recent enforcement programs and initiatives

Under the *Workers Compensation Act*, WorkSafeBC establishes and enforces occupational health and safety regulations. It works closely with employer and labour stakeholders and uses education, consultation and enforcement strategies to improve the safety of workplaces. With changes to the Act in 2015, officers now have stronger enforcement tools.

At a high level, WorkSafeBC's ongoing enforcement programs and recent initiatives, which employers fund through WorkSafeBC's Accident Fund, include the following:

- Increasing WorkSafeBC's complement of prevention and investigations officers significantly in the past five years, such that WorkSafeBC now has more officers than ever before (296 officers in 2016 up from 240 in 2007).
- Conducting 4,100 inspections, and imposing 362 administrative penalties totaling \$5.4 million, 31,786 orders, 471 warning letters, 1032 citation warnings and 106 employer citations (smaller financial penalties for less egregious violations) in 2016. The number of inspections, orders and penalties has increased substantially in the last few years.
- Directing its enforcement resources to industries and employers at greatest risk for serious injuries, fatalities, or occupational disease. Current high-risk industry sectors are construction, health care, forestry and manufacturing, along with three secondary high-risk sectors: agriculture, fishing and oil and gas.
- Providing financial incentives to employers for health and safety improvements.
- Continuing work to ensure the occupational health and safety of temporary foreign workers, young workers, those who work in late night operations, and other vulnerable workers.
- Establishing specific prevention initiatives, including the Combustible Dust Strategy for BC Mills, the Asbestos Strategy, the Health Care Violence Prevention Strategy, and strategies for confined spaces and falls from heights.
- Communicating workplace health and safety information and requirements to specific communities, such as First Nations, multicultural communities and young workers, through television, radio, print, internet, and other media.
- Implementing a new WorkSafeBC investigation model in 2015 following recommendations in Gordon Macatee's 2014 WorkSafeBC Review and Action Plan. WorkSafeBC continues to monitor and assess the model's effectiveness over time.

- Significantly increasing the penalty amounts for violations that are high risk, repetitive, intentional, obstructive, or a violation of orders (effective March 1, 2016) – following the Macatee Report and subsequent consultation with stakeholders.
- Considering and making referrals to Crown Counsel for quasi-criminal charges under the *Workers Compensation Act*, in the case of a serious work-related death or injury and where sufficient evidence exists to support a charge. Police agencies may also investigate incidents and consider referral to the Crown for criminal charges under the *Criminal Code*. WorkSafeBC currently works closely with Crown Counsel staff on matters relating to serious fatality and incident investigations.

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Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Immediately establish an at-arm's-length Fair Wages Commission that will be tasked with establishing a pathway to a minimum wage of at least \$15 per hour and overseeing regular rate reviews. The commission will bring forward recommendations regarding strategies to address the discrepancy between minimum wages and livable wages. The commission will make its first report on a new minimum wage within 90 days of its first meeting (pg. 5, S3, 2e).*

Ministry: *Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Ministry Responsible for Labour*

Background Information:

B.C.'s minimum wage rates are established in the Employment Standards Regulation, with changes approved by Cabinet through an Order-in-Council (OIC). B.C.'s current general minimum wage is \$10.85/hour. Among Canadian provinces, minimum wages range from \$10.72 to \$12.20/hour.

In February 2017, government announced the minimum wage would be increased to \$11.35/hour effective September 15, 2017. However, prior to the 2017 election, Cabinet had not passed an OIC to give legal effect to the September 15, 2017 increase.

Proposed Implementation Response:

To implement this initiative there are several areas, outlined below, that require further direction from the Minister. Staff can provide detailed options and analysis at the Minister's request.

Possible September 15, 2017 Increase:

s.12

If so, the rate could be set at \$11.35/hour as previously announced or another amount. Employers are planning for the \$11.35 rate given the February 27th announcement. s.13

s.13

Composition, Terms of Reference and Budget for a Fair Wage Commission

Where other provinces have appointed minimum wage review panels, a multi-person approach has been most common. For example, the 2013 review panel in Ontario included a Chair and five members, including: two from business; one union and one non-union worker representative; and one youth representative.

s.13

Critical Dates:

Given the public expectation of a September 15, 2017 minimum wage increase, government may wish to proceed as soon as possible with passing an OIC for an increase on this date based on the February announcement^{s.13}

This initiative specifies that the commission will be established “immediately” and will complete a first report within 90 days of the first meeting of the commission.

Prepared by:

Shannon Baskerville, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Act immediately to improve transit and transportation infrastructure in cooperation with the Mayors' Council and the federal government to reduce emissions, create jobs and get people home faster (pg. 5, S3, 2f). Work with the Mayors' Council consultation process to find a more fair and equitable way of funding transit for the long term (pg. 5, S3, 2g).*

Ministry: *Community, Sport and Cultural Development*

Background Information: The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority (TransLink) is a regional transportation authority created under the *South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Act* (SCBCTAA). TransLink is governed by the Mayors' Council on Regional Transportation, which has responsibility for approving TransLink's long term strategies and investment plans, and a Board of Directors, which oversees TransLink's day to day operations. Provincial responsibilities for TransLink include oversight of the SCBCTAA and to participation in specified capital projects.

10 Year Vision and Phased Investment Plans

In 2014, the Mayors' Council approved a 10-Year Vision for Transportation in Metro Vancouver that outlined new transportation services and infrastructure for the next decade. The Vision identifies a range of expansion proposals for the region, including two new rapid transit lines for Surrey, an extension of the Millennium Line in Vancouver and the replacement of the Pattullo Bridge.

In November 2016 the Mayors' Council approved a Phase One Investment Plan. Senior government funding towards the Investment Plan was provided under Phase One of the federal Public Transit Infrastructure Fund (PTIF), with contributions of \$370M from Canada (up to 50% of eligible project costs) and \$246M from the Province (33%). s.12,s.13

s.12,s.13

s.13,s.16,s.17

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s.12,s.13

The province is working with TransLink and partner cities to complete business cases for the Vancouver and Surrey rapid transit and the Pattullo Bridge replacement projects. The business cases encompass analyses of project scope and design, delivery and construction methods, and a process of due diligence to ensure the projects represent the best cost for taxpayers.

Beyond the specific financing analyses needed respecting the new rapid transit and Pattullo Bridge projects, TransLink will need to determine its total investment in the plan, including debt service costs from new construction and the costs of operating new services. s.12,s.13

s.12,s.13

Proposed Implementation Response: In collaboration with MoTI, CSCD will develop options for continued advancement of the 10-Year Vision for Metro Vancouver Transportation investments. s.12,s.13

s.12,s.13

Critical Dates: Provincial direction required on:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Jacqueline Dawes, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

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Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Invest over four years to support co-op, apprenticeship and work experience programs for high-school and undergraduate students (pg. 5, S3, 2h).*

Ministry: *Education, Advanced Education*

Background Information:

Currently, grade 11 and 12 students obtain work experience by participating in apprenticeship programs (425 students in 2015/16) and by taking work experience electives (14,600 students in 2015/16). This represents approximately 15 percent of grade 11 and 12 students. Grade 11 and 12 students also have a work experience requirement of at least 30 hours of volunteer or paid work experience prior to graduation. Provincial support for work experience and apprenticeship programs includes funding from the Industry Training Authority and the Ministry of Education for coordinators that create partnerships with employers.

Sixteen public post-secondary institutions offer co-op programs in a range of program areas (15,000 placements in 2016/17, approximately 4 percent of all students or 11 percent of students at the large research universities). Apprenticeship training at the post-secondary level is offered by approximately 40 providers, including 15 public post-secondary institutions (38,000 apprentices in 2015/16).

In addition to funding that post-secondary institutions allocate from their annual operating grants, provincial support for work experience programs at the post-secondary level has included:

- Tax credits for employers and employees in apprenticeship programs (scheduled to expire in December 2017)
- The BC Tech Co-op Grants Program (pilot completed in March 2017)
- The BC Innovation Council Innovator Skills Initiative (pilot completed in March 2017 – vouchers for employers to hire students on projects)
- \$1.3 million in each of 2015/16 and 2016/17 for post-secondary institutions offering co-op programs
- \$5 million in 2016/17 to Mitacs for research internships with industry

s.12,s.13

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Proposed Implementation Response:

s.12,s.13

Critical Dates:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Dave Byng, Deputy Minister

s.17

Sandra Carroll, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

**Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus
and the BC New Democrat Caucus**

Issue: *Establish an Innovation Commission to support innovation and business development in the technology sector, and appoint an Innovation Commissioner with a mandate to be an advocate and ambassador on behalf of the BC technology sector in Ottawa and abroad.*

- i. The mandate and funding of the Innovation Commission will be jointly established by representatives of both the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Government.*
- ii. The Innovation Commission will be created in the 1st provincial budget tabled by the BC New Democratic Government. pg. 5, S3, 2j).*

Ministry: *Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services*

Background Information:

There are a number of proposed or current government programs to support innovation and grow the technology sector that could be included in the Innovation Commission including:

- Enhanced outreach and trade missions related to the technology sector to develop new export markets, attract new investment and talent
- Partner with universities to create technology and innovation programs and innovation centres
- Provide grants and coaching to enable start-ups and early stage companies to attend investor events and secure seed and growth capital
- Invest with other levels of government to expand BC's leading Clean or other tech sectors
- Provide focus to train and attract tech talent locally and abroad (Chief Talent Officer)

Current Programs

- Premier's Technology Council which provides advice to Premier on technology and innovation.
- British Columbia Innovation Council
- Research - - Knowledge Development Fund, Genome BC and Michael Smith Foundation
- Venture Capital Fund, Innovative Clean Energy Fund, Small Business Venture Capital program.
- Organize Tech summits or similar events.

s.13

Critical Dates:

s.13

Prepared by:

John Jacobson, Deputy Minister s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 22

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

**Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus
and the BC New Democrat Caucus**

Issue: *Revitalize the Environmental Assessment process in BC*

Ministry: *Environment (Environmental Assessment Office)*

Background Information:

The Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) has recently taken direct action to enhance confidence in the provincial environmental assessment (EA) process by the public First Nations and proponents alike by:

- Working with the First Nations Energy and Mining Council (FNEMC) over the last 18 months – including several regional workshops with First Nation communities - to jointly develop a paper entitled “A Shared Vision for Enhancing BC’s Environmental Assessment Process” aimed at providing recommendations to address deficiencies in the current environmental assessment (EA) process and enhanced opportunities for First Nations’ participation in the process; this includes recommendations relating to the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- Formally collaborating with First Nations on individual projects (Kemess Underground Mine; proposed Blackwater Mine; proposed Aurora LNG Facility) to administer EAs as partners and strive for consensus in the spirit of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); and,
- Making access to EA related information easier and more intuitive by launching a test version of the EAO’s web-based Project Information & Collaboration system (EPIC) - <https://projects.eao.gov.bc.ca/> - which includes an enhanced public commenting experience that provides transparent, near-real-time access to, and categorization of, comments received during public comment periods.

s.13,s.16

Proposed Implementation Response:

s.13,s.16

s.13,s.16

Critical Dates:

s.13,s.16

Prepared by: *Kevin Jardine, Associate Deputy Minister (phone: ^{s.17})*

Date note prepared: 17-06-16

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Address failures in the professional reliance model in BC so that British Columbians' faith in resource development can be restored (pg. 6, S3, 2I).*

Ministry: *Environment and Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations*

Background Information:

Professional reliance (PR) is the specific requirement to use a qualified professional (QP), meaning the use of a person registered with a legally established self-governing body that holds members accountable to known work standards and independently responsible for their actions. Use of QPs is a long standing practice within a number of statutes including Forest and Range Practices Act, Environmental Management Act, Land Act and Water Sustainability Act. The primary benefits of the PR model are: the shifting of costs from the taxpayer onto project proponents, the ability to require specific expertise that government staff may not have, and faster and more durable decisions.

Currently, 27 natural resource sector (NRS) regulatory regimes rely on QPs to provide information to government decision-makers and in certain situations QPs are delegated the authority and associated responsibilities to make statutory decisions on government's behalf.

Since 2013, the Environmental Appeal Board, Forest Practices Board, Office of the Auditor General and Office of the Ombudsperson have investigated how well the PR model provides independent, objective advice to government regulators. While acknowledging the overall value of the PR model these investigations highlight the need for adequate oversight of QPs both by government and licensing and regulatory bodies. Specific concerns include inadequate work (competency), need for improved guidance, and better follow-up and monitoring (accountability).

Since 2013, government has actioned many of the recommendations from these investigations. For example, the government recently completed an audit looking specifically at the use of QPs in BC's mining and municipal wastewater sectors in order to determine if they are in compliance with current regulatory requirements. There are other examples of changes government has implemented to the use of professional reliance in the forestry sector related to monitoring, guidance, and how to further leverage the model in response to issues identified. Recently, government has requested licensing and regulatory bodies to look into actions of their members (e.g. the Province contacted APEGBC regarding Active Earth's undisclosed financial interests in the South Island Aggregates contaminated soil facility which has resulted in the current investigation).

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Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.12;s.13

s.12,s.13

Critical Dates:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Wes Shoemaker, Deputy Minister
s.17

Date note prepared: 23 06 16

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *South Island Aggregates/Cobble Hill Holdings (SIA/CHH) Shawnigan Lake contaminated soil facility (pg. 6, S3, 2I).*

Ministry: *Environment*

Background Information:

Environmental Management Act (EMA) Permit 105809 was issued to SIA/CHH in August 2013, allowing the company to operate a contaminated soil treatment facility and landfill at an active rock quarry in Shawnigan Lake. The permit decision was appealed by the Shawnigan Residents Association and in March 2015, the Environmental Appeal Board (EAB) upheld the permit. The permit was amended to include five new requirements as directed by the EAB.

In May 2015, the Shawnigan Residents Association applied for a Judicial Review of the EAB process. They further requested that the court overturn the permit due to fraud and the existence of an undisclosed profit sharing agreement with the qualified professional who designed the facility. In January 2017 the BC Supreme Court set aside the EAB decision and sent the case back to the EAB for reconsideration and that process is still outstanding.

In May 2015, the Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD) filed a petition with the Supreme Court of B.C. alleging that the facility contravenes a local zoning bylaw prohibiting landfills. While the lower court ruled in favour of the CVRD, SIA/CHH was successful in having the decision overturned by the B.C. Court of Appeal in November 2016. The CVRD sought leave to have the Supreme Court of Canada hear their appeal of the November 2016 decision and on June 15, 2017 the Supreme Court of Canada denied that application thereby concluding the CVRD matter.

Between April 2015 and December 31, 2016, the Ministry conducted 14 inspections (site visits and office reviews) on various aspects of the permit. The inspections resulted in six Notices of acceptable compliance and eight penalties for varying degrees of non-compliance (four Advisory Letters, three Warning Letters and one Order).

Among the non-compliances, there were significant incidents at the site with respect to water management in the fall of 2015 and 2016. When the second incident occurred in 2016 and appropriate corrective actions had not been taken by SIA/CHH in response to the 2015 incident, the Minister of Environment issued a letter to SIA/CHH identifying she was considering suspending or cancelling the permit for failure to comply with the requirements of the permit.

SIA/CHH was not able to fully rectify the non-compliances in a timely manner and in February 2017 the permit was cancelled by the Minister for failure to comply with permit terms. At the same time,

a Ministerial Spill Prevention Order (SPO) was issued, requiring that SIA/CHH and other parties prevent the discharge of leachate and waste to the environment. The SPO also directed SIA/CHH (as well as the two owners) to choose to either remove the soil or submit a closure plan for the facility by May 31, 2017 with closure implementation to begin July 1, 2017 and be completed by October 31, 2017. Should the operators elect to remove the soil it must be removed by March 31, 2018.

A closure plan was received from SIA/CHH on May 31, 2017 and the Ministry commissioned an independent engineering company (Hemmera) to review the closure plan (as well as other engineering documents) and provide advice to the Ministry. The Ministry has prepared a decision package for the Minister of Environment's consideration as to whether the closure plan is protective of the environment.

There are approximately 100,000 tonnes of contaminated soil in the landfill (which is covered with a geomembrane). There are also approximately 3,000 tonnes of soil in a temporary storage area on the site.

Proposed Implementation Response and Critical Dates

s.13

Prepared by:

Wes Shoemaker, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 23 06 16

**Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus
and the BC New Democrat Caucus**

Issue: *In the first provincial budget tabled by the BC New Democratic Government, develop a proposal to implement an essential drugs program, designed to reduce the costs of prescription drugs and ensure the cost of drugs is not a barrier to health management (pg. 6, S3, 3c).*

Ministry: *Health*

Background Information:

1. BC PharmaCare & BC Health Agencies - Drug Coverage for Community Drugs

PharmaCare is British Columbia's prescription drug program which helps BC residents to pay for eligible prescription drugs, fees charged by pharmacy providers including eligible dispensing fees/clinical service fees, insulin pumps (age 25 or younger), pump supplies, orthotics (age 18 years or younger), prosthetics, ostomy supplies, and certain over-the-counter smoking cessation products.

PharmaCare coverage plans have evolved over time, with the largest being the universal income-based coverage through Fair PharmaCare which covers the majority of BC residents and offers assistance based on family net income (**Appendix 1 and 2**). Under Fair PharmaCare (Plan I), after a family meets their annual deductible, PharmaCare provides 70 percent coverage until the family maximum is reached, at which point PharmaCare provides 100 percent coverage for eligible benefits. PharmaCare also provides 100 percent coverage, (i.e., no deductible or co-payment requirement) through eight (8) other plans for certain vulnerable populations and therapeutic areas. In addition, patients in BC receive 100 percent coverage of other prescription drugs through health agencies and services delivered through hospitals/health authorities (**see Appendix 3**).

For BC PharmaCare, the selection of which prescription drugs to cover in BC is based on rigorous Health Technology Assessment reviews, including the national Common Drug Review (CDR), clinical and safety information in the scientific literature and cost-effectiveness evaluations. In 2014 /15, there were 661 unique drug chemicals on the PharmaCare formulary, and 731 unique drug chemicals that received PharmaCare reimbursement.

Through the pan-Canadian Pharmaceutical Alliance (pCPA), P/Ts have made tremendous progress to improve common access to new drugs and pricing (brand and generics) initiatives by negotiating improved value. ^{s.13}

s.13

2. Essential Drugs – Defining Which Drugs and How Drugs are Covered

The concept of an “essential medicines list or program” has a variety of meanings internationally from improving access by ensuring all people receive quality health services they need without suffering financial hardship; to using the list to improve prescribing; to ensuring the most essential drugs are available at a reasonable price.

There are two key aspects to drug formularies, (A) *which* drugs are on the formulary list, and (B) *how* the drugs on the list are covered. With respect to which drugs are on the formulary list, there

are two variations to a common formulary: (1) common *full* list of drugs publicly covered, and (2) common *selected* list of drugs publicly covered, also known as an “essential” drug list. With respect to how drugs are covered, the two key considerations include (1) patient eligibility (universal vs. selected patients) and (2) coverage amount (e.g., no coverage, partial coverage, or, fully covered i.e., no charge, no deductibles or co-pays).

3. Essential Drugs Work in Canada

BC PharmaCare and all other public drug plans are interested in improving access to effective and cost-effective drugs within their respective constrained fiscal budgetary resources.^{s.13}

s.13

4. Other Work and International Experiences with Essential Drugs Approaches (See Appendix 6)

In 2017, the Canadian Medical Journal also published a study by Taglione, M. et al, which produced a list of 125 essential medications to improve prescribing with the aim to create a preliminary essential medicines list for use in Canada. BC PharmaCare provides coverage for 114 (or 91 percent) of the 125 drugs listed in the study (seven drugs are non-benefits). Of the 114 drugs covered, 99 are in the regular benefit category, 15 have limited coverage. The 11 non-benefits included some non-prescription over-the-counter drugs and drugs for which PharmaCare covers an alternative in the same drug class.

Proposed Implementation Response:

s.13

Critical Dates: TBD

Prepared by:

Stephen Brown, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

Appendix 1: Drug coverage via BC PharmaCare plans.

BC PharmaCare Plan	Year	Pt Eligibility	Public Coverage Amount	Eligible Drugs*	Pts	\$/Pt	Cost (\$M)	Notes
Fair PharmaCare (I)	2003	All BC Residents	Income-based[^] (70% after deductible; 100% after family max)	661	500,000	\$1,113	\$553	Provides more assistance for more expensive therapies (e.g., biologics, hepC)
Income Assist (C)	1970	Income Assist (MSD) & Pediatrics (MCF)	100%	661	171,000	\$1,736	\$297	
Residential Care (B)	1977	Reside in residential care	100%	661	30,500	\$1,284	\$39	
At Home (F)	1989	Pediatrics with disabilities	100%	661	2,900	\$1,872	\$5	
Cystic Fibrosis (D)	1995	CF Clinic	100%	Y	332	\$4,600	\$2	digestive products
Psychiatric (G)	1997	Mental health services	100%	X/661	35,000	\$863	\$30	
HIV/AIDS (X)	2001	HIV/AIDS	100%	Z	7,600	\$17,000	\$123	drug cost only
Palliative (P)	2005	Palliative	100%	X/661	12,000	\$1,518	\$18	
Smoking (S)	2011	Smoker	100%	1	37,000	\$173	\$6	NRT only
All Plans					796,332	\$1,348	\$1,073	

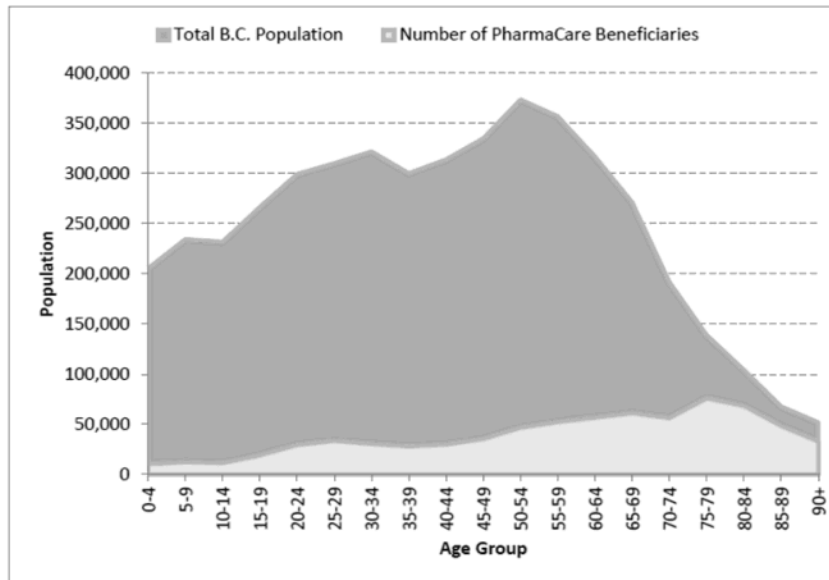
Note: Based on FY 14/15 data (PharmaCare Trends Report and MoH summary of CfE HIV/AIDS)

[^] Fair PharmaCare: Income based determination of deductible and family max. After deductible PharmaCare covers 70%. After family max met, PC covers 100%

* Eligible Drugs: 1460 unique drugs approved by Health Canada; 661 (45%) selected on PharmaCare formulary; 731 (50%) actually covered

Appendix 2: PharmaCare beneficiaries in 2014/15

Graph A—PharmaCare Beneficiaries in 2014/15 Compared to B.C. Population



Appendix 3: Drug coverage via BC health agencies and hospitals/health authorities.

BC Agency	Patient Eligibility	Coverage Amt	Notes
BC Cancer Agency	Patient treated with BCCA program and protocols	100%	Currently 156 active cancer treatment drugs covered under 425 treatment protocols. BCCA provides 100% coverage when listed on the BCCA drug benefit list. There is very minor overlap with some drugs covered by PharmaCare for some of the peri-chemo supportive drugs within some protocols for out- patients
BC Transplant Society	Transplant patients	100%	
BC Renal Agency	Kidney disease	100%	
BC CDC - Vaccines	Vaccines for communicable diseases	100%	
BC CDC - Tuberculosis	TB Program	100%	
BC hospitals	Inpatients	100%	

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Appendix 6: Other Work and International Experiences with Essential Drugs Approaches

In 2017, the Canadian Medical Journal also published a study by Taglione, M. et al, which produced a list of 125 essential medications to improve prescribing with the aim to create a preliminary essential medicines list for use in Canada. BC PharmaCare provides coverage for 114 (or 91 percent) of the 125 drugs listed in the study (seven drugs are non-benefits). Of the 114 drugs covered, 99 are in the regular benefit category, 15 have limited coverage. The 11 non-benefits included some non-prescription over-the-counter drugs and drugs for which PharmaCare covers an alternative in the same drug class.

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Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Provide seniors with the right care at the right time to improve health and reduce costs in hospitals.*

- i. Invest in home care to enable seniors and other people who need assistance to stay in their own homes.*
- ii. Ensure the staffing of public and private care homes meets government guidelines, and provide additional funding to address staffing levels in public facilities.*
- iii. Ensure that clear, measurable and enforceable staffing standards for residential care facilities are implemented. Standards will be supported by monitoring and enforcement to ensure they are being met, and there will be annual public reporting (pg. 6, S3, 3di, ii, iii).*

Ministry: *Health*

Background Information:

There were approximately 853,000 seniors living in B.C. in 2016. The starting point for a population based strategy for health care for seniors has been to focus on supporting them to remain active, keep well, and live independently (visit HealthyFamiliesBC.ca/Aging-Well or the BC Seniors Guide). However, for those seniors who experience increasingly complex medical health care needs and or frailty, it is critical that they have access to well-coordinated and integrated services across the continuum of care from home services through to residential care.

Current and Future Demand for Home and Community Care

While the majority of seniors age well, with growth in the number of older adults, the incidence of chronic illness and frailty will increase. Publicly subsidized home and community care services provide a range of health care and support services for people who have acute, chronic, palliative or rehabilitative health care needs ranging from home care services through assisted living to residential care services.

Primary care remains the corner stone of health care delivery for seniors. As reported by the BC Seniors Advocate (Monitoring Senior's Services, December 2016) 92% of seniors report having a regular physician.^{s.13}

The **home support** program delivers services to approximately 20,000 seniors at any one time, and is a key service to keeping seniors from requiring residential care. A 2016 survey by the BC Senior's Advocate showed that, overall, clients are satisfied with the quality of the home support services they receive (62%). However, many respondents identified that they want more services to be available to them, such as housekeeping (28%) and meal preparation (12%). Additional highlights included an overwhelming recognition that home support staff are caring and respectful (92%), but there were concerns around the number of different workers (20% of clients say they get too many workers), as well as the lack of skills and training of some home support workers (only 47% of

clients think their workers have all the necessary skills to provide good care). The BC Seniors Advocate (Monitoring Senior's Services, December 2016) also reported that in 2015/16 the average home support hours delivered per year per client decreased by approximately 2% from the previous year, while the number of clients increased by 2% pointing to the challenge of keeping pace with increasing demand.

Assisted living is a housing option that provides seniors with enhanced supports to maintain their independence. In BC there are 139 subsidized registered assisted living residences and, as of March 2016, there were 4,408 subsidized registered assisted living units in BC. Legislative changes to the Community Care and Assisted Living Act (CCALA) in March 2016 will offer more flexibility and choice for seniors in assisted living residences, while at the same time increasing protections. The changes mean that seniors will be able to remain in assisted living longer when their care needs change and will not have to move into a residential care facility as early as they would have had to previously, or not at all.

Residential care facilities offer seniors 24-hour professional supervision and care in a safe and secure environment. Approximately 4% of seniors live in residential care with the majority of people moving into residential care are over the age of 75 making up 83% of all residential care clients. There are approximately 27,760 subsidized residential care beds in the province in 335 regulated facilities.¹ In 2014 there were 22,183 resident assessments completed using the interRAI Minimum Data Set 2.0 resident assessment instrument.² Based on the information from these assessments, the majority of the residents are frail and have complex care needs:

- the assessments found 92% of residential care clients had some level of cognitive impairment with 64% having a diagnosis of dementia;
- 93% had some level of impairment with their ability to perform activities of daily living while 71% required moderate to significant assistance;
- 67% had bladder incontinence and 47% had bowel incontinence;
- just over 20% had suffered a cerebral vascular accident and 11% had congestive heart failure
- 54% of residents had some indication of frailty and health instability, and 10% had a higher level of medical complexity and were at serious risk of decline.

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Given the changing demand a key recommendation of the Residential Care Staffing Review (December 2016) and the BC Senior's Advocate is to ensure 3.36 hours staffing level per resident day by health authority supported by a standard funding and monitoring approach.

¹ Ministry of Health bed inventory, September 2016

² B.C. interRAI Minimum Data Set 2.0 and interRAI Home Care data, 2014.

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Critical Dates:

s.13

Prepared by:

Stephen Brown, Deputy Minister
s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

**Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus
and the BC New Democrat Caucus**

Issue: *Expand the use of team-based health care to ensure that people have better access to the type of care they need, including access to services from physiotherapists, nurse practitioners, midwives, dieticians, pharmacists and other health professionals (pg. 6, S3, 3e).*

Ministry: *Health*

Background Information:

Interdisciplinary team based care has been identified by the health sector as a key tool to increase access and the quality of care in a number of health services. Over the past year there has been consultation across the health sector focused on further developing team based care in the areas of:

- Primary care – specifically increasing the use of nurse practitioners and primary care nursing in primary care practices as well as access to pharmacists to better support patients with multiple prescription medications.
- Specialized Community Services Programs linked to seniors with complex medical conditions and/frailty (including home care, assisted living, and residential care); mental health and addictions; cancer care, and surgical care – operated or contracted by Health Authorities there is an expectation that based on the population being served the current teams will be expanded to include a wider range of health professionals including but not limited to nursing, health care assistants, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, pharmacists, rehabilitation assistants, dieticians, social workers, nutritionists, clinical counselors, psychiatric nursing, recreation therapists, community paramedics; as well as peer support volunteers.

Proposed Implementation Response:

s.13

Critical Dates:

s.13

Prepared by:

Stephen Brown, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

**Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus
and the BC New Democrat Caucus**

Issue: *Respond to the crisis in mental health and addictions with a dedicated Minister responsible for developing and implementing a Mental Health and Addiction Strategy and a Youth Mental Health Strategy.*

- i. Ensure that the Ministry has sufficient funding to provide frontline services, including funding for early intervention, youth mental health initiatives, supervised injection sites, and community-based centres for mental health and rehabilitation.*
- ii. Develop an immediate response to the fentanyl crisis based on successful programs that invest in treatment-on-demand, drug substitution, early-warning monitoring systems, and coordinated response (pg. 6, S3, 3fi, ii).*

Ministry: *Health*

Background Information:

Mental health and substance use (MHSU) services have developed organically over multiple decades and are fragmented. While the Ministry of Health provides the large majority of services (approximate expenditure of \$1.5BN) services are also embedded across Children and Families Development (approximately \$97M) as well as smaller but important services and supports through education, social development, justice ministries and BC Housing.

The fragmentation is reflected in the two main Ministries accountabilities. Currently the Ministry of Health is accountable through the health authorities (including the First Nations Health Authority) to deliver services for adult mental health and substance use services as well as child and youth substance use services (these services are both delivered directly by the health authorities and contracted to agencies through the health authorities). The Ministry of Children and Family Development is accountable to deliver child and youth mental health services (these services are also both delivered by the Ministry but also contracted out to the health authority in Vancouver and to multiple agencies).^{s.13}

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Prepared by:

Stephen Brown, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Recognize that education is about lifelong learning and make post-secondary education more accessible and affordable.*

i. Restore funding to Adult Basic Education and English language learning (pg. 7, S3, 3gi).

Ministry: *Advanced Education, Education*

Background Information:

Education

- As part of the K-12 education system, adult learners can take courses in Foundations English, Math, Science, and Social Studies, as well as courses that provide credit towards their BC Graduation Diploma or a BC Adult Graduation Diploma.
- Fifty-five of the 60 school districts in BC offer Adult Basic Education (ABE).
- Adult learners (19 and older; ordinarily resident in BC) can take courses tuition-free through school districts under the following circumstances:
 - They have not graduated, or
 - They are taking foundations courses, which are basic literacy and numeracy courses that would prepare students for taking Grade 10-12 courses.
- In 2015/16 there were 8,623 adult learners in foundation courses. Prior to the 2015 policy change there were 20,848 graduated adult learners taking foundation and upgrading courses.
- There have been two education policy changes related to ABE, the first in 2012 and the second in on May 1, 2015.

2012 Policy change – Education change only, no change for Advanced Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-graduated adults remain eligible for any course leading to graduation.• Discontinued general courses of interest – such as photography or languages for a holiday• Created an approved list of academic upgrading courses districts could offer under ABE• Foundation level courses continued to be supported under ABE
2015 Policy change – Education (Advanced Education change noted on page 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-graduated adults remain eligible for any course leading to graduation• Foundation level courses continued to be supported under ABE• Discontinued academic upgrading under ABE

- These policy changes were made for three main reasons: funding based on enrollment versus completion coupled with low completion rates and students retaking previously completed courses.
 - In 2013 there was a 55% course completion rate
 - Pre-2012 school districts were funded based on enrollment not on completion resulting in the province paying full-tuition regardless of outcomes.
 - Many students had completed their courses and graduated, and then would come back to increase their marks for transcript and post-secondary entrance requirements.

Advanced Education

- Eighteen of the 25 public post-secondary institutions in BC deliver ABE and/or English as a Second Language (ESL) training. School districts also deliver ABE programs, but do not deliver ESL for adults.
- The Adult Upgrading Grant (AUG) provides financial assistance to low-income students in ABE, ESL and Adult Special Education¹ programs at public post-secondary institutions.
- In 2014/15, the federal government changed its funding model for ESL, resulting in a \$23.8 million reduction from post-secondary budgets.
- Effective Jan 1, 2015, provincial tuition policy changed, allowing public post-secondary institutions to charge tuition for ABE and ESL programs up to \$1,600 per full-time semester.

2015 Policy change – Advanced Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public post-secondary institutions allowed to charge tuition for ABE and ESL programs up to \$1,600 per full-time semester.• Institution budgets were reduced in 2015/16 by \$6.9 million, the amount that had been allocated annually for tuition-free ABE.• Upfront, non-repayable Adult Upgrading Grants (formerly known as Adult Basic Education Student Assistance Program) are available to eligible low-income post-secondary students to cover the cost of tuition and other expenses.

- Rationale for policy changes included:
 - Program sustainability after the federal government eliminated \$23.8 million in funding for ESL in 2014/15.
 - Program delivery had been provided based on student enrollment data not student completion data
 - With no consequences students withdrew or did not attend programs leading to suboptimal program delivery
- In 2016/17, post-secondary institutions generated approximately \$20-25 million in ABE and ESL tuition.

Proposed Implementation Response:

- No legislative or regulatory amendments or OICs are required to implement the commitment. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Advanced Education have legislative authority to implement changes in their respective systems.
- Policy coordination between the ministries of Advanced Education and Education will be required.

Education

There are two primary reasons graduated adults return to do upgrading:

1. To take a specific course required for entrance into a specific post-secondary program – 49.51% of adult students return for this reason.

¹ Adult Special Education programs are work and life skills programs for students with developmental disabilities.

2. Upgrading academic courses to improve their grade point average to meet post-secondary entrance criteria –50.49% of adult students return for this reason.

ABE courses offered prior to the 2012 policy change had a completion rate of 55%, the ABE Foundation courses currently offered had a 63% completion rate in 2015/16.

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Critical Dates:

- Key enrolment/intake dates for K-12 and post-secondary institution are September, January, and May. s.13

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Prepared by:

Dave Byng, Deputy Minister

s.17

Sandra Carroll, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 26

Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *Review the funding model for the K-12 education system with a view to ensuring equitable access for students (pg. 7, S3, 3hii).*

Ministry: *Education*

Background Information:

Public and independent schools in BC receive operating funding through a funding allocation system. The current funding allocation system for public schools was implemented in 2001/02, and that for independent schools was first implemented in 1977. The public school funding allocation system was designed to address the declining enrolment trend at that time, and, create a simplified funding formula based on a per-student allocation method. The funding allocation system has remained largely intact since then, with only minor changes.

The decline in student enrollment halted in 2014/15 and has increased in each of the last two years. Projections show a further increase in September 2017, with enrolment projected to include 11,500 more students than in 2014/15. Both the public and independent school systems are now in a phase of sustained enrolment growth, and a commitment has been made to funding enrolment growth at existing published per pupil rates. This creates both equity issues across school districts as well as funding disparities across school districts. Enrolment growth is caused by expected school age population growth and increasing in-migration from other provinces, particularly Alberta.

While the core funding allocation system has remained substantially intact, there has been an increase in the number of grants made outside of regular operating grants in the past several years. Sector stakeholders are concerned about the perceived lack of predictability and sustainability associated with special grants, compared to regular operating grants as well as the significant time and resource requirements to manage them.

It is also becoming apparent that, across districts of different sizes and rates of enrolment growth (or decline) there are inequities in the current system. Some school districts suffering enrolment decline are being supported by funding protection; other school districts that have flat growth are facing inflationary pressures, which compound year-over-year.

There have recently been calls from the K-12 sector for the Ministry of Education to review the current funding allocation system to ensure it is distributing funds in an equitable and effective manner.

A review of the public school funding allocation system will have an impact on independent school funding, even if there are no changes to the independent school funding allocation system itself, due to the linkage of independent school funding to public school funding. The *Independent School Act* and Regulations require the Ministry to pay independent schools a percentage of total funding for public schools (approximately 6-7%).

There is the opportunity to develop options for the K-12 sector funding allocation system to better align with and support education transformation (personalized learning), consider projected enrolment increases in both public and independent schools in the coming years, incorporate the effects of the Classroom Enhancement Fund and ensure equitable access to education for all students, particularly in vulnerable populations.

Proposed Implementation Response:

s.12,s.13

Critical Dates:

s.12,s.13

Prepared by:

Dave Byng, Deputy Minister

s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

**Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus
and the BC New Democrat Caucus**

Issue: *Tighten the rules that protect good landlords and tenants and ensure the resources necessary exist to resolve disputes fairly and in a timely way.*

Ministry: *Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing*

Background Information:

Approximately 30% of British Columbians are renters. In urban areas, the number of renters is higher (52% in the City of Vancouver). The Residential Tenancy Branch (RTB) promotes successful tenancies by educating tenants and landlords on their rights and responsibilities and providing a supportive legal and administrative framework. The RTB heard over 19,500 disputes in 2016.

To address concerns about wait times for dispute resolution hearings and access to information, the RTB has implemented a number of initiatives to streamline operations and create more efficient processes, and is currently redesigning and promoting its online application.

The RTB has been working toward enhancing its ability to assess administrative penalties against problem landlords and tenants. The current enforcement tools are narrowly focused; legislative reform to enhance the RTB's investigative and enforcement ability would strengthen the administrative penalty regime. Other legislative and regulatory work is required to address the use of the vacate clauses in tenancy agreements and concerns regarding renovations, bring into effect amendments that would allow the RTB to provide facilitated settlement proceedings, and bring clarity to the current *Residential Tenancy Act* and the *Manufactured Home Park Tenancy Act*.

Proposed Implementation Response:

Legislation

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Critical Dates:

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Prepared by:

Dave Nikolejsin, Deputy Minister
s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

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Corporate Transition Briefing Note

Prepared in Response to 2017 Confidence and Supply Agreement between the BC Green Caucus and the BC New Democrat Caucus

Issue: *One aspect of the poverty reduction strategy is to design and implement a basic income pilot to test whether giving people a basic income is an effective way to reduce poverty, improve health, housing and employment. This pilot should be funded in the first provincial budget tabled by the BC New Democratic Government (pg. 7, S3, 4ai).*

Ministry: *Social Development and Social Innovation*

Background Information:

A basic income is a payment to individuals and families by government that guarantees a minimum income level regardless of employment status. It replaces many of the supports provided through existing income support programs, most notably income and disability assistance, with automatic payments based on annual income reported through tax filing.

Several jurisdictions are currently designing basic income pilots, most notably Ontario. Based on consultations with stakeholders and subject experts, Ontario has recently announced that they are going to conduct a three-year pilot of a basic income program commencing in 2017. The pilot will run in three different locations and include up to 4,000 participants randomly selected from eligible low income citizens. The Ontario pilot will provide a payment of up to \$16,989 per year for a single person and up to \$24,027 per year for a couple. Persons with a disability will receive up to an additional \$6,000 per year. The basic income will be reduced by 50 percent of earned income.

Proposed Implementation Response:

Ontario officials have been quite open to ongoing information sharing with BC officials regarding their basic income pilot. The Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation (SDSI) has also compiled interjurisdictional information and analysis regarding basic income research and piloting in non-Canadian jurisdictions.

Consultations with experts and key stakeholders, including supporters and critics of the basic income concept, will be helpful to identify issues and risks. Key stakeholders should include labour, the business community, Indigenous peoples, poverty advocates, housing, experts in the field of mental health and addictions and people with lived experience of poverty. Experts in conducting demonstration programs and program evaluation should also be consulted on pilot design.

British Columbia will also need to determine how best to administer the basic income pilot – who pays the benefit and how. Administration could be done within SDSI, similar to how income assistance is provided. It could also be done through the Ministry of Finance or the federal

government. An amendment to the ministry's vote descriptions would be required for SDSI to administer the pilot.

Assuming a similar design as the Ontario pilot, the anticipated costs would be as follows:

2017/18	\$ 0.35 M
2018/19	\$25.35 M
2019/20	\$50.0 M
2020/21	\$50.0 M
2021/22	\$25.0 M

Critical Dates:

The work on the design and management structure of the basic income pilot will be complex and consultations will be required. A proposed critical path and timelines for key decisions are as follows:

Consultation Plan design and approval	by October 31, 2017
Consultation	November – February
Pilot design	March – April
Cabinet and TB approval	May
Implementation phase	June – September
Pilot launch	October 1, 2018

Prepared by:

Sheila Taylor, Deputy Minister
s.17

Date note prepared: 17 06 16

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Proposed Implementation Response:

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Date note prepared: 17 06 16

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Critical Dates:

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Prepared by:

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Date note prepared: June 20, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic Structure and Trends in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- BC is a small open economy, with a large service sector and diversified export market.
- The goods sector produced about one-quarter of BC's GDP in 2016, with the service sector producing about three-quarters. Service industries have made up at least two thirds of BC's economy since the 1980s.
- Construction, and manufacturing and utilities produced the highest amount of GDP in the goods sector in 2016, accounting for 8.6 per cent and 9.0 per cent of BC's total GDP respectively.
- The two biggest service industries are finance, insurance and real estate services (24.2 per cent of BC's total real GDP) and public administration, health care and social assistance, and education services (17.0 per cent of BC's total real GDP).
- Over the past two decades, destinations for BC's exports have diversified, with a significant share going to Asian markets. This has helped BC's economy to weather changes in demand from the US, BC's largest trading partner. While most of Canada is highly dependent on the US as an export destination (Alberta and Ontario send more than three quarters of their merchandise exports to the US), BC currently sends about half of its total merchandise export to the US.

Economic Outlook

- The BC economy is projected in *Budget 2017* to grow by 2.1 per cent in 2017, 2.1 per cent in 2018, and 2.0 per cent per year in the medium-term. The growth forecasts are 0.2 percentage points lower than the Economic Forecast Council's outlook for 2017 and 0.1 percentage points lower in 2018 and over the medium-term, acknowledging the downside risks to the economic forecast.

Fiscal History and Outlook

Revenue

- Total revenue is projected to reach \$52.0 billion by 2019/20.
- Total revenue growth is expected to average 2.3 per cent annually over the four year period to 2019/20. This reflects the impacts of 4.2 per cent average annual nominal GDP growth on taxation revenues, projected increases in other fee revenues, investment earnings, federal government contributions and commercial Crown net income. These improvements are partly offset by an expected declining trend in natural resource revenues and reductions to Medical Service Plan (MSP) premiums.

Expenditures

- Total expense is projected to reach \$51.6 billion by 2019/20.

- Excluding the Ministry of Health increase, *Budget 2017* provides new funding commitments totaling almost \$3 billion over the three year fiscal plan for important ministry programs, compared to *Budget 2016*. The average annual growth in spending is expected to be 2.4 per cent while maintaining modest surpluses across the fiscal plan period.

Capital Spending

- Capital spending is classified as either taxpayer-supported or self-supported, depending on the nature of the organizations making the expenditures.
- Total capital spending (taxpayer and self-supported) will reach \$8.4 billion by 2019/20, and total \$24.5 billion over the three year fiscal plan period. This represents 2.7 per cent average annual growth per year since 2010/11.
- Taxpayer-supported capital spending includes capital infrastructure for school districts, health authorities, post-secondary institutions, taxpayer-supported Crown agencies and ministries. Taxpayer-supported capital spending is projected at \$13.7 billion over the fiscal plan period. This is the highest level of planned infrastructure investments ever for government.
- Self-supported capital spending is projected to reach \$4 billion in 2019/20, and total \$10.8 billion over the fiscal plan. The vast majority of self-supported capital spending relates to power projects, as delivered by BC Hydro.

Debt

- Debt is classified as either taxpayer-supported or self-supported, depending on the nature of the organizations doing the borrowing. Government's total debt is forecast to end the fiscal plan period at \$77.7 billion.
- Taxpayer-supported debt is mainly due to requirements for financing capital spending for health, education, transportation and infrastructure, while the vast majority of self-supported debt relates to power projects, as delivered by BC Hydro.
- Taxpayer-supported debt is delineated between direct operating and capital depending on the purpose of the borrowing. Direct operating debt is projected to fall to \$1.1 billion by 2019/20, its lowest level since 1982/83. In addition, taxpayer-supported debt falls year-over-year in 2016/17 for the first time since 2008/09. Taxpayer-supported debt then grows in out years, reflecting investment in priority infrastructure projects in the sectors noted above.

Debt to GDP

- Debt to GDP is often used as an indicator for assessing the financial health of a government. Rating agencies focus on taxpayer-supported debt to GDP as one measure of government's control over its finances.
- Maintaining a declining or flat trend in the debt to GDP ratio is seen as key in maintaining BC's AAA credit rating, which keeps borrowing costs low as it maintains investor confidence. *Budget 2017* forecast the ratio to fall from 17.1 per cent in 2015/16 to end the fiscal plan period at 16.0 per cent. Future decisions for incremental capital investment will impact this key metric.

2017/18 Spending Authority

- The legislature was dissolved before the *Budget 2017* Estimates was debated and approved. An Interim Supply bill was passed by the Legislature for an operating expenditure allocation for six-twelfths of the total Estimates for the year and two-thirds for capital/financing transactions. It is expected that the authorization will be exhausted on or about September 30, 2017.

Inter-provincial Perspective

- The federal government and half of the provinces are currently in deficit, but with fiscal plans that anticipate either reducing or eliminating deficits over the short to medium term. The latest fiscal projections are that Ontario and Prince Edward Island will balance their budgets in 2017/18, such that 5 of the 10 provinces in Canada will be in budget balance. In 2016/17 three provinces – British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia – posted balanced budgets.
- Several general observations can be drawn from the spring 2017 provincial budgets. Provinces with greater energy resource endowments and resource revenue dependency have been hard-hit by the fall in prices, particularly for oil. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador are all expected to continue to post deficits in medium to longer term. As well, several provinces currently in balance, or expecting to be in balance in 2017/18, have introduced measures to ease constraints on program expenditure in targeted areas and announced measures to reduce the cost burden on their citizens.
- Based on the latest available budget information, British Columbia continues to be one of the lowest revenue collection and lowest spending provinces in Canada, when measured on a per capita basis. British Columbia's per capita revenue is about 11 per cent below the median average among provinces and its per capita expenditure is about 14 per cent below the median average among provinces.
- Since the Canada Health Transfer, the Canada Social Transfers and virtually all other smaller transfer or contribution programs are allocated on an equal per capita basis there are no differences in basic federal support for provincial and territorial programs across jurisdictions. Federal transfers, however, are significant and currently account for 16.4 per cent of British Columbia's revenue. Major transfers in support of health care and social programs account for 13.1 per cent, while other federal transfers and contribution programs, which include infrastructure investment and the Labour Market Transfer Agreements, account for the remaining 3.2 per cent. In 2017/18 it is expected that federal transfers will total \$8.3 billion, of which the CHT will account for \$6.8 billion and the CST for \$1.8 billion. British Columbia has not been eligible for Equalization since 2006/07 and is not expected to qualify for payments in the foreseeable future.
- When all taxes are considered, including Medical Services Premiums, BC has one of the lowest tax burdens in the country (generally second or third lowest).

BUDGET DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Government's Strategic and Fiscal Plans are important to the budget process. The Strategic Plan articulates government's priorities and the Fiscal Plan establishes the spending constraints for target setting.

Applicable statutes include the *Financial Administration Act*, the *Supply Act*, the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* (BTAA), and the *Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act* (BBMAA).

The BTAA requires government table a budget and associated documents on the third Tuesday of February, or within 90 days of a new Cabinet being sworn in.

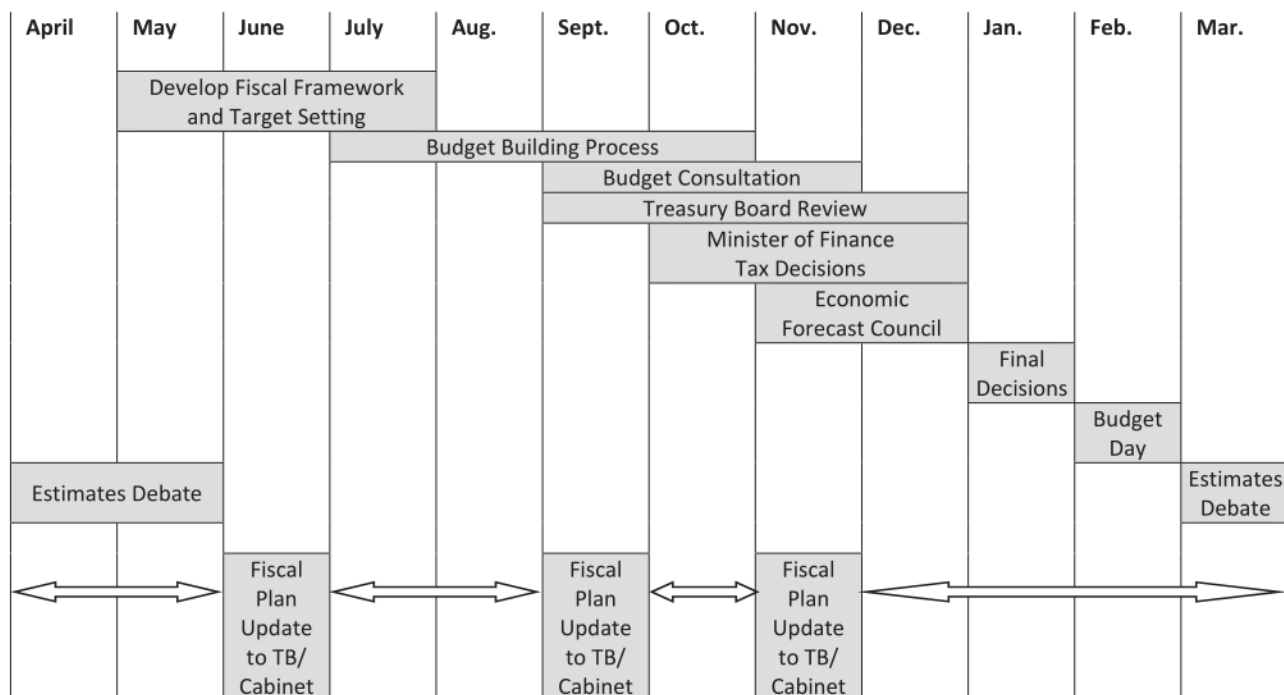
Budget required scenarios – 90-days from swearing-In

From Election Day, May 9 th	Swearing-In Date	Budget Day (90 days from swear-In)
22 days	May 31 st Tuesday	Aug 29 th Tuesday
29 days	June 7 th Tuesday	Sept 5 th Tuesday
49 days	June 27 th Tuesday	Sept 25 th Monday (Interim Supply expires September 30 th)

Budget development timeline

The chart on the following page provides a summary of the budget development and approval process/timelines in a typical fiscal year.

Fiscal Year



Fiscal Framework and Target Setting (May to July)

- The annual budget process begins with the fiscal framework, which is presented to Treasury Board and Cabinet by the Minister of Finance.
- The fiscal framework outlines the current and future (usually three years) economic and fiscal profile. The framework includes projections for revenues, expenses, capital expenditures and debt for the government reporting entity.
- Using the fiscal framework as a guide, Treasury Board determines spending priorities, a forecast allowance and a preliminary government bottom line for each of the next three years. These decisions form the basis for the budget instructions to ministries and Crown agencies.
- The fiscal framework is updated periodically throughout the year and key updates occur when a new economic forecast is prepared.
- Government's expense targets are generally determined by solving for the difference between forecast revenues, including the net income forecasts for Crown corporations, and the desired bottom line.
- Debt forecast is largely driven by the level of capital plan investments. Allocations to priority investment areas are considered within overall debt affordability considerations (e.g. taxpayer-supported debt-to-revenue and debt-to-GDP ratios).

Budget Building Process (July to October)

- Budget Instructions are issued to ministries with direction on process, format and content. Separate directions on operating and capital processes may be provided. However, all operating funding requests are required to include reference to capital requirements and vice versa.
- The timeframe for operating requests is three years; however, government currently has a ten year capital plan.
- Ministry submissions are to include requests for any taxpayer-supported and commercial Crown corporations for which the Minister is responsible.

Budget Consultation (September to November)

- Under the BTAA, the Minister of Finance is required to release a pre-budget consultation paper on or before September 15; historically, this is released with the first Quarterly Report.
- The document includes a fiscal forecast, a description of the major economic and policy assumptions underlying the forecast and a summary of key issues affecting the next budget.
- A Select Standing Committee is responsible for conducting consultations and publically reporting on the results of those consultations by November 15 annually.

Treasury Board Review (September to December)

- Treasury Board reviews budget submissions to determine appropriate funding for operating and capital requests. Decisions are usually completed by December.
- Commercial Crown corporations may be required to make a budget presentation to Treasury Board.
- Treasury Board may consider funding requests under various methods (e.g., by funding envelopes based on key strategic categories, by ministry, etc.)

Minister of Finance – Tax Decisions (October to December)

- The Minister of Finance considers tax policy issues and proposed tax policy changes. Final decisions are made by the Minister in consultation with the Premier.
- To facilitate legislative drafting prior to Budget Day, most decisions are made by the end of December.

Economic Forecast Council (EFC) (November/December)

- The Economic Forecast Council meets to advise the Minister of Finance on the economic outlook for BC and global economies.

Final Decisions (January)

- The Economic Forecast Council members are given an opportunity to update their forecasts in early January. This is used as a mechanism to disclose how the Ministry of Finance's economic forecast for BC compares to the average of private sector forecasts developed around the same time.
- The Minister of Finance finalizes revenue projections and other revenue measures, and makes any additional/final operating and capital spending decisions.
- Final budget decisions are required approximately four weeks prior to budget day.

Budget (February)

- The BTAA requires the budget and service plans to be tabled the third Tuesday in February each year. The budget is debated and Estimates debate usually begins in March and occurs over several months.
- Interim Supply is usually passed during the last week in March to provide spending authority for the coming fiscal year until the Supply Act is passed.
- If Estimates debate is not concluded before the Interim Supply is exhausted, a second Interim Supply Bill is tabled.

Fiscal Plan Updates (Ongoing)

- In addition to the fiscal plan status updates provided to Treasury Board and Cabinet in June/July prior to setting targets, briefings on the status of the fiscal plan framework occur throughout the fall, and as needed over the year, in order to guide budget decisions and make adjustments for the current fiscal year.

Budget 2017

BBMAA requires government to table balanced budgets. *Budget 2017* is the fifth consecutive balanced budget since the 2008 global financial crisis and the significant negative impacts this had on the economy and the province's fiscal plan.

Table 1: *Budget 2017* operating results

(\$ millions)	Updated Forecast 2016/17	Budget Estimate 2017/18	Plan 2018/19	Plan 2019/20
Revenue	50,890	50,838	51,196	52,045
Expense	(49,082)	(50,193)	(50,702)	(51,572)
Forecast allowance	(350)	(350)	(250)	(250)
Surplus	1,458	295	244	223

BUDGET MANAGEMENT

Ministries are expected to manage all pressures, including costs related to the implementation of government commitments and priorities and to the achievement of performance targets, within its budget allocation and out year targets. Ministries are also required to work closely with Treasury Board Staff to ensure that any risks to a ministry's budget or potential impacts on the fiscal plan are identified in a timely manner and that mitigation strategies are developed to ensure that ministry budget targets and government's bottom line are not compromised.

Table 2 provides a summary of ministry budget allocations for 2017/18 and budget targets for 2018/19 and 2019/20, per the budget tabled on February 21, 2017.

Table 2: Budget 2017 Ministry Budget Targets

(\$ millions)	Updated Forecast 2016/17 ¹	Budget Estimate 2017/18	Plan 2018/19	Plan 2019/20
Office of the Premier	9	9	9	9
Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	86	91	91	91
Advanced Education	1,981	2,066	2,062	2,080
Agriculture	82	85	86	86
Children and Family Development	1,451	1,596	1,592	1,592
Community, Sport and Cultural Development	539	318	269	269
Education	5,617	5,923	5,969	5,970
Energy and Mines	28	74	35	35
Environment	151	171	160	158
Finance	1,171	374	607	613
Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations	887	703	696	698
Health	17,965	18,840	19,341	19,913
International Trade	50	54	55	55
Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training	196	212	206	206
Justice	527	515	521	521
Natural Gas Development	454	458	461	460
Public Safety and Solicitor General	684	742	741	741
Small Business and Red Tape Reduction	4	4	4	4
Social Development and Social Innovation	2,738	2,981	3,039	3,056
Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services	492	564	505	505
Transportation and Infrastructure	988	868	874	874
Management of public funds and debt	1,148	1,181	1,169	1,162
Contingencies	450	400	300	300
Funding for capital expenditures	1,045	1,485	1,580	1,432
Refundable tax credit transfers	1,031	1,166	1,187	1,208
Legislative Assembly and other appropriations	146	179	136	137
Total appropriations	39,920	41,059	41,695	42,175

Interim Supply

An *Interim Supply* bill was passed by the Legislature in March 2017, for an operating expenditure allocation of six-twelfths of the total *Estimates* for 2017/18, as tabled on February 21st, and two thirds for capital/financing transactions. The Interim Supply authorization was extended from the typical two month allocation due to the May election: the longer timeframe allows the incoming government sufficient time to table a new budget within the BTAA requirements.

Interim Supply appropriations are expected to be exhausted around September 30, 2017.

Ministries have been notified of the extended Interim Supply approved by the Legislature. Ministries are expected to avoid implementing major policy changes or new spending initiatives outside those required for the continuing delivery of existing core services. To ensure that government remains within the Interim Supply appropriations, ministries are expected to work closely, and in a timely manner, with Treasury Board Staff to identify any areas of risk to managing within approved Interim Supply appropriations. If additional appropriation room is required, a second Interim Supply bill will be tabled (this occurred in 2009 in relation to the September Budget and Fiscal Plan Update 2009 timeframes).

Expenditure Management

Expenditure management controls remain in effect for *Budget 2017*. Ministries are required to develop internal ministry spending controls that include, at a minimum, the following:

STOB 50 (Salaries):

- Deputy Ministers are to ensure an approval framework is in place that provides appropriate executive sign-off on ministry hiring and use of overtime to ensure that ministries remain within their overall budget targets.

STOB 52 (Benefits):

- The benefits chargeback rate is 24.3% in 2017/18, while the rate for both 2018/19 and 2019/20 are projected at 24.8%, subject to review in Budget 2018. Surpluses in STOB 52 may not be used to off-set pressures or overspending in other STOBs without prior approval from the Secretary to Treasury Board.

STOB 57 (Travel):

- Deputy Minister pre-approval is required for all out-of-province travel.
- Ministries are not to pay for business class air travel. Any exceptions to this directive require prior approval by the Secretary to Treasury Board.
- Deputy Ministers are to ensure an approval framework is in place that provides appropriate executive sign-off for all ministry travel within the province in order to minimize travel costs and restrict both discretionary travel and the number of ministry participants travelling to a meeting.

STOB 65 (Office and Business Expenses):

- New Furniture and Equipment: Approval for new furniture and equipment purchases is delegated to the Deputy Minister. Ministries should prioritize purchases for critical business needs or health and safety requirements that meet all the requirements on the “Furniture and Equipment Purchase checklist”. The STOB 65 checklist is available on the Ministry of Finance, Treasury Board Staff, Performance Budgeting Office, intranet site.
- Conferences: Attendance should be limited to conferences deemed essential for job-required purposes. Pre-approval by the Deputy Minister is required to attend a conference or Federal/ Provincial/ Territorial meetings.
- Meeting Rooms: Meetings should be scheduled in government meeting rooms/facilities. Pre-approval by the Deputy Minister is required for paid meeting facilities.
- Other Office and Business Expenses: Deputy Ministers are required to ensure an appropriate expenditure control framework is in place for all other Office and Business expenses (i.e.: subscriptions, office supplies, staff recognition) to minimize costs.

STOB 67 (Informational Advertising):

- STOB 67 budget allocations are frozen. Ministries are not to make any STOB 67 expenditures or use STOB 67 funding for other purposes without prior approval of Treasury Board or the Chair of Treasury Board. Ministries must receive approval from the Deputy Minister of Government Communications and Public Engagement prior to making a STOB 67 request.

STOB 68 (Statutory Advertising and Publications):

- STOB 68 budget allocations are restricted to statutory advertising and publications only. Ministries are required to obtain approval from the Chair of Treasury Board prior to redirecting STOB 68 funding to other ministry expenditures (e.g., to off-set other ministry pressures).

STOB 75 (Tenant Improvements):

- Minor tenant improvements of \$1,000 or less must be pre-approved by the responsible Assistant Deputy Minister and limited to health, safety, and security needs. Tenant improvements greater than \$1,000 but less than \$50,000 must be pre-approved by the Deputy Minister. All requests for tenant improvements in excess of \$50,000 must be sent to Real Property Division in MTICS.

STOB 77 (Transfers-Grants):

- Budget 2017 STOB 77 allocations are maximum amounts. Consistent with Cabinet’s January 25, 2012 direction, STOB 77 expenditures are to be made only for grants previously approved, in writing, by Treasury Board or the Chair of Treasury Board.

STOB 79 (Transfers-Entitlements):

- Expenditures from STOB 79 are to be no more than the Budget 2017 amounts.

STOB 80 (Transfers-Shared Cost Arrangements):

- Expenditures from STOB 80 are to be no more than Budget 2017 amounts.
- Ministries can only enter into new STOB 80 funding commitments for ongoing base service delivery (renewal or replacement of existing agreements) on an annual basis and only when costs are fully managed within a ministry's STOB 80 allocation. Ministries are not to enter into any multi-year agreements. Please advise Treasury Board Staff if the ministry is considering requesting an exemption to this direction.

Commercial Crown Corporations, Taxpayer-supported Service Delivery Agencies and SUCH Sector Organizations - Fiscal Target Management

Government established the Taxpayer Accountability Principles¹ to strengthen accountability and promote cost control. These principles instil a common frame of reference to inform decisions and ensure that the actions taken and services provided meet public policy objectives established by government on behalf of the citizens of BC. All public sector organizations are expected to understand the responsibility they have to the citizens of BC and how it is complementary to the fiduciary duty to their organizations. The foundation of this work is the government's commitment to controlling spending and balancing the budget.

Ministries are responsible for overseeing the financial position and operating results of commercial Crown corporations, service delivery agencies and SUCH sector organizations (school districts, universities, colleges and health authorities) that fall under their ministers' legislated responsibilities.

Commercial Crown corporations are expected to meet or exceed their net income projections as identified in their three-year service plans as tabled under Budget 2017. If during the fiscal year, a commercial Crown corporation finds itself unable to meet its projections, the Crown corporation is expected to implement cost control measures to minimize the fiscal plan impact. The Crown corporation will be required to report on its cost control measures as part of its annual report to Treasury Board.

Service delivery agencies and SUCH sector organizations are required to meet or exceed their financial targets as identified in their three-year service plans as tabled under *Budget 2017*, unless prior Treasury Board approval is provided. Additionally, these agencies and organizations may not budget for a deficit in any year of the three-year fiscal plan. Under extenuating circumstances, ministries may seek an exception from this direction from the Chair of Treasury Board. This exception must be sought well in advance of any public announcement or release of public documents.

¹ For detailed information about Taxpayer Accountability Principles, please refer to the following link:
<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/download/B613CF138959439D9A947CF3D586FE6B>.

Ministries with SUCH sector responsibilities are required to report quarterly to Treasury Board Staff on progress in achieving *Budget 2017* financial targets and to ensure their organizations will collectively meet bottom line, net expense and debt targets. In addition, all ministries are required to ensure the agencies and organizations for which they are responsible manage their capital projects within approved project budgets or previously approved envelopes, and where necessary develop strategies to ensure projects and envelopes remain within approved provincial funding limits.

Contingencies - Operating and Capital Project Reserves

The Contingencies vote provides for additional operating and capital funding for items budgeted in other votes to accommodate the financial consequences of unanticipated and contingent events. Unanticipated events include developments during the year that could not be reasonably anticipated when the budget was prepared. Contingent events include developments that could be anticipated but not with enough certainty to make a reasonable estimate of budget costs, or where final costs are dependent on a pending decision by government or another party. This vote also provides for ex-gratia payments and the funding of new programs during the fiscal year.

Budgets for caseload programs reflect reasonable estimates of demand and other factors such as price inflation. Ministries with caseload programs may also be provided access to the Contingencies vote rather than or in addition to a base budget lift to address uncertainty or risks associated with caseload forecasts. This balanced approach helps avoid potentially stranding appropriations in ministry votes if caseload risks do not materialize, while also protecting the fiscal plan through allocations against the Contingencies vote if actual caseload demand is higher than budgeted for.

Ministries with demand driven programs (e.g. income assistance, K-12 enrolment, justice system) have potential caseload pressures identified and tracked against the Contingencies vote. These ministries are required to provide TBS with regular reporting (monthly or quarterly) as part of on-going budget management.

Statutory Authority Pressures

A statutory appropriation is an authority to spend out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund through legislation and not a *Supply Act* (i.e. voted appropriation). The general rationale for statutory appropriations is to authorize unpredictable and hard to budget for expenditures that are important for public policy reasons (e.g., required for immediate health and safety or protection of property such as fighting wildfires or the provision of emergency services in response to natural disasters). TBS tracks potential statutory authority pressures to ensure the impact on the fiscal plan is known and can be managed. Statutory authority pressures that do materialize need to be managed within the overall fiscal plan, including the forecast allowance. In extreme cases, managing significant statutory authority pressures might require mitigations options like restricting access to the Contingencies vote and/or expenditure restrictions in other areas.

Special Accounts also have statutory authority to make expenditures above the amounts published in the Estimates. A special account is an account in the general fund of the consolidated revenue fund where the authority to spend money from the account is located in an Act other than the *Supply Act*. Legislation specifies the dedicated revenue sources and eligible expenditures/specific purposes for each special account. Despite this statutory authority, ministries are directed to not increase a special account's expenses or financing transaction disbursements above the amounts approved in the Estimates without prior Treasury Board approval because of the potential impact on the fiscal plan.

Treasury Board Staff actively monitors potential ministry spending pressures, including statutory authority pressures, and the Contingencies vote throughout the year to ensure that action can be taken to manage those pressures and protect the fiscal plan.

Public Sector Compensation

Virtually all provincial public sector employees covered by collective agreements have now settled under the 2014 Economic Stability Mandate. The 2014 Economic Stability Mandate applies to all public sector employers with unionized employees who have negotiated five-year agreements that run from April 1, 2014 until March 31, 2019.

The 2014 Economic Stability Mandate provides the potential for four additional general wage increases based on the performance of the British Columbia economy. All collective agreements negotiated so far contain these opportunities. The results of BC's 2016 real GDP growth will be known in late 2017 and will determine the potential for the Economic Stability Dividend (ESD) adjustment in 2017.

Currently, employers continue to implement their negotiated agreements reached under the 2014 mandate. The Public Sector Employers' Council Secretariat will work with employers' associations and line ministries well in advance of the expiry of the vast majority of agreements which is on March 31, 2019.

Employers are also able to propose modest adjustments to both excluded and executive compensation. This is not a general wage increase and the modest flexibility is still to be funded from within existing budgets.

FISCAL PLANNING CYCLE

Government's fiscal plan is updated on a regular cycle following legislated publication dates, as laid out below (see also the attached graphic and materials under Tab 2A).

- ***Budget and Fiscal Plan* and Service Plans released 3rd Tuesday in February**
- ***Public Accounts* and Service Plan Reports (for previous year) released by August 31st**
- ***First Quarterly Report* and Budget Consultation Paper released by September 15th**
- ***Second Quarterly Report* released by November 30th**

At this time, the latest comprehensive fiscal plan remains *Budget 2017*.

Typical Cycle

Underlying economic and fiscal forecast information are updated for the purpose of the Budget and the quarterly reports. Fiscal and economic conditions are monitored during the year based on actual results and emerging issues. For example, most commercial Crown corporations provide interim updates at the end of May each year.

The next fiscal plan update would be in relation to the *First Quarterly Report*. A calendar of information requirements would follow this pattern:

Weeks of July 24th / 31st:

- TBS receives a number of updated forecasts from all government organizations, including ministries and agencies, in relation to operating and capital plans

Week of August 7th:

- Economic forecast finalized
- Commercial Crown updates, Q1 YTD actuals from OCG due

Week of August 14th:

- Brief Ministry of Finance executive on preliminary fiscal plan update

Week of August 21st:

- Federal government forecast and 2016 tax assessment information received
- Final debt forecast due from Provincial Treasury

Week of August 28th:

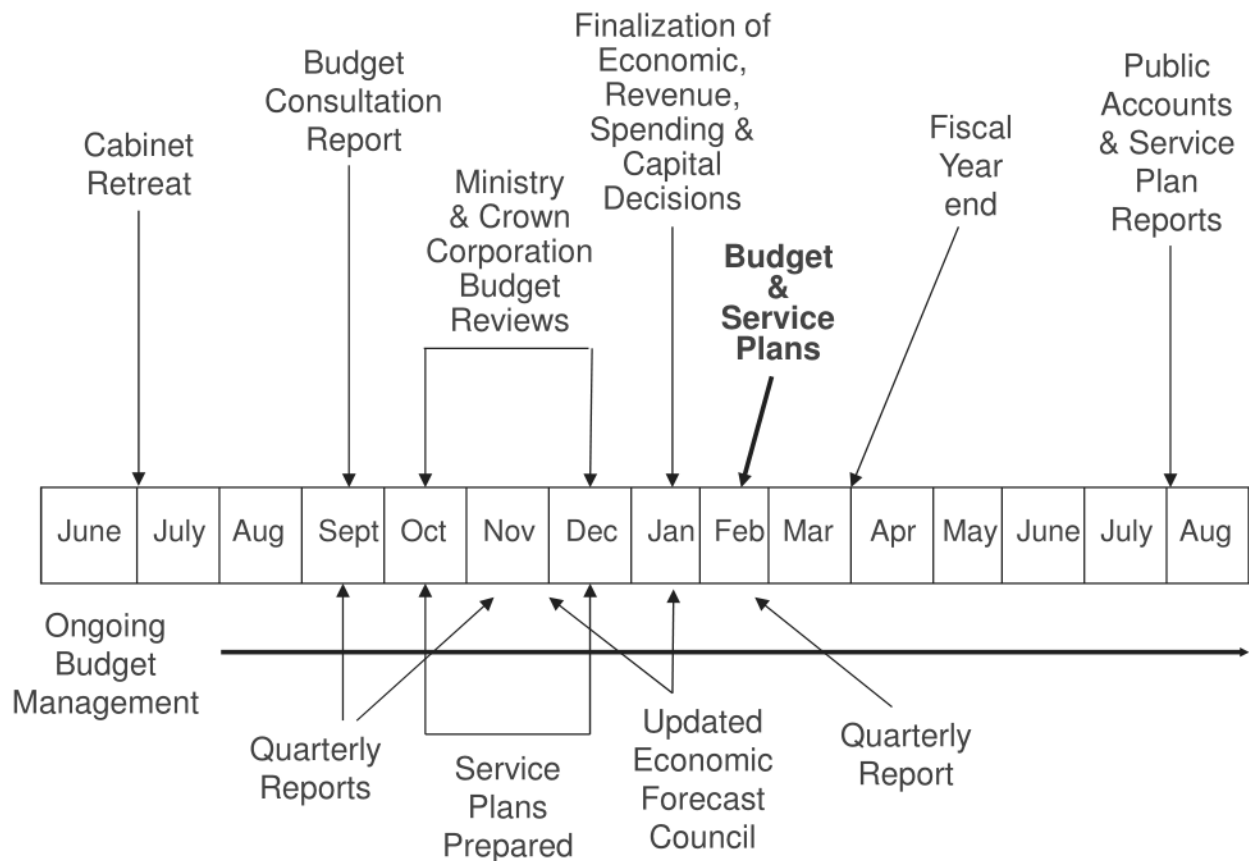
- Complete fiscal plan consolidation
- Draft text, power point deck, and Q&As for executive review

First two weeks of September:

- Brief Minister and review draft report, Power Point, and Q&As package
- Final document fact checks, incorporate Minister input, document to QP
- Release *First Quarterly Report* by September 15th

Concurrently, Ministry of Finance communications staff will be working on the Budget Consultation Paper to be released by September 15th.

Typical Fiscal Year Cycle



Election Year Cycle

In an election year, a budget update is typically released with or before the First *Quarterly Report* and required by legislation. The actual timeframe will depend on direction from the incoming government. Information requirements similar to those above (including updates from the Economic Forecast Council) will need to be met, with timeframes determined by the targeted budget release date.

Summary: BUDGET AND FISCAL PLAN – 2017/18 to 2019/20

(\$ millions)	Updated Forecast 2016/17	Budget Estimate 2017/18	Plan 2018/19	Plan 2019/20
Revenue	50,890	50,838	51,196	52,045
Expense	(49,082)	(50,193)	(50,702)	(51,572)
Forecast allowance	(350)	(350)	(250)	(250)
Surplus	1,458	295	244	223
Capital spending:				
Taxpayer-supported capital spending	4,123	4,804	4,491	4,398
Self-supported capital spending	2,855	3,279	3,572	3,985
	6,978	8,083	8,063	8,383
Provincial Debt:				
Taxpayer-supported debt	42,027	43,302	45,184	47,201
Self-supported debt	24,289	26,135	28,023	30,237
Total debt (including forecast allowance)	66,666	69,787	73,457	77,688
Taxpayer-supported debt to GDP ratio	16.1%	15.9%	15.9%	16.0%
Taxpayer-supported debt to revenue ratio	84.0%	87.6%	91.1%	93.5%
Economic Forecast:	2016	2017	2018	2019
Real GDP growth	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
Nominal GDP growth	4.7%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%

Improving Affordability and Increasing Competitiveness

Budget 2017 provides significant financial relief for British Columbians and investment in key program areas and new initiatives while maintaining government's ongoing commitment to responsible fiscal management. *Budget 2017* projects modest surpluses across the fiscal plan period for the fifth year in a row.

In particular, *Budget 2017* signals government's intention to eliminate Medical Services Plan (MSP) premiums. The timing and structure of the change will be influenced by the Province's fiscal capacity.

As a first step, beginning January 1, 2018, British Columbia will begin the process by reducing premiums by 50 per cent for households with annual family net income up to \$120,000. In addition, the income threshold below which households are fully exempt from MSP premiums is increased by \$2,000. These changes will reduce premiums by 50 per cent for up to 2 million British Columbians, providing an annual benefit of \$845 million. MSP premiums will generally return to levels they have not been at since 1993. In fact, adjusting for inflation, households under \$120,000 will pay lower premiums than at any time since the 1980s.

Budget 2017 reflects government's commitment to expand social supports, improve public education, and broaden economic development over the fiscal plan period. Key areas for increased expenditures over the next three years include:

- \$740 million in additional funding to the K–12 sector, including \$320 million in interim agreement funding to help address the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada;
- \$796 million in additional program funding and income assistance for children, families and individuals in need;
- \$100 million more for mental health and substance use treatment, focusing on youth;
- an additional \$311 million for rural economic development and community initiatives, and the enhancement and protection of the environment; and
- an additional \$87 million to enhance government's technology strategy.

In 2016, government committed to \$855 million over the next five years to create 4,900 affordable rental units with its partners. Leading up to *Budget 2017*, government announced a further \$65 million to fund 380 more units largely in support of individuals with mental health and substance use issues, bringing housing investments to \$920 million in total.

Through the *Housing Priority Initiatives Special Account*, government will be dedicating up to \$728 million of property transfer tax revenue to provide BC Housing Management Commission with financing as needed, to deliver the new *BC Home Owner Mortgage and Equity Partnership Program*; continue housing investments; and maintain rental assistance and homelessness programs.

In addition to the MSP premium reduction, government will initiate a number of tax policy measures in *Budget 2017* to achieve social policy, economic development and competitiveness objectives, including:

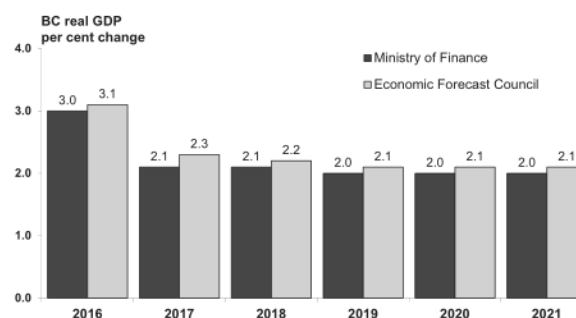
- phasing out the provincial sales tax on electricity purchases by businesses over the next two years;
- reducing the small business corporate income tax rate to 2 per cent from 2.5 per cent;
- pausing the phase-out of the preferential tax treatment for credit unions;
- extending the scientific research and experimental development tax credit, BC mining flow-through share tax credit, training tax credit and book publishing tax credit;
- increasing the threshold for the first time homebuyers' exemption to \$500,000 from \$475,000;
- increasing the threshold for the home owner grant phase-out to \$1.6 million from \$1.2 million;
- introducing a back-to-school tax credit; and
- introducing a tax credit for volunteer firefighters and search and rescue volunteers.

These new commitments included in *Budget 2017* are made from the strong revenues that result from British Columbia's diverse and resilient economy, as well as ongoing interest cost savings stemming from government's focus on debt management within an affordability framework. Reducing direct operating debt and maintaining government's AAA credit rating results in an estimated half billion dollars in interest cost savings over the fiscal plan.

Steady Economic Growth

Following an estimated increase of 3.0 per cent in 2016, the Ministry of Finance forecasts British Columbia's economy to grow by 2.1 per cent in both 2017 and 2018, and by 2.0 per cent annually from 2019 to 2021.

Prudent economic forecast



The Ministry's forecast for BC real GDP growth is 0.2 percentage points below the outlook provided by the Economic Forecast Council for 2017 and 0.1 percentage point below in 2018. This prudence acknowledges the downside risks to the economic forecast and is one of the levels of prudence built into the fiscal plan.

The Ministry estimate for 2016 is higher than forecast in *Budget 2016* as growth in employment, retail sales, and housing starts exceeded expectations. While in subsequent years the domestic economy is generally expected to grow as previously anticipated, a weaker outlook for external economies is weighing on export growth. As such, the Ministry's real GDP outlook for 2017 and beyond is lower than what was forecast in *Budget 2016*.

Downside risks to BC's economic outlook include:

- uncertainty regarding US fiscal and trade policy;
- fragility in Europe as governments and the financial system deal with elevated sovereign debt alongside weak economic growth and ongoing uncertainty associated with Brexit;
- slower than anticipated economic activity in Asia resulting in weaker demand for BC's exports and downward pressure on global commodity prices (particularly as China's economy transitions from investment and export-led growth towards a consumer-driven economy);

- exchange rate uncertainty; and
- potential for a slowdown in domestic and Canadian economic activity.

Capital Spending

Taxpayer-supported infrastructure spending on hospitals, schools, post-secondary facilities, transit, and roads is forecast to be \$13.7 billion over the fiscal plan period, the highest level ever. These investments will be financed by \$9.5 billion in borrowing with the remainder funded by third parties, such as the federal government, and from internal cash sources.

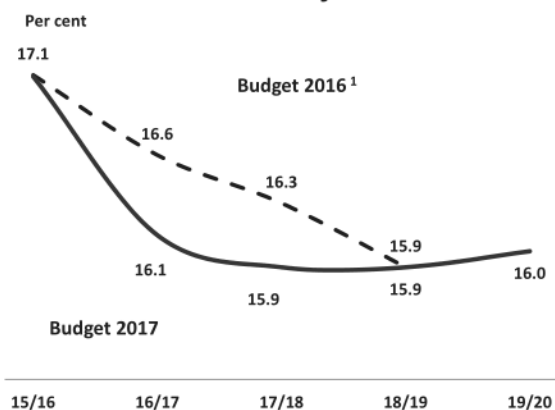
Self-supported capital spending on power projects, transportation infrastructure and other capital assets will total \$10.8 billion over the fiscal plan period and will be financed by \$6.7 billion in borrowing, with the remainder funded internally.

Ongoing Debt Affordability

Investments made in *Budget 2017* are within government's debt affordability framework. Total taxpayer-supported debt is projected to fall year-over-year in 2016/17 for the first time since 2008/09. Direct operating debt is on track to be eliminated by 2020/21, the first time since 1975/76.

As well, government's key debt affordability metric, the taxpayer-supported debt to GDP ratio, is forecast to continue to decline from 17.1 per cent in 2015/16 to end the fiscal plan period at 16.0 per cent.

Debt to GDP trend steady



¹ Restated to reflect the impact of Statistics Canada GDP revisions.

Risks to the Fiscal Plan

The main risks to the government's fiscal plan include:

- risks to the BC economic outlook, largely due to the continued uncertainty surrounding global economic activity;
- assumptions underlying revenue, including Crown corporation net income forecasts, such as economic factors, commodity prices and weather conditions;
- potential changes to federal government allocations for health and social transfers and cost-sharing agreements, as well as impacts on provincial income taxes arising from federal government tax policy changes;
- utilization rates for government services such as health care, children and family services, and income assistance;
- impacts of the expiration of the *2006 Softwood Lumber Agreement* between Canada and the US; and
- the outcome of litigation, arbitrations, and negotiations with third parties.

To mitigate the risks to the fiscal plan, government incorporates four main levels of prudence in its projections:

- the Ministry of Finance outlook for BC's real GDP growth is lower than the outlook provided by the Economic Forecast Council (0.2 percentage points lower in 2017 and 0.1 percentage point lower in 2018);
- the natural gas revenue forecast incorporates additional prudence by using a price forecast that is within the 20th percentile of private sector forecasts;
- government has included a forecast allowance of \$350 million in 2017/18 and \$250 million in each 2018/19 and 2019/20 fiscal years to guard against volatility, including revenue changes; and
- the fiscal plan also includes a Contingencies vote allocation of \$400 million in 2017/18, and \$300 million in each of 2018/19 and 2019/20, to help manage unexpected pressures and fund priority initiatives.

Conclusion

In summary, *Budget 2017*:

- significantly lowers the cost of MSP premiums for up to two million British Columbians in addition to the two million British Columbians who do not pay any premiums;
- reflects improved program delivery and benefits through higher funding to the health, education, social services, and technology sectors;
- maintains a focus on debt management in support of British Columbia's enviable AAA credit rating resulting in ongoing lower debt interest costs;
- introduces tax measures targeted towards achieving social policy and competitiveness objectives, while supporting government's balanced budget commitment; and
- makes investments in government's capital infrastructure in support of government priority initiatives and service delivery.

ECONOMIC UPDATE – MAY 19, 2017

Global Consensus Outlook for 2017 and 2018

- On the external front, the outlook has remained fairly stable since the beginning of the year, with the Consensus slightly increasing its 2017 and 2018 forecasts for China, Japan and the Euro Zone.
- Meanwhile, the Consensus outlook for the US in 2017 and Canada in 2018 has declined slightly. Uncertainty regarding US fiscal and trade policy is expected to weigh on the US outlook until policy details become known, and this could have implications for Canada given the trade linkages.
- The Ministry of Finance February 2017 Budget outlook for the external economies remains prudent compared to the May 2017 Consensus.

<i>External outlook</i>				
Consensus Economics Outlook Real GDP Growth (% Change)		2017	2018	Trend
US	January 2017	2.3	2.3	↓↑
	May 2017	2.1	2.4	
Canada	January 2017	2.0	2.0	↑↓
	May 2017	2.4	1.9	
China	January 2017	6.4	6.1	↑↑
	May 2017	6.6	6.2	
Japan	January 2017	1.1	0.9	↑↑
	May 2017	1.4	1.1	
Euro zone	January 2017	1.4	1.5	↑↑
	May 2017	1.7	1.6	

Source: Consensus Economics

BC Employment

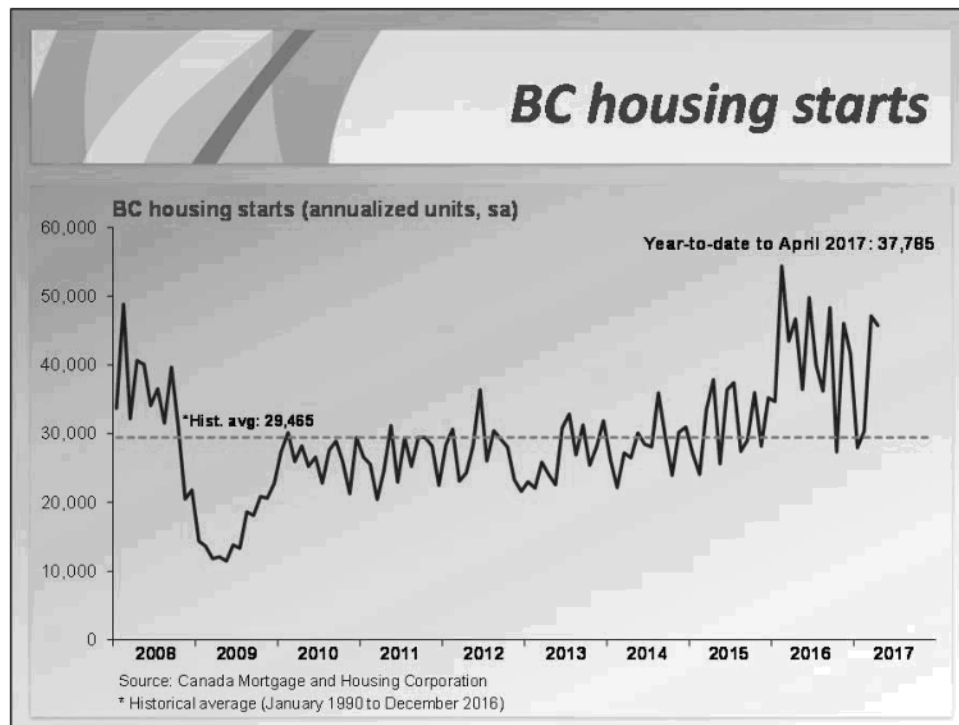
- Employment growth in BC has been strong so far in 2017, with year-to-date employment gains of about 82,250 jobs (3.5 per cent) in the first four months of 2017 compared to the first four months of 2016.
- The year-to-date gains have been in full-time jobs (up 70,800 jobs or 3.8 per cent), and part-time jobs (up 11,500 jobs or 2.3 per cent).

- BC's unemployment rate averaged 5.4 per cent in the first four months of 2017, down 0.9 percentage points from the 6.3 per cent unemployment rate observed during the same period last year.



BC Housing Starts

- Following elevated levels of activity over the past couple of years, the BC housing market is experiencing a period of moderate year-to-date activity so far in 2017. However, on a month-over-month basis activity has recently picked up.
- BC housing starts averaged 37,785 units in the first four months of 2017 (down 15.7 per cent compared to the same period a year ago), and are currently above the historical average of 29,465 annualized units (based on averaged monthly data from January 1990 to December 2016).
- BC MLS home sales and average prices are also down, with year-to-date (to April) declines of 24.3 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively.



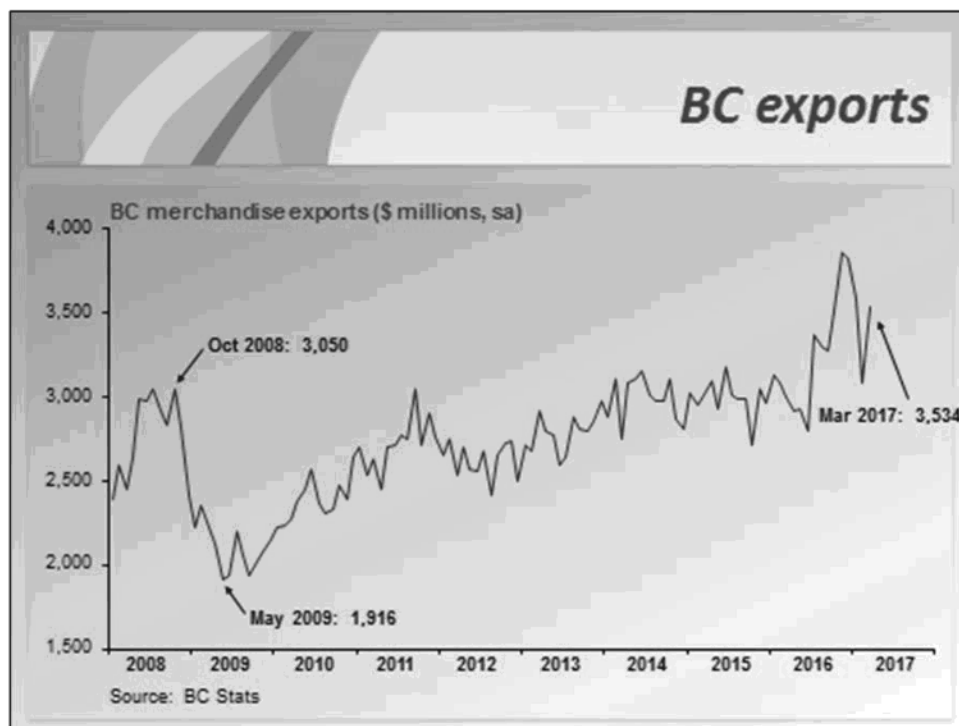
BC Retail Sales

- Following three consecutive years of strong consumer spending, momentum in BC retail sales has continued with growth of 7.2 per cent in the first three months of 2017, compared to the same period of 2016.
- Consumer spending is being supported by strong employment growth, increased tourism, and low interest rates.



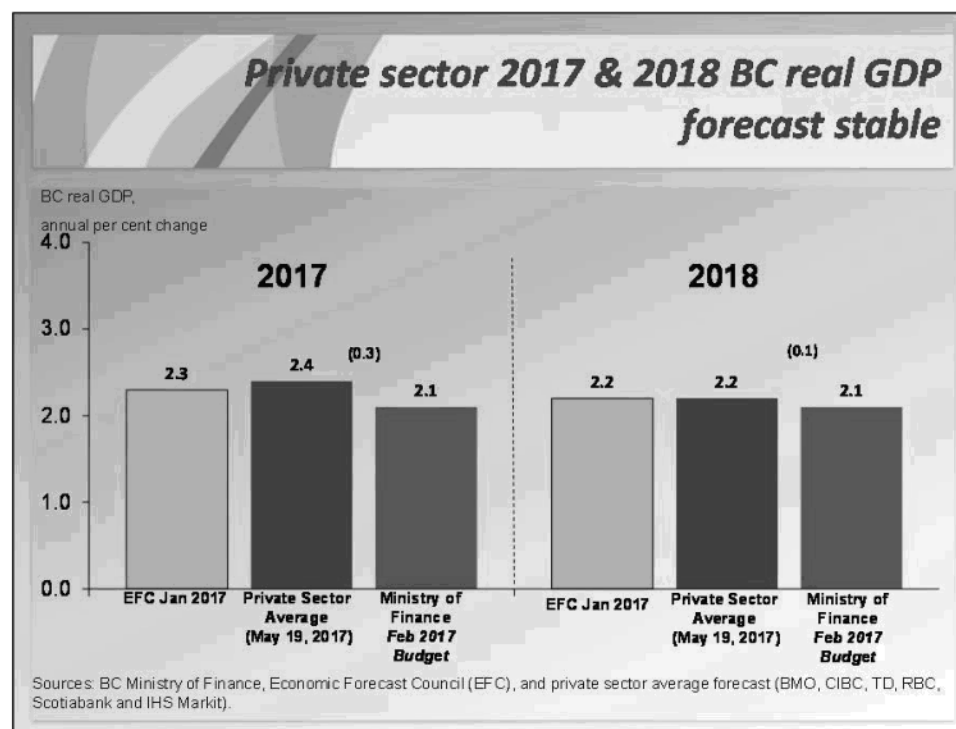
BC Exports

- After a subdued first half of 2016, the value of BC international merchandise exports expanded rapidly in the second half of the year, and as a result was 8.6 per cent higher in 2016 compared to 2015.
- In the first three months of 2017, BC exports rose 10.8 per cent compared to the same period of 2016.
- BC export market activity may experience some instability over the coming years due to ongoing global economic uncertainty associated with a number of factors. Some factors include the possibility of shifting trade policies in the US (limiting access to BC's largest market), the potential for further slowing and rebalancing of the Chinese economy, and fluctuations in commodity markets.



Private Sector 2017 and 2018 Real GDP Forecast for BC Stable

- The current private sector average (average of 6 private sector organizations) calls for BC real GDP growth of 2.4 per cent in 2017 and 2.2 per cent in 2018.
- This is an indication that the Economic Forecast Council outlook (average of 13 private sector organizations) for BC, may be relatively unchanged when they are re-surveyed.
- Note that as per the legislation (BTAA), the Economic Forecast Council will be re-surveyed prior to the Budget Update.



BC Real GDP (as of February 2017)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ministry of Finance (Feb 2017 Budget)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Economic Forecast Council (Jan 2017)	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Prudence	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

BC Real GDP (as of May 19, 2017)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ministry of Finance (Feb 2017 Budget)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Current Private Sector Avg (May 19, 2017)	2.4	2.2	na	na	na
Prudence	-0.3	-0.1	na	na	na

Key Economic Risks

- Risks to the BC economic outlook continue to be weighted to the downside. Below are the main risks to the current outlook.
- Potential for a slowdown in **domestic and Canadian** economic activity.
 - In its April 2017 report, the Bank of Canada cautioned that some of the recent strength being observed in Canada is likely temporary, and highlighted that exports and investment are still weaker than expected at this stage of the business cycle (even though the global economy is performing better than expected).
 - Meanwhile, the Consensus noted that the new US administration's trade policies could be significant for Canada, since the US is Canada's largest trading market.
- Uncertainty regarding **US** fiscal and trade policy.
 - The 2017 Consensus outlook for the US economy is lower than expected earlier this year, reflecting a weak first quarter GDP release. However, private sector analysts noted that temporary factors held back GDP in the first quarter, including unseasonable weather and late tax refunds which both impacted consumer spending. Going forward, there are downside risks that uncertainty associated with US fiscal and trade policy will weigh on the US economy.
- Fragility in **Europe**.
 - In the euro zone, high unemployment, ongoing sovereign debt issues, uncertainty associated with Brexit (which is expected to weigh on business and consumer sentiment) and uncertainty surrounding upcoming elections in major economies such as Germany continue to cloud the outlook.
- Slower than anticipated economic activity in **Asia** resulting in weaker demand for BC's exports and downward pressure on global commodity prices.
 - **China** is transitioning to slower growth, following double-digit growth rates in the previous decade. In March 2017, the Chinese government lowered the annual growth target to "around 6.5 per cent" from the previous target of 6.5 to 7.0 per cent annual growth (adopted in China's 2016-2020 Five Year Plan that was released in November 2015).
 - Economic activity in **Japan** remains relatively weak, and despite large-scale fiscal stimulus and highly accommodative monetary policy, price inflation in Japan remains subdued.

APPENDIX A – Table of Economic Indicators

British Columbia Economic Indicators (recent changes, new or revised, are in bold)										Data to May 19, 2017		
	Latest data available			Month-over-previous-month		Jan-Mar over Oct-Dec average ¹		Current month over same month of previous year		Year-to-date average		
	Per cent change (unless otherwise noted)											
Employment ²	2,454	(thousand jobs)	April	+0.5	+1.3	+3.4	+3.5					
		(jobs)		+11,300 ³	+32,200 ³	+79,900 ³	+82,250 ³					
Unemployment rate ²	5.5	(per cent)	April	+0.1 ¹⁰	-0.6 ¹⁰	-0.3 ¹⁰	-0.9 ¹⁰					
Manufacturing shipments²	3,946	(\$million)	March	+2.9	-1.5	+4.7	+5.7					
Exports ²	3,534	(\$million)	March	+14.5	-8.9	+17.8	+10.8					
Retail sales²	6,807	(\$million)	March	+2.3	+2.5	+8.9	+7.2					
Housing starts ⁵	45,713	(units)	April	-3.0	-8.3	-2.1	-15.7					
Non-residential building permits ²	247	(\$million)	March	-3.9	+9.0	-2.5	-12.3					
Consumer price index⁶	124.4	(2002=100)	April	+0.2	+0.8	+2.1	+2.2					
Forecast Status												
	Latest Government Forecast (February 2017)			Current Forecasts								
	2016	2017	2018									
	Per cent change (unless otherwise noted)			Per cent change (unless otherwise noted)								
British Columbia Real GDP	3.0 ^a	2.1	2.1	BC Real GDP (Economic Forecast Council) ⁸			3.1	2.3	2.2			
US Real GDP	1.6 ^a	1.9	2.1	US Real GDP (Consensus Economics)			1.6 ^a	2.1	2.4			
Canada Real GDP	1.2 ^e	1.6	1.8	Canada Real GDP (Consensus Economics)			1.4 ^a	2.4	1.9			
Cdn 3-mth treasury bills (%)	0.5 ^a	0.5	0.7	Cdn 3-mth treasury bills (%) (private sector average)⁹			0.5^a	0.5	0.9			
Exch. Rate (US cents/C\$)	75.4 ^a	73.7	75.3	Exch. Rate (US cents/C\$) (private sector average)⁹			75.4^a	74.1	75.5			
SPF 2x4s (US\$/000 bd ft)	308 ^a	326	318									
Provincial Key Economic Indicators												
	Retail Sales²	Housing Starts ⁵	Non-Res. Building Permits ²	Exports ⁶	Manuf. Ships.²	Employ. ²	Unemploy. Rate ^{2,4}	Avg. Weekly Wage Rate ⁶	Consumer Price Index⁶	Real GDP¹¹ for 2016^a	Real GDP Forecast⁷ for 2017	Real GDP Forecast⁷ for 2018
Data to:	Mar	Apr	Mar	Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr			
	Year-to-date per cent change (unless otherwise noted)											
British Columbia (rank in parentheses)	+7.2 (2)	-15.7 (9)	-12.3 (7)	+19.4 (3)	+5.7 (7)	+3.5 (1)	5.4 (1)	+0.9 (7)	+2.2 (3)	3.7 (1)	2.4 (3)	2.2 (2)
Alberta	+7.2	+15.0	-16.8	+39.5	+14.6	+0.1	8.4	-0.6	+1.9	-3.8	2.5	2.4
Saskatchewan	+6.0	-0.2	+14.9	+12.1	+18.5	+0.3	6.2	-0.2	+1.3	-1.0	1.8	2.1
Manitoba	+1.8	+89.3	-13.1	-1.4	+2.0	+0.9	5.7	+2.1	+1.9	2.4	2.1	2.0
Ontario	+6.5	+18.8	-6.6	-4.6	+1.8	+1.3	6.2	-0.1	+2.1	2.6	2.5	2.2
Quebec	+6.5	+22.9	+6.0	+3.0	+7.9	+2.2	6.4	+2.9	+1.0	1.7	1.9	1.7
New Brunswick	+3.0	+9.0	+41.0	+15.8	+9.1	+1.2	8.7	+5.7	+2.9	1.4	0.8	0.9
Nova Scotia	+3.9	+77.3	+34.7	-3.1	+0.2	+0.9	8.2	+3.0	+1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2
Prince Edward Island	+8.9	+117.0	+59.6	+6.4	+10.7	+2.1	10.1	+1.5	+1.8	2.4	1.3	1.2
Newfoundland & Labrador	+3.0	-40.8	-24.3	+48.5	+24.2	-2.6	14.2	+5.7	+4.1	1.9	-2.0	0.2
Canada	+6.3	+12.8	-6.2	+7.5	+5.5	+1.5	6.7	+0.8	+1.8	1.3	2.3	2.0
¹ Compares the average of data for the first quarter of 2017 to the fourth quarter of 2016.				² An average of IHS Markit, Bank of Montreal, Scotiabank, Royal Bank, TD Bank, and CIBC.								
³ Seasonally-adjusted data.				⁴ Average of the thirteen forecast council members: IHS Markit, Bank of Montreal, Scotiabank, Royal Bank, TD Bank, CIBC, BC Real Estate Association, Conference Board of Canada, Central Credit Union, Business Council of BC, Laurentian Bank Securities, Stokes Economic Consulting, and National Bank as of January 10, 2017.								
⁵ Change in number of jobs over the period.				⁶ Average of IHS Markit, Bank of Montreal, Scotiabank, Royal Bank, TD Bank, and CIBC as of May 16, 2017.								
⁷ Year-to-date unemployment rate.				¹⁰ Percentage point change.								
⁸ Seasonally-adjusted at annual rates.				¹¹ Real GDP for 2016 is based on Statistics Canada's GDP by Industry: Provinces and Territories (May 1, 2017)								
⁹ Not seasonally-adjusted data.												

REVENUE OVERVIEW

Government revenue consists of:

- Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) revenue (ministry responsibilities);
- vote recoveries consisting of:
 - collections by ministries in support of program spending;
 - commission payments to third parties for the collection of revenue; and
 - allowances for doubtful accounts (bad debt provision);
- own-source revenue collected by schools, universities, colleges and health authorities and societies (SUCH sector);
- own-source revenue collected by taxpayer supported Crown corporations and agencies; and
- net income of commercial Crown corporations (gross income less expenditures).

Revenue is recorded consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), based on interpretation by the Office of the Comptroller General (OCG).

Revenues are typically shown by “revenue block” or component:

- taxation;
- natural resource;
- other (fees, investment earnings, miscellaneous sources including asset sales);
- federal government contributions; and
- net income of commercial Crown corporations.

In 2017/18, taxation revenue of \$26.8 billion is expected to account for almost 53 per cent of total revenue – personal and corporate income tax and sales tax revenues account for over 38 per cent. Carbon tax revenue projected at \$1.2 billion in 2017/18 is offset by tax cuts in other tax sources or through refundable tax credits (expensed under GAAP). Property transfer tax is projected to be \$1.5 billion, representing about 3 per cent of total revenue.

Natural resource revenues in 2017/18 are expected to total \$2.3 billion or about 5 per cent of total revenues – down significantly from previous years in the mid 2000’s.

Other revenue consisting of fees, licenses, investment earnings, miscellaneous sources and gains on asset sales is expected to total \$10.5 billion or about 21 per cent of total revenue in 2017/18. Revenue from Medical Service Plan (MSP) premiums is recorded as fee revenue.

Federal government contributions forecast at \$8.3 billion represent about 16 per cent of total revenue in 2017/18. The Canada Health Transfer and the Canada Social Transfer entitlements represent about 80 per cent of total federal government transfers. s.13

s.13

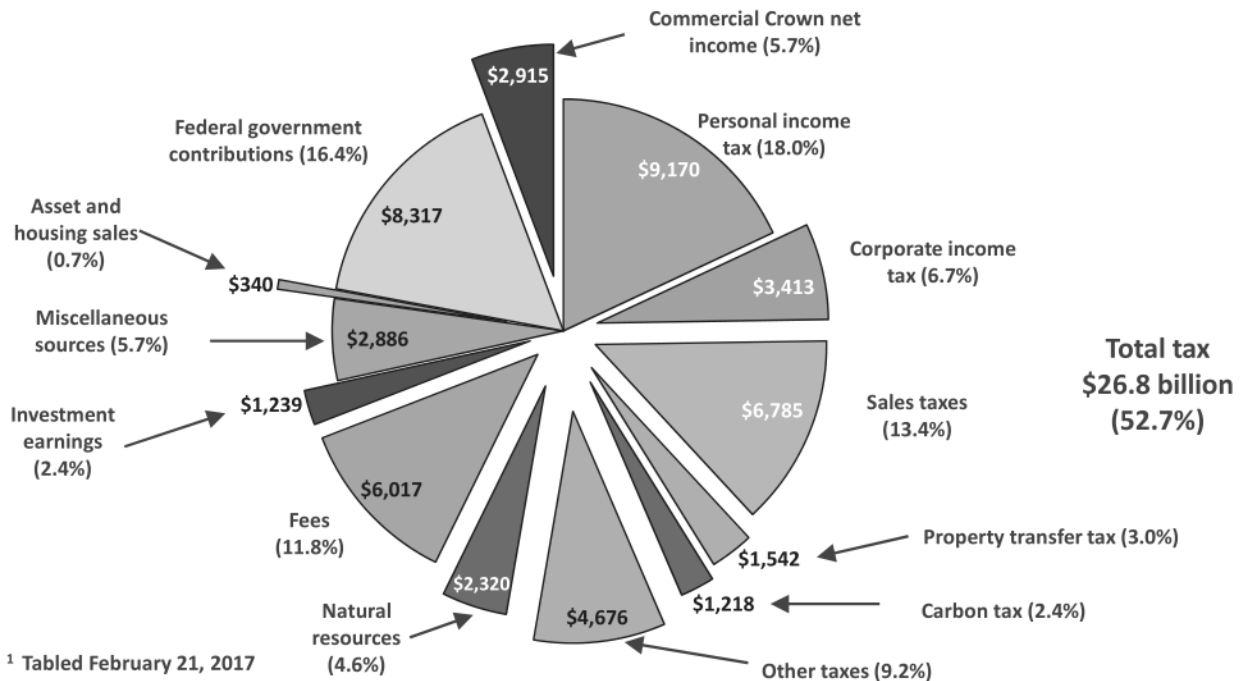
Net income of commercial Crown corporations is forecast at \$2.9 billion, representing about 6 per cent of total revenue. The commercial Crowns are BC Hydro, Liquor Distribution Branch, BC Lottery Corporation, Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, Transportation Investment Corporation, BC Railway Company, Columbia Power Corporation, Columbia Basin Trust and subsidiaries of post-secondary institutions.

2017/18 Budget¹

Components of Revenue

Budget 2017¹
2017/18 revenue forecast (\$ million)

Total revenue: \$50.8 billion



The revenue forecast is consolidated by Treasury Board Staff (TBS), based on forecasts provided by ministries, taxpayer supported agencies and commercial Crown corporations.

- TBS is responsible for estimating the tax revenues and major federal government transfers (Canada Health Transfer, Canada Social Transfer). Estimates of the revenue effects of new tax revenues or changes to tax rates, tax credits or Medical Service Plan (MSP) premiums are estimated by Tax Policy Branch in conjunction with TBS.
- Ministries are responsible for estimating CRF revenue sources and vote recoveries for which they are responsible – for example, this would include almost all natural resource revenues.
- Commercial and taxpayer supported Crown corporations and agencies are responsible for estimating their own source revenues and expenses. These are submitted to TBS following approvals from their respective boards and are consistent with their service plans.
- The SUCH sector forecasts are submitted through the respective responsible ministry (Health; Education; and Advanced Education) and projections of individual post-secondary institutions and health authorities are signed off by the respective boards.

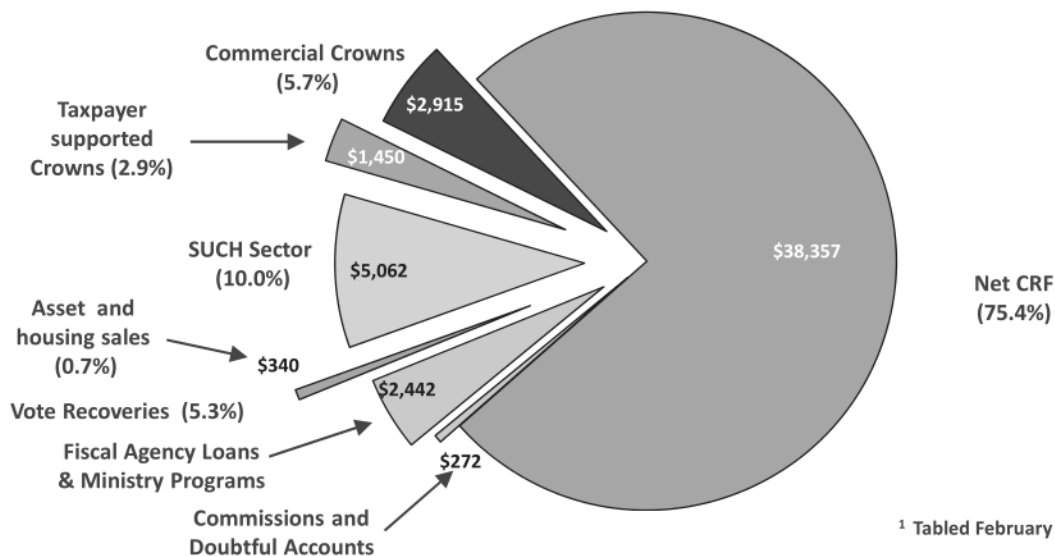
The following chart depicts the 2017/18 revenue forecast breakdown by organization:

- Consolidated Revenue Fund;
- ministry vote recoveries;
- SUCH sector;
- taxpayer supported crowns and agencies; and
- net income of commercial Crown corporations.

2017/18 Budget¹ Revenue by Organization

Budget 2017¹
2017/18 revenue forecast (\$ million)

Total revenue: \$50.8 billion



¹ Tabled February 21, 2017

Ministries through the CRF and vote recoveries account for almost 81 per cent of total revenue. The SUCH sector accounts for 10 per cent and Crown corporations and agencies are responsible for approximately 9 per cent. The revenue forecast from the gains on asset sales and the transfer of land and buildings to non-profit agencies totals \$340 million, representing less than 1 per cent of total revenue.

The following table combines the block and organizational views for the 2017/18 revenue forecast.

Budget 2017¹ - 2017/18 Revenue by source and organization (\$M)

	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Vote Recoveries	SUCH	Taxpayer Supported Crowns	Commercial Crown Corporations	
Taxation	26,072	79	-	653	-	26,804
Natural Resources	2,169	102	-	49	-	2,320
Fees	3,037	343	2,521	116	-	6,017
Investment Earnings	27	1,010	177	25	-	1,239
Miscellaneous	229	576	1,771	310	-	2,886
Federal Contributions	6,823	604	593	297	-	8,317
Subtotal	38,357	2,714	5,062	1,450	-	47,583
Asset and Housing Sales	255	-	19	66	-	340
Commercial Crown Corporations	-	255	-	-	2,660	2,915
TOTAL	38,612	2,969	5,081	1,516	2,660	50,838

¹ Tabled February 21, 2017

The majority of the revenue from taxation and natural resources is TBS/ministry responsibility (CRF and vote recoveries). Taxpayer supported Crowns and agencies have some dedicated tax revenues such as fuel tax collected on behalf of the BC Transportation Financing Authority (BCTFA) and BC Transit as well as tax revenues from property taxing authorities (BC Assessment Authority and BC Transit). TBS prepares the fuel tax revenue forecasts for BCTFA and BC Transit. Fee revenues collected by the Oil and Gas Commission (taxpayer-supported Crown) are recorded as natural resource revenue.

Vote recoveries do not affect the “bottom line” surplus as there are offsetting revenues and expenses. The \$1.0 billion vote recovery for investment earnings mainly represents investment earnings and debt interest costs associated with the Fiscal Agency Loan program. Doubtful revenue collections for MSP premiums account for 59 per cent of the \$272 million recoveries for commissions and doubtful accounts.

Most of the SUCH sector own-source revenue is recorded as “Other Revenue” which includes fees, licences, investment earnings and other miscellaneous sources. The SUCH sector accounts for about 47 per cent of the \$10.5 billion other revenues.

The post-secondary institutions (universities and colleges) account for over 70 per cent of the total SUCH sector revenue. Fee revenues from post-secondary institutions account for over 37 per cent of total SUCH sector revenue.

DEBT MANAGEMENT

Provincial Borrowing Requirements and Gross Change in Debt

	Updated Forecast 2016/17	Budget Estimate 2017/18
	\$millions	
Operating deficit/(surplus) ¹	(1,458)	(295)
Capital requirements	6,978	8,083
Refinancing Requirements	2,367	2,756
Other Financing sources ²	(4,369)	(5,176)
Gross Borrowing Requirements	3,518	5,368
Add: guarantees, non-guaranteed, SUCH debt	223	509
Gross increase in debt	3,741	5,877

1) Includes the forecast allowance change from the previous year

2) Includes other financing sources for the province, the SUCH sector and Crown corporations and adjustments for non-budgetary items

The 2017/18 borrowing requirement as tabled in the February 2017 Budget is mainly driven by capital requirements and refinancings. The province will have gross requirements from the capital markets of \$5.4 billion which does not include guaranteed, non-guaranteed debt or P3 debt incurred by private sector consortia. The market requirement is manageable for the province given its exceptional access to the domestic and international capital markets. It will be challenged by having delayed long term borrowing in Q1 /Q2 due to the public market blackout related to the election, but all very manageable. (see 2017/18 Borrowing Strategy section, below).

2017/18 Borrowing Strategy

Maintain duration at about 7.0 years
Opportunistically diversify capital market sources
Maintain liquid benchmarks
Give due regard to market volatility and liquidity risks
Monitor opportunities for returning to the onshore Renminbi (Panda) and offshore Rupee (Masala) bond markets ;consider launch of a provincial Green Bond program with approval of Minister of Finance and Minister of Environment

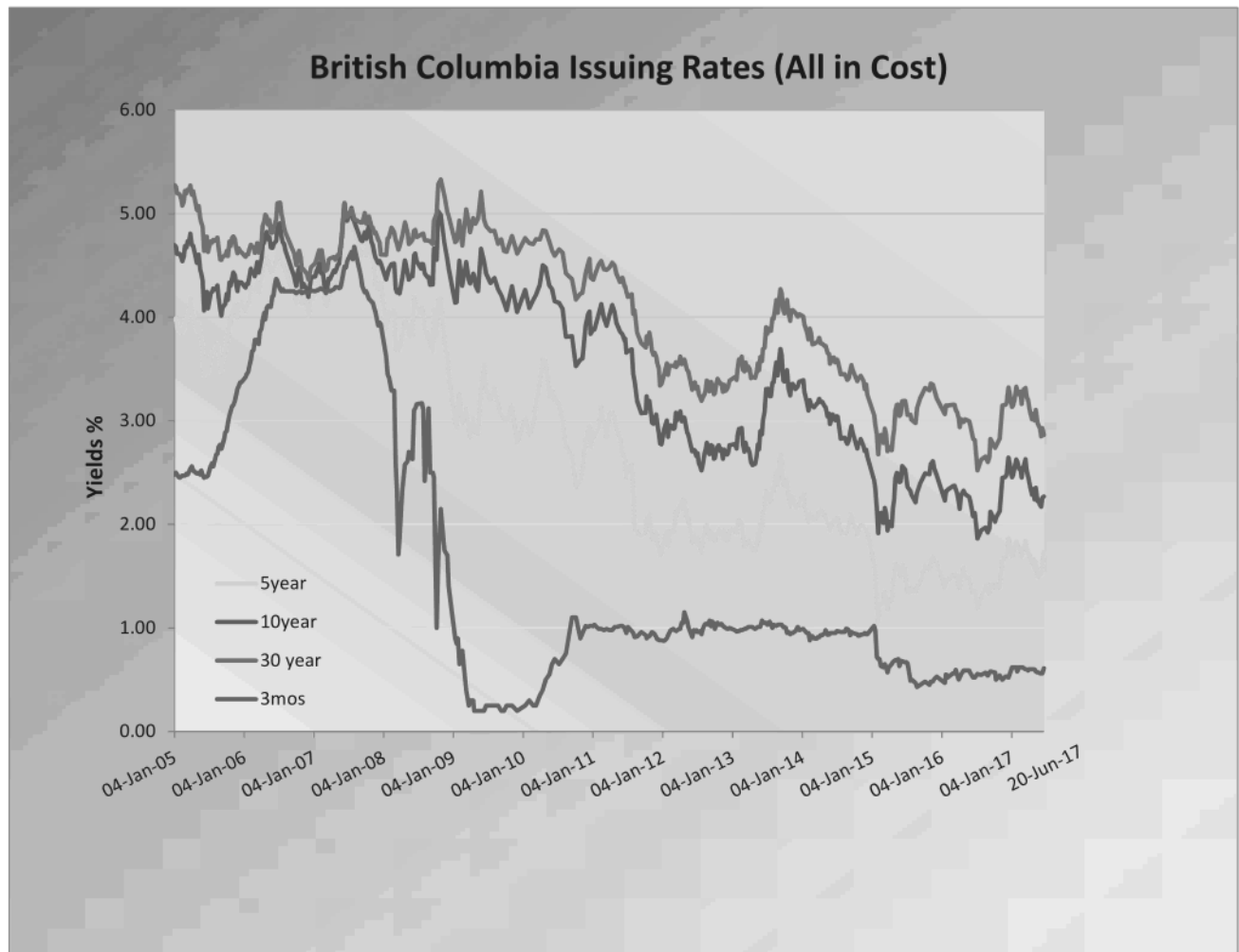
The province's borrowing requirement from the capital markets is estimated at \$5.4 billion in 2017/18. The planned borrowing strategy will be similar to previous years:

- Mix maturities to minimize refinancing risks;
- Price, size and time public debt issues with due regard to spread performance;
- Build benchmark issues which offer liquidity to investors; and
- Diversify borrowing sources outside of Canada to the extent economics are favourable compared to our domestic cost of funds

Today's low interest rates combined with an expectation that interest rates are biased to rise (albeit modestly) will mean that the province will favour fixed rate financing and keeping the duration at about 7 plus years and at the high end of the permitted policy range for the debt portfolio.

During Q1 /Q2 and around the election, the province will not issue in the public markets in Canada or abroad. Managing during this blackout period poses challenges and the province has taken several measures to deal with them. Leading into this blackout period, the province helped Hydro and Transportation Financing Authority prefund \$300 million and \$350 million, respectively, before fiscal year-end. The province plans to hold its short term debt balance at March 31, 2017 at a relatively low level in order to leave room to actively use short term debt as the primary source of financing during the blackout period. Estimated cash balances from rural property taxes in July 2017 will reach \$2.8 billion and allow for timely pay down of short term borrowings in Q2. The direct debt portfolio will finish the fiscal year with a cash balance of about \$1.3 billion and proceeds from liquidation of the Long Term Disability Fund of about \$630 million will be available on April 1, 2017, all of which will be available to meet Q1 requirements for the Consolidated Revenue Fund and SUCH sector capital needs, and for offlending to other Crown agencies, as needed. The province should therefore be sufficiently liquid during the Q1 and Q2 blackout periods.

Issuing Costs

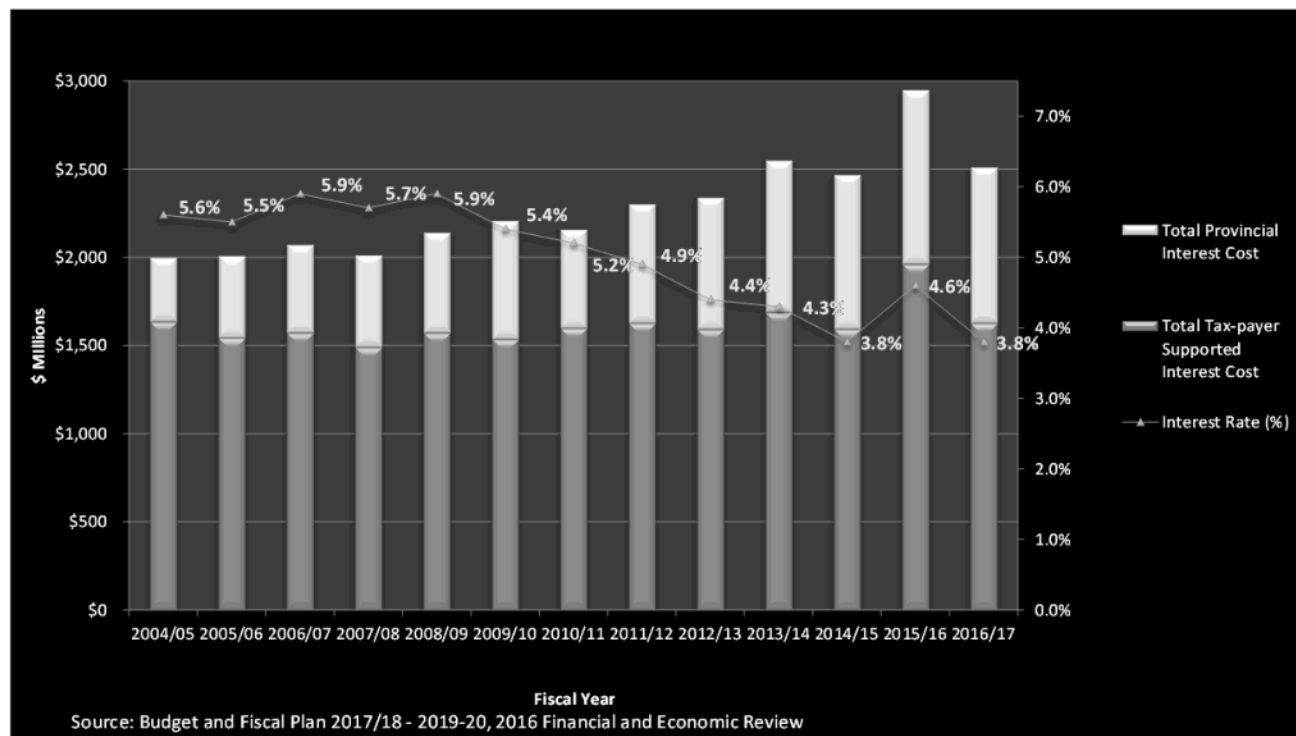


The province's all in cost to borrow from the capital markets in terms ranging from 3 months to 30 years is very competitive on a historical basis. In spite of a pickup in growth in the U.S. economy and a series of expected rate hikes by the U.S. Federal Reserve in 2017, borrowing costs continue to remain at historically low levels. The benefit is low cost debt for debtors and particularly high investment grade issuers like British Columbia. The U.S. Federal Reserve has already raised rates once this year and another 2-3 increases are expected as U.S. GDP is forecasted to be in the range of 2.3 percent in 2017, warranting such moves. Recently we have also begun to see signs that growth is picking up in Canada as well, and the expectation is for interest rates to move modestly higher in Canada in 2017.

Debt Service Costs

Taxpayer supported debt is estimated to increase from 2004/05 to 2016/17 by \$8.9 billion (27% increase) while annual taxpayer supported interest costs have decreased by \$9 million (1% decrease) to an estimated \$1.6 billion. This is explained by declining interest rates over the period (the interest rate on taxpayer supported debt fell from 5.6% to 3.8%), and the province sourcing new borrowings in this lower interest rate environment and refinancing maturing, high cost debt with lower cost debt.

The province has not actively retired high interest rate debt in its portfolio. The province would have to pay a significant premium to buy back and cancel any of its outstanding high coupon bonds to compensate the investor in this low interest rate environment. It would not be economical to do so. In addition, further pressure would be put on the borrowing requirements of the province to refinance this debt in addition to meeting the new borrowing requirements (forecast to be \$5.4 billion in fiscal 2017/18).



Sensitivity of 2017/18 Debt Service Costs to Change in Interest Rates

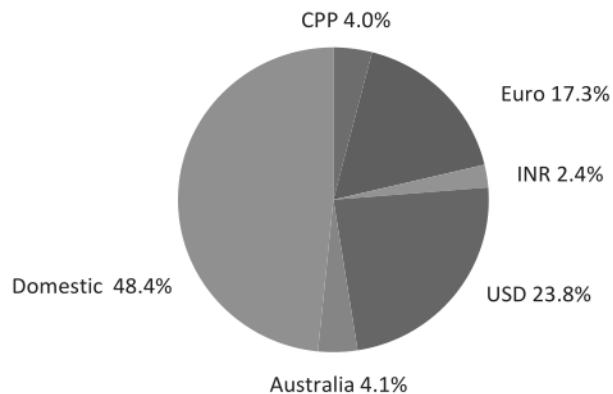
Description	Net Debt Service Costs ¹	Gross Financing Requirements	Impact of a 1% Change in Interest Rates ²
Government Operating	229	(764)	30.1
Government Capital	951	2,748	26.9
Total – government	1,180	1,984	57.0
Other taxpayer-supported Crown corporations	330	1,741	32.2
Total – taxpayer-supported	1,510	3,725	89.2
Self-supported Crown corporations	960	1,906	44.6
Warehouse borrowing program	14	0	5.2
Increase in forecast allowance		0	
Total – on Provincial Debt	2,484	5,631	139

¹Includes interest expenses relating to debt incurred through the Fiscal Agency Loan Program.

²Includes forecasted remaining borrowing for 2016/17 and new borrowing, refinancing, floating long and short-term debt, & swap rate resets in 2017/18.

The sensitivity of debt service costs to 1% change in interest rates is expected to impact debt servicing costs by \$89.2 million for taxpayer-supported debt. Including the self-supported crown corporations and the Warehouse borrowing program, the impact on total provincial debt is \$139 million.

2016/17 Borrowing Activity



Last fiscal year the province transacted long-term borrowing of \$4.1 billion from the capital markets including:

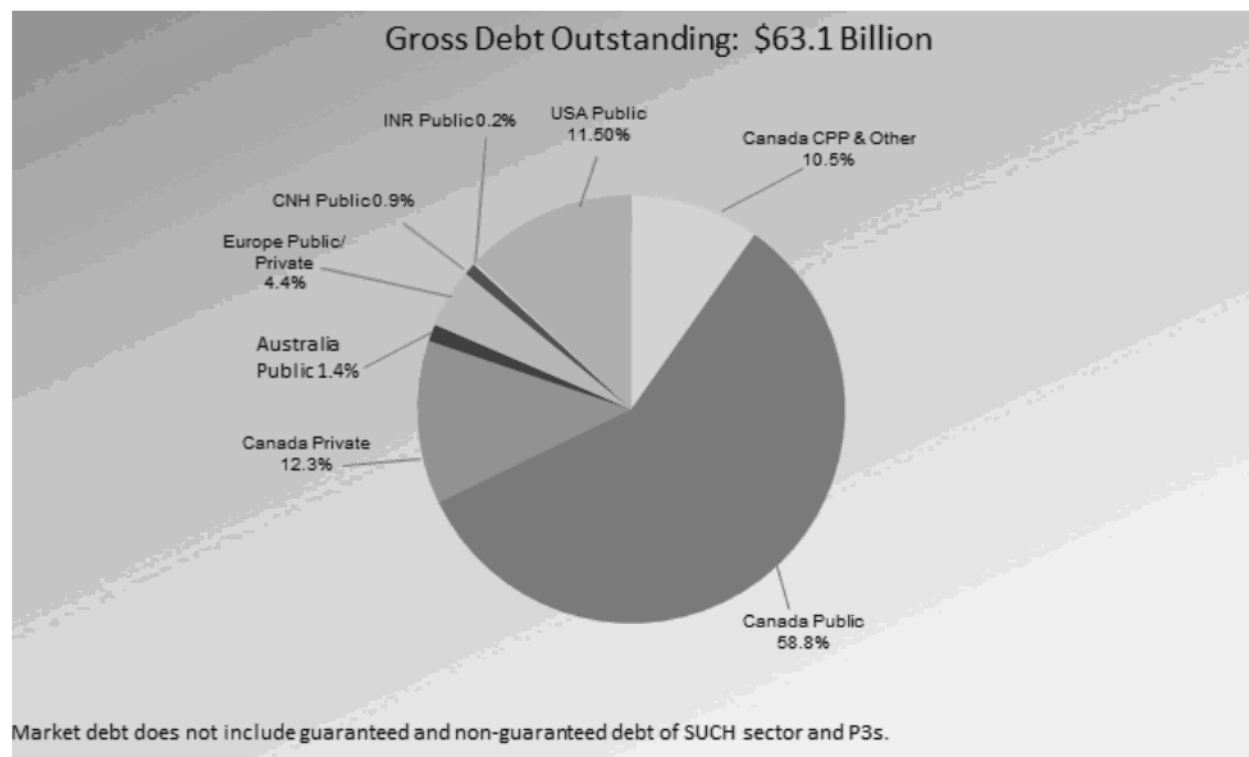
- 4 public issues (C\$2.0 billion) from the domestic market;
- 2 Australian issues (A\$170 million; C\$ equivalent of \$169 million);
- 1 US\$ Global issue (US\$750 million; C\$ equivalent of \$982 million);
- 3 Euro Private issues (€500 million; C\$ equivalent of \$716 million); and
- 1 INR matchbook trade (INR 5Billion; C\$ equivalent of \$98 million)

The weighted average term of long term borrowing in 2016/17 was 15.65 years.

It is notable that 52 per cent of borrowings were sourced from the international bond markets. As a very highly rated credit, investors from around the world including central banks place significant value on BC bonds and are prepared to accord more relative value than domestic investors. As a result, offshore financings were very cost effective for the province and this helped support optimal domestic pricing to the extent it lowered the supply of BC bonds. BC's international successes were also helped by an active investor relations program which over the past five years included investor tours to North America, Europe and Asia. The Minister of Finance and/or Ministry officials had met with the majority of investors who participated in BC's bond issues last year.

Gross Market Debt Outstanding By Source

As estimated March 31, 2017



The province issues debt in both the domestic and offshore markets via public offerings or private placements. The province has actively diversified its funding sources into offshore capital markets to assure ample liquidity for the province, realize interest cost savings compared to the province's domestic cost of borrowing, and to ration the supply of BC bonds to the domestic market and extract the most competitive pricing from Canadian institutional investors.

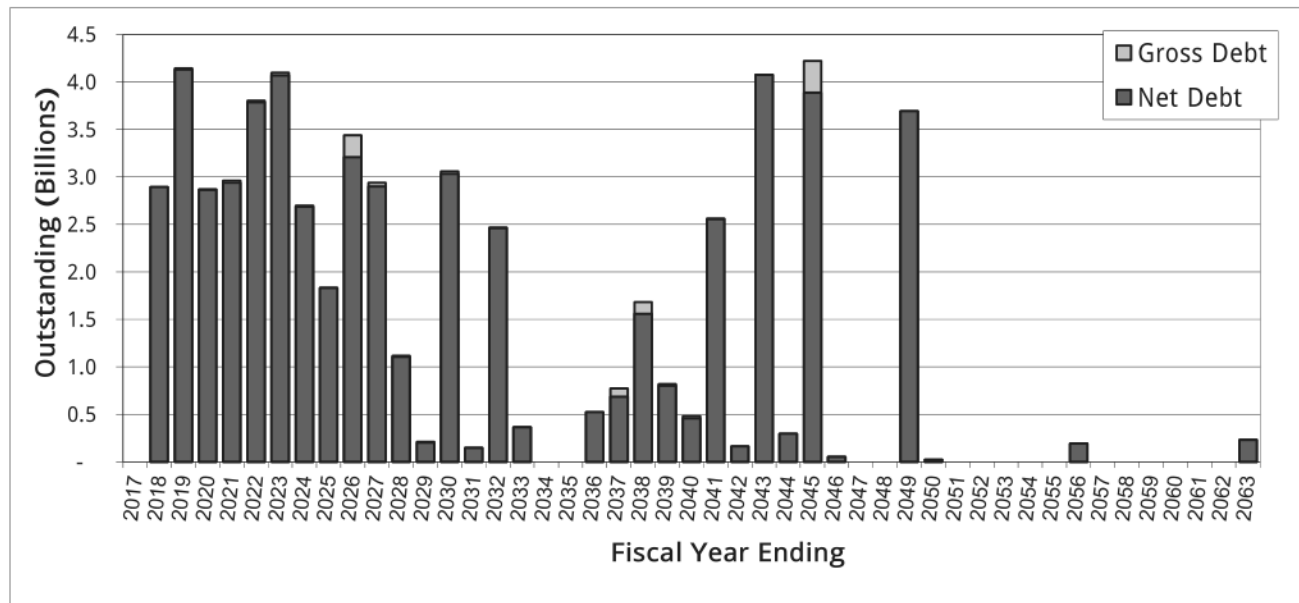
The province has been active in the international capital markets since the early 1980's. Currently, about 18.4% of the province's outstanding market debt has been sourced from US or offshore markets. Over the last ten years, the province has borrowed approximately \$11.6 billion in capital markets outside of Canada and benefits from the competitive bid from offshore investors, particularly those who place high value on the province's excellent credit rating. Borrowings in foreign currencies are usually swapped to Canadian dollar liabilities as opportunities arise to beat the province's domestic cost of funds.

The province manages its liabilities conservatively by:

- Managing its debt maturity schedule to minimize refinancing risk.
- Currently managing the duration of its debt portfolio to 7+ years; and
- Capping the unhedged foreign currency exposure of its net direct debt to no more than 10% (as of March 31, 2017 the exposure was zero).

Gross/Net Debt Maturities

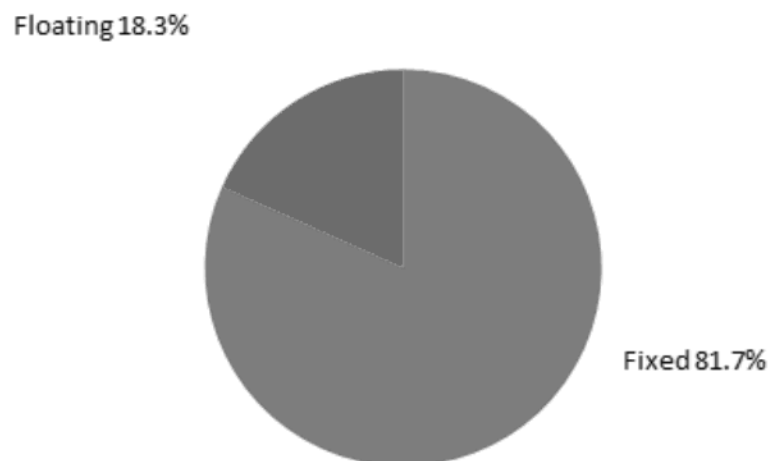
As at March 31, 2017



The province mixes debt maturities along the maturity curve out to 50 years in order to minimize refinancing and liquidity risks. The overall strategy is to manage the maturity schedule so that net maturities (after deducting any sinking funds) in any year do not exceed \$5 billion and preferably less. A working objective each year is to keep maturity room in the benchmark 5, 10 and 30 year terms because these terms are most highly sought by investors wanting to buy large public bond issues with liquidity.

Floating Rate Exposure

Provincial Government Direct Debt¹ as at March 31, 2017



1. Provincial Government Direct Debt includes debt for operating and capital purposes.

2. Floating debt includes all debt maturing within the next 12 months, short term debt outstanding and fixed rate issues that have been converted into floating rate instruments for the provincial direct debt.

- The province's risk parameters authorize the range of floating rate exposure for the direct debt portfolio as between 15% and 45%. Floating rate exposure can be volatile from month to month due to lumpy cash inflows /outflows requiring an increase in short term debt, and debt maturities changing on a rolling 12-month basis.
- As at March 31st 2017, the duration of the portfolio (which is a measure for the weighted average term) was about 8.6 years and reflects the portfolio strategy to extend term in today's low interest rate environment.

Liquidity Strategy

It is important for the province to have sufficient access to liquidity to meet its ongoing requirements to fund operations and capital budgets in the event of a market disruption. The credit rating agencies also inquire of the province's strategy for maintaining liquidity. The major elements of the strategy are listed in the chart:

Managed Maturity Schedule
Multiple domestic and international borrowing programs
Authority for pre-funding (i.e. Warehouse account)
Cash/temporary investments (\$4.5 billion estimated at March 31, 2017)
Sinking fund assets (\$1.1 billion estimated at March 31, 2017)
Operating Line of Credit (\$400 million)
Special purpose investments (\$1 billion estimated at March 31, 2017)
Prosperity Fund \$500 million

- as indicated earlier, the maturity schedule is managed to spread net maturities over the maturity curve and minimize refinancing and liquidity risks;
- maintaining access to domestic and international capital markets provides important diversification and is supported by investor tours to keep the financial community apprised of the province's credit story;
- the province can use its "warehouse account" to fund in advance of requirements and has done so to manage concerns with the stability of the capital markets (i.e. over \$2 billion as at March 31, 2009 and during the financial market meltdown). As at March 31, 2017, the balance in the warehouse was zero;
- the province expects short term cash and temporary investments balances to total CAD\$4.5 billion at March 31st 2017 and CAD\$3.2 billion at March 31st 2018;
- the province has sinking fund balances of \$1.1 billion (including a matched book investment program) which could be accessed as a last resort. Since 2007/08, the province has liquidated most of its sinking funds including those in the province direct debt portfolio, BC Hydro's portfolio and in the BC Transportation Financing Authority portfolio;
- the province has special purpose accounts with total market value of approximately \$1 billion. Examples as at early March 2017 include the C\$344 million Housing Endowment Fund and the \$356 million Children's Education Fund; and
- the province has an uncommitted operating line of credit of \$400 million;
- Finally, the province has \$500 million invested in its Prosperity Fund of which 50% is available for debt repayments.

Other liquidity measures which are available over 60 days include:

- The province has the authority to raise revenue through direct taxation. Examples of the types of tax revenues can be found in the Budget and Fiscal Plan 2017/18. The province's own-source revenue is estimated at C\$42.5 billion in 2016/17 or about 84% of total revenue.

- As was done in previous years, the province can re-profile capital spending in line with what was more affordable
- The province owns approximately 94 percent of the province's land area (i.e. about 95 million hectares or 9.5 percent of Canada's total surface area) and sizeable tangible capital assets.

Derivatives

The province uses a variety of hedging techniques to manage its debt portfolio risks. These include instruments to lock-in interest rates at competitive rates, the use of swaps to convert foreign currency borrowing to Canadian dollar liabilities as well as convert floating rate debt to fixed rate debt or conversely fixed to floating.

Another risk mitigation technique is limiting derivative transactions to highly rated domestic and international banks only and enter into formal agreements with each of its counterparties.

Recent regulatory changes and market practices have resulted in issuers and counterparties using collateral to manage counterparty risk exposures. Once the value of a swap reaches a certain mark-to-market threshold, collateral is required to offset the risk exposure. ^{s.17}

s.17

As of March 31, 2017, the province has approximately \$16.2 billion of notional derivatives outstanding.

s.17

More regulatory reforms are currently being considered by the financial regulatory authorities who may further impact how the province deals with its counterparties (e.g. a clearing house for managing derivative trading, types of allowable collateral, etc.).

The Province is currently reviewing its collateral management framework to ensure that it is managing its counterparty credit risk protection effectively while minimizing derivative charges where possible in a changing regulatory landscape.

Debt Burden

By any measure British Columbia's debt is affordable and, that fact materially explains the seven credit rating upgrades since 2004 and the province's triple-A credit rating.

More recently, the rating agencies have noted the improvements in the province's debt affordability, leading to Moody's Investors Services changing its Aaa "negative" outlook in December 2012 to a "stable" outlook in March 2015.

Credit rating agencies focus on debt affordability measures as opposed to absolute debt levels, e.g. debt as a percentage of GDP and revenue. Further, the rating agencies pay special attention to affordability of taxpayer supported debt as opposed to debt which is borne by standalone commercial entities and fully serviced by revenues of those enterprises.

The chart on the following page shows various measures used to determine debt affordability.

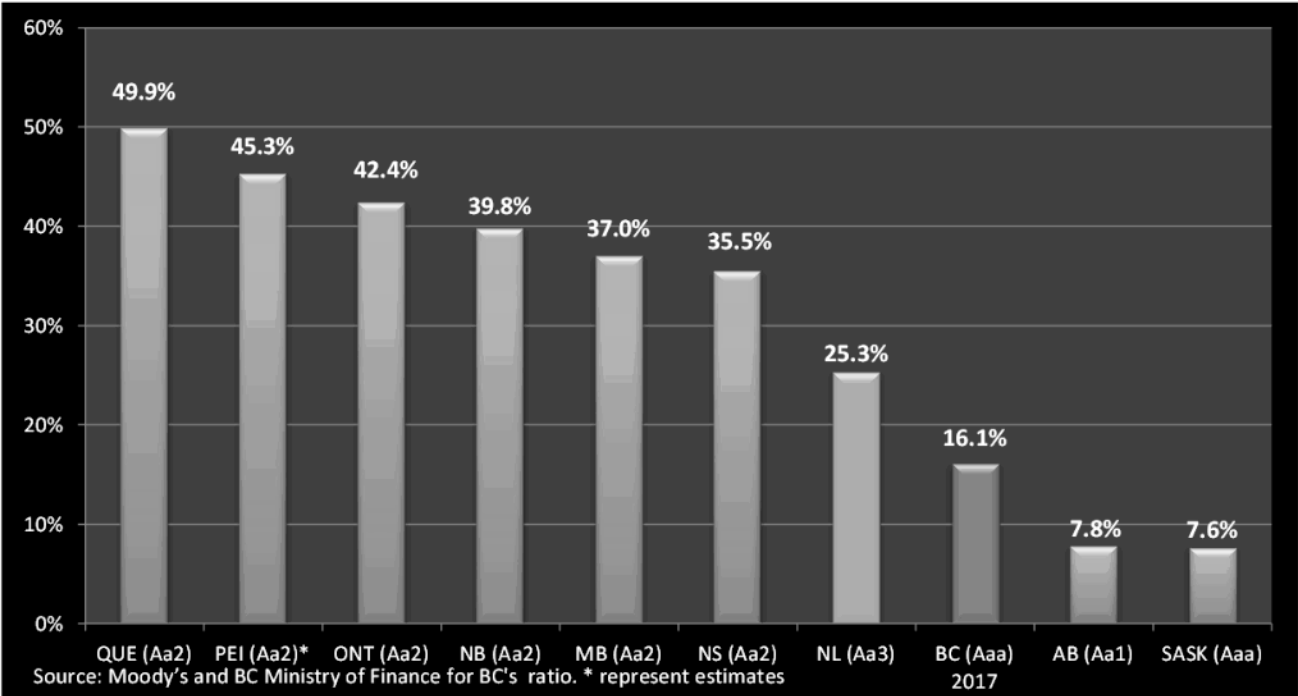
Fiscal Year (Millions):	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17*
Taxpayer Supported:	\$25,937	\$26,549	\$26,402	\$29,968	\$31,821	\$34,659	\$38,182	\$41,068	\$41,880	\$42,727	\$42,027
Commercial Crowns and other self-supported:	7,502	8,088	11,612	11,917	13,333	15,534	17,634	19,625	21,040	22,565	24,289
Forecast Allowance:											350
Total Provincial Debt:	33,439	34,637	38,014	41,885	45,154	50,193	55,816	60,693	62,920	65,292	66,666
Percentage change of total provincial debt (YoY):	(3.0)%	3.6%	9.7%	10.2%	7.8%	11.2%	11.2%	8.7%	3.7%	3.8%	2.1%
Total debt-to-revenue:	68.8%	68.9%	77.2%	86.5%	88.5%	94.7%	104.1%	107.6%	106.4%	105.8%	101.6%
Taxpayer supported debt to GDP:	13.8%	13.4%	12.9%	15.3%	15.5%	16.0%	17.2%	17.9%	17.4%	17.1%	16.1%
Taxpayer supported interest bite (cents per dollar of revenue):	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.2

*forecasted

Source: 2016 British Columbia Financial & Economic Review and
Budget and Fiscal Plan 2017

Interprovincial Comparison of Taxpayer-Supported Debt to GDP as at March 31, 2016

Taxpayer supported debt to GDP has declined significantly over the past decade from a high of 21.3 % in 2012/03 to 13.0 % in 2008/09 and is estimated by the province to be 16.1 % at March 31, 2017.



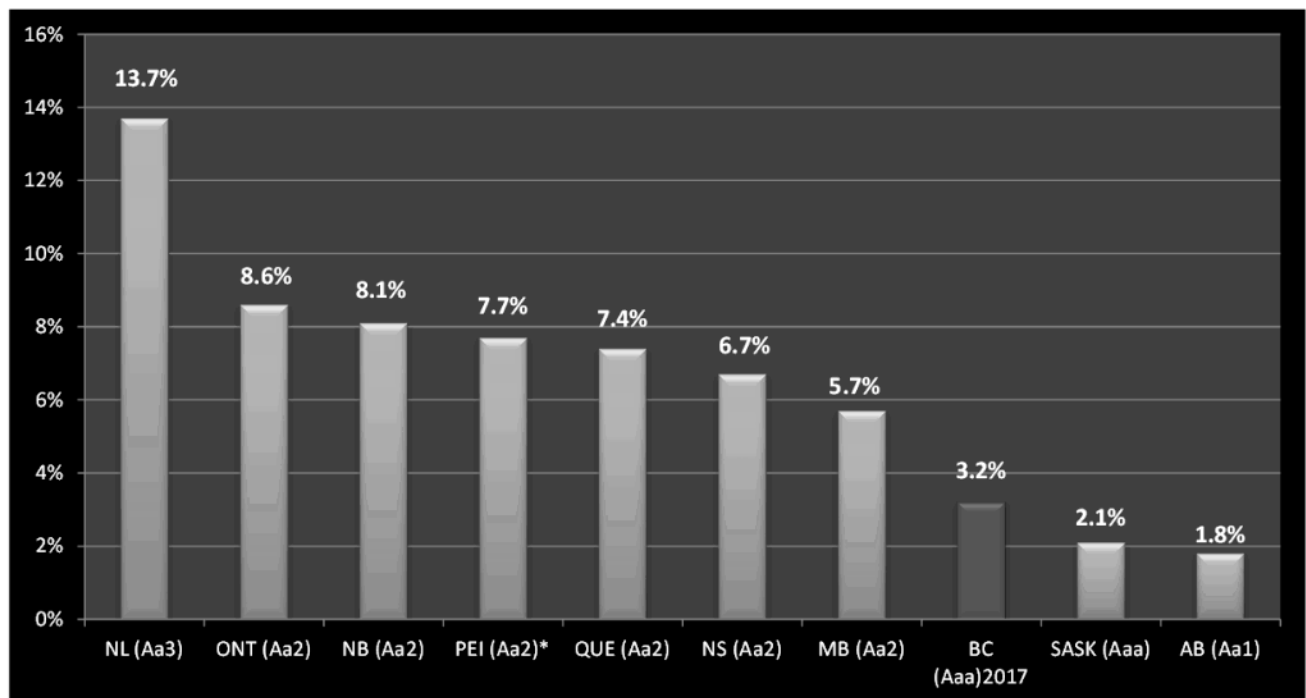
Source: Moody's and BC Ministry of Finance for BC's ratio.

* represents estimates.

According to Moody's Investors Services BC has the third lowest debt to GDP ratio among the provinces. BC compares favourably internationally with the US (95.4%), UK (90%), and Japan (238.1%)

While Canada's debt to GDP is 34%, it stands out positively among the G7 countries and this has permitted the provinces, and banks and larger corporations in Canada to benefit from the "halo" effect of being Canadian, i.e. strong credit ratings, capital market access, competitive borrowing costs.

Interprovincial Comparison of Taxpayer-Supported Debt Service Costs as a % of Revenue as at March 31, 2016



Source: Moody's and BC Ministry of Finance for BC's ratio.

* represents estimates.

The percent of revenues which go to service taxpayer supported debt is also followed by the rating agencies to assess debt affordability.

In BC, this ratio has held steady in recent years between 4.2% and 3.2%. Moody's reports that the province has the third lowest "interest bite" among provinces.

Part of the strong performance on this metric relates to refinancing high cost debt in today's low interest rate environment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PUBLIC SECTOR PENSION RISK MANAGEMENT

Pension Plan Positions

The chart below shows the actuarial position, as at the most the recent valuation date, of the four public sector pension plans.

Pension Plan	Number of Members (thousands)	Most recent Valuation	Funding Basis (millions)	Accrued Basis (millions)
Teachers'	93	Dec 31, 2014	\$449 102%	(\$704) 96%
College	26	Aug 31, 2015	\$154 104%	\$62 105%
Municipal	310	Dec 31, 2015	(\$2,224) 105%	\$1,034 103%
Public Service	114	Mar 31, 2014	\$194 101%	\$804 105%

- The last **Municipal Pension Plan** valuation, as at December 31, 2015, showed an improvement in the funded position of the plan, it went from 97% funded to 105% funded on a funding or going concern basis.
- The main reasons for this improvement are related to higher than projected investment returns and lower than projected salary increases. This was offset by improvements in membership mortality and a reduced discount rate (investment returns assumption).
- \$1.927 billion was set aside in the Basic account to establish a Rate Stabilization Account.
- Contribution rates remained unchanged.
- The last **College Pension Plan** valuation, as at August 31, 2015, showed an improvement in the funded position of the plan, it went from 97% funded to 104% funded on a funding or going concern basis.
- The main reasons for the improvement were due to higher than assumed rates of investment returns and lower than projected salary increases. This was offset by lower than projected contributions and changes in demographic and economic assumptions.

- Surplus was left in the plan to provide future rate stabilization.
- Contribution rates remained unchanged.
- The last **Teachers' Pension Plan** valuation, as at December 31, 2014, showed an improvement in the funded position of the plan, it went from 97% funded to 102% funded on a funding or going concern basis.
- The main reasons for the improvement are higher than assumed smoothed investment returns and lower than assumed salary increases. This was offset by lower than assumed actual contributions and changes in demographic assumptions, mostly mortality.
- The last **Public Service Pension Plan** valuation, as at March 31, 2014, showed an improvement in the funded position of the plan, it went from 98% funded to 101% funded on a funding or going concern basis.
- The main reasons for the improvement are higher than assumed smoothed investment returns and lower than assumed salary increases. This was offset by changes in demographic assumptions (mortality).
- Employer and employee contribution rates remained unchanged.

Pension Plan Background

BC has a good handle on managing its public sector plan risks

- contributions to the plans are shared 50/50 by employers and employees
- between 70 to 80% of pensions are paid by investment returns
- only the basic pension is guaranteed on a defined benefit basis
- pension indexation is provided on a defined contribution basis (and are limited to funds available for the purpose)
- post-retirement group health benefits, where provided, are on a pay-as-you-go basis (Public Service & Municipal plans provide some funding)
- under joint trusteeship, if the triennial actuarial valuation identifies an unfunded liability, the liability must be eliminated by either increasing contributions over a period not to exceed 15 years and/or reducing benefits (the latter by consensus of the plan sponsors).

CREDIT RATING

British Columbia Credit Ratings

Moody's Investor Service	Aaa	Stable
Standard and Poor's	AAA	Stable
Dominion Bond Rating Service	AA (High)	Stable
Fitch	AAA	Stable

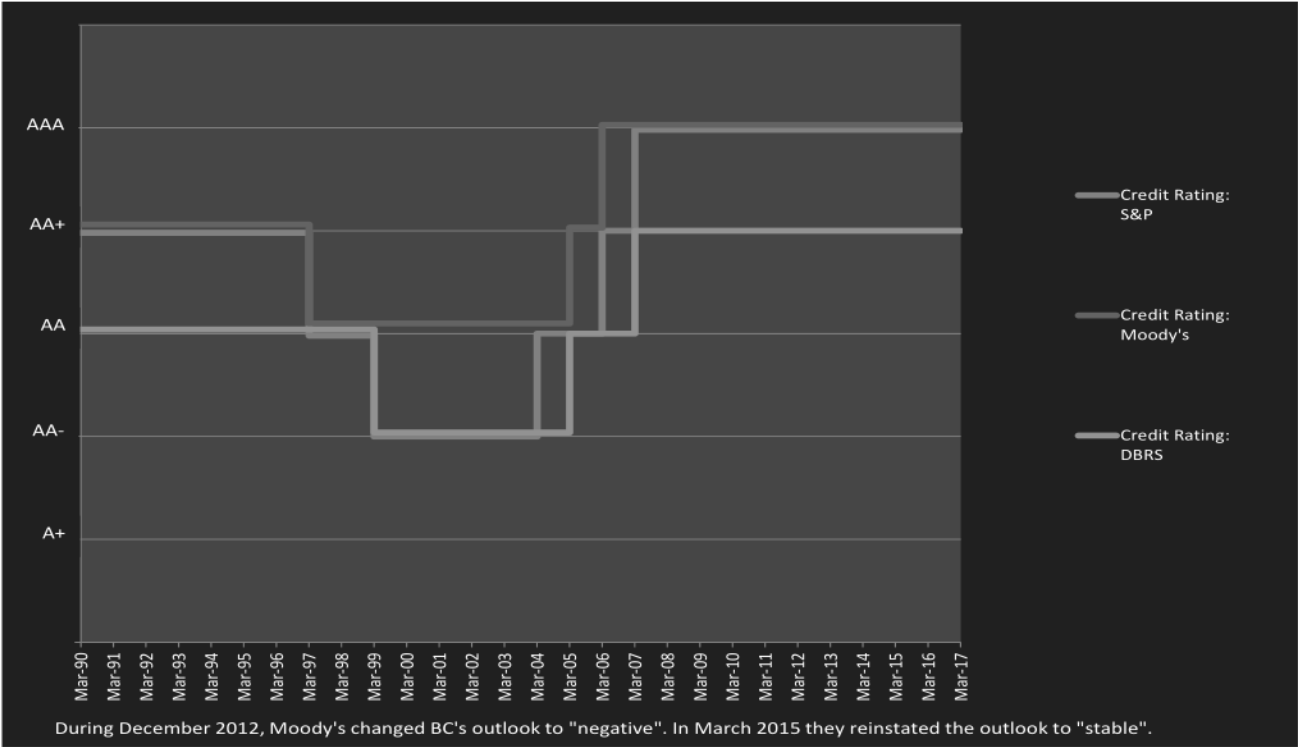
BC is the only province rated triple- A by both Moody's and Standard and Poor's (S&P), the two premier credit rating agencies in the global financial markets.

Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS) is a Canadian credit rating agency and has rated BC very highly at double AA (high); the only province with a AA (high) rating from DBRS. The agency is not contractually engaged to rate the province and does so on an unsolicited basis starting in 2017.

Fitch is a US-based rating agency which is not contractually engaged to rate the Province. However, on an unsolicited basis, the agency releases ratings on the Province from time to time.

Canada is rated triple -A by all four of the credit rating agencies.

British Columbia's Credit Rating History
(Moody's, S&P, DBRS)



The chart above illustrates how the province's ratings with the three credit rating agencies have changed since 1990.

A credit rating is not a market valuation or investment advice. It is an assessment of credit risk and incorporates evaluation of historical data and performance, and future outlook. Rating action is often a lagging indicator and discounted by investors and bank underwriters who have already factored in good or poor performance in their pricing of an issuer's debt securities.

Factors which were cited by the rating agencies which explained the upgrades between 2004 and 2007 included:

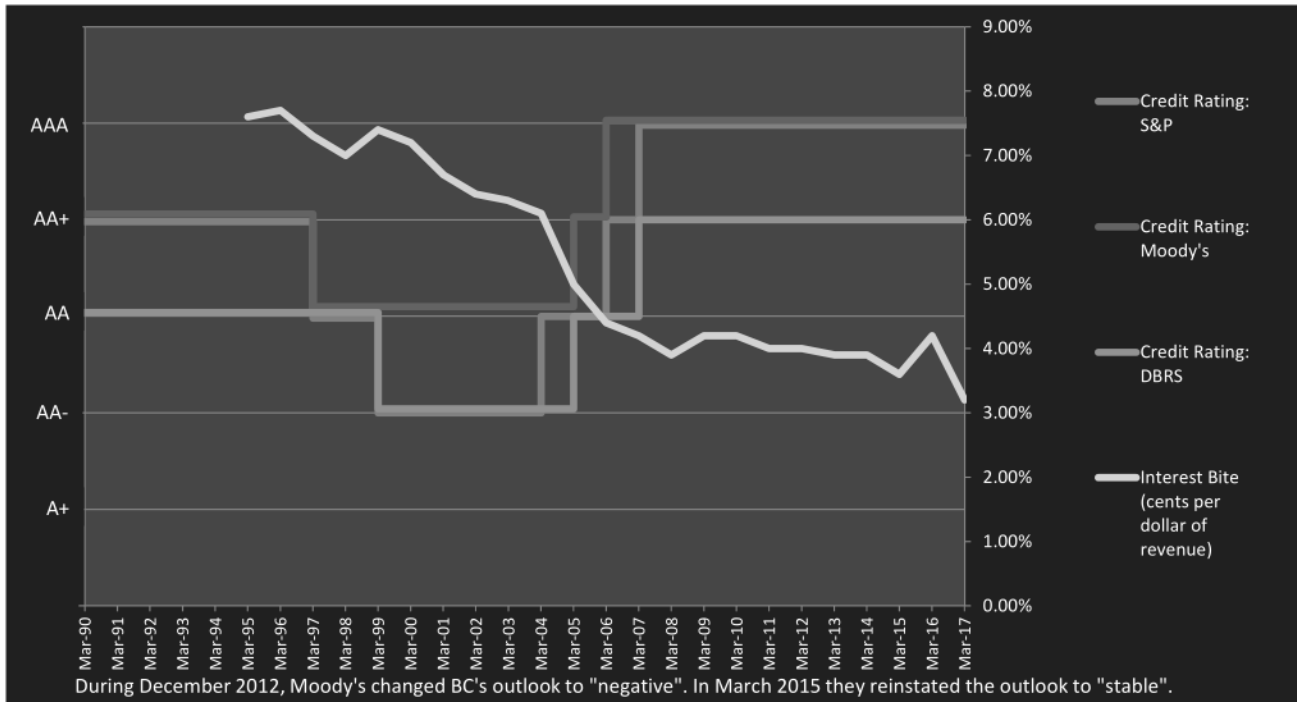
- Track record of surpluses and lower debt burden (larger result than expected)
- Expectations of future balanced budgets or surpluses
- Expectation of a decline in the debt burden
- Fiscal room to manoeuvre in case of unanticipated fiscal pressures
- Solid economic performance despite strong headwinds in some years
- Competitive provincial tax system
- Favourable assessment of economic forecasts
- Public sector pension plan governance
- Reporting transparency
- Successful management of infrastructure procurement
- Access to liquidity (egg. domestic and international investors)

Managing the province's credit rating agency relationships is an important function of the Ministry of Finance's mandate for sound fiscal management. Accordingly, the Ministry communicates clearly on material developments impacting the province's economic and fiscal management to avoid surprises and maintain a transparent and professional relationship with the rating agencies. The Ministry with support of the Minister of Finance provides detailed briefings following annual budgets and regular updates following all material public releases, e.g. Public Accounts and quarterly reports.

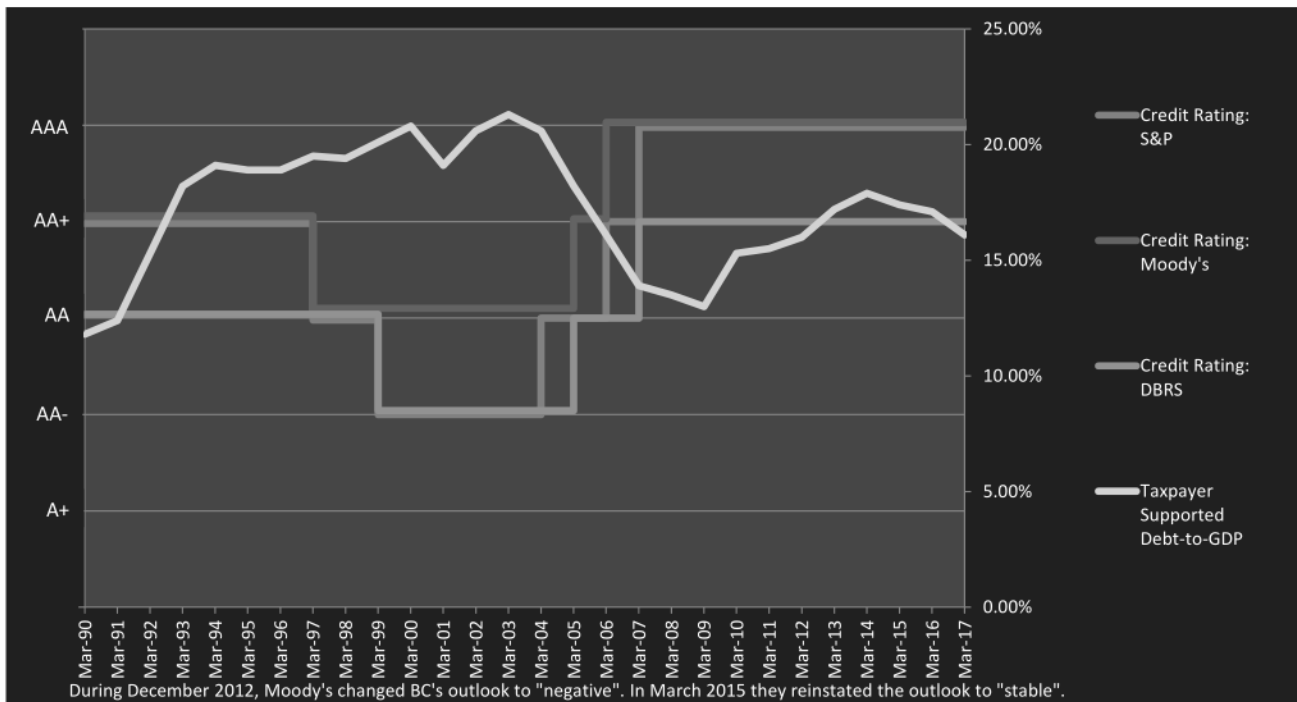
There is no single ratio or fiscal indicator which defines the province's credit rating. An appreciation of that can be gathered by the listing of factors which lead to a positive or negative rating action. Nonetheless, there are certain debt affordability and performance measures which have some correlation to rating action, usually on a lagged basis.

The following charts depict the major credit performance indicators followed by the agencies. They are self-explanatory and illustrate to varying degrees the province's upgrades in the mid-2000's. In each case the indicators were on an improving track and then deteriorated or flat-lined with the onset of the recession in 2008.

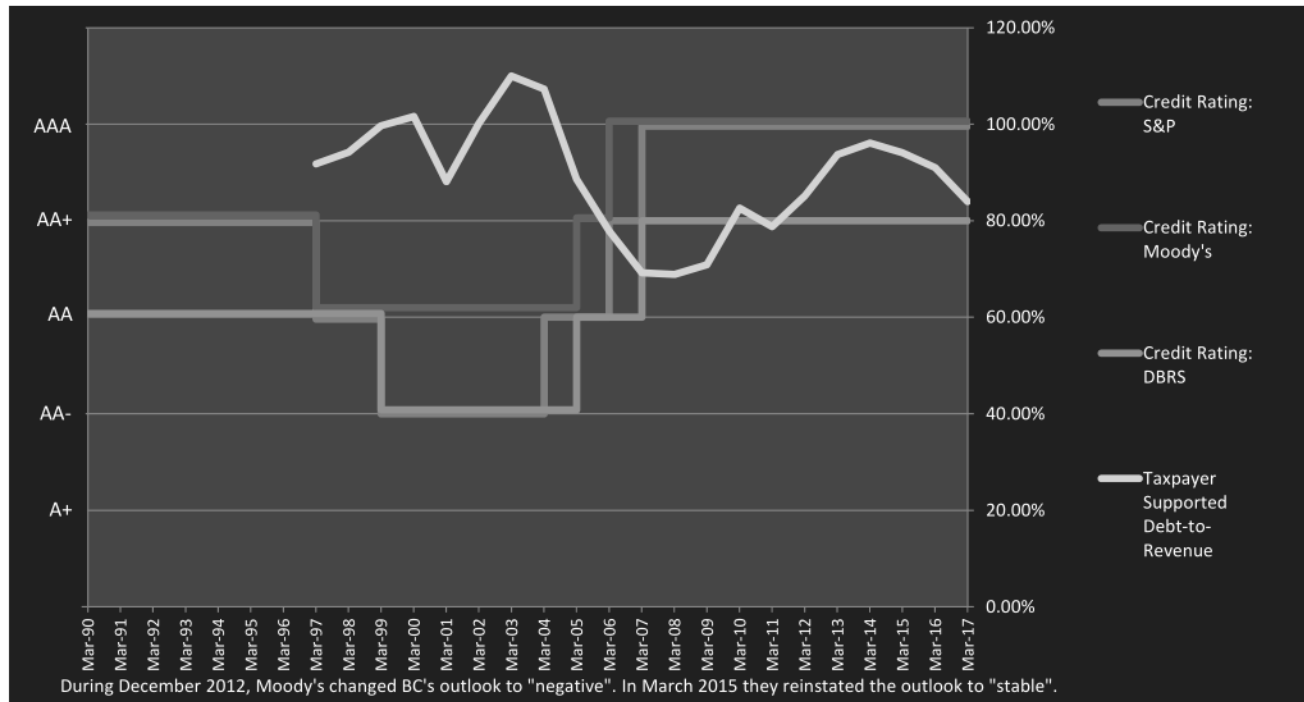
Relationship Between Interest Bite (cents per dollar of revenue) & Credit Rating Adjustments



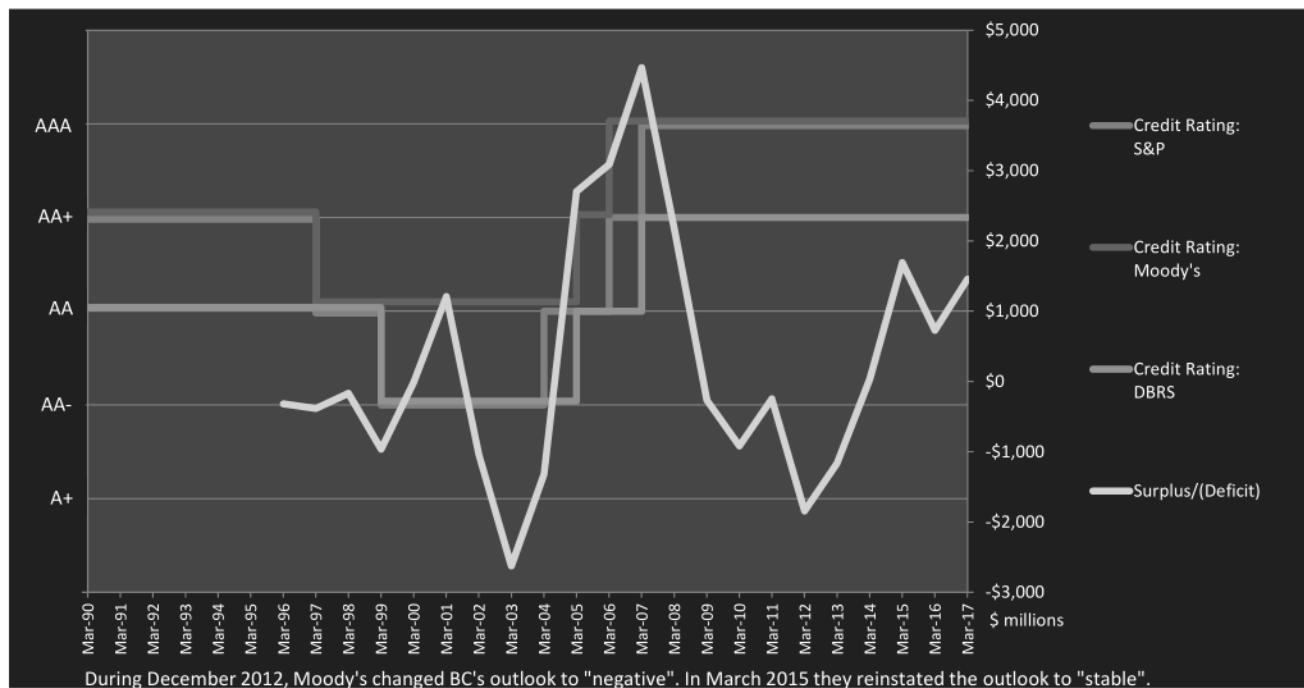
Relationship Between Tax-payer Supported Debt as a % of GDP & Credit Rating Adjustments



Relationship Between Taxpayer Supported Debt as a % of Total Revenue & CREDIT RATING ADJUSTMENTS



Relationship Between Surplus (Deficit) & Credit Rating Adjustments



Deficits or surpluses, in and of themselves, have the poorest correlation to rating action. The agencies are less concerned with a deficit per se and far more with the collateral impact on debt affordability. The agencies did not take action when the government slipped into deficit following the 2008/09 recession, noting that the government still carried affordable debt due to past efforts to lower the debt burden by using surpluses to pay down debt.

CREDIT RATING AGENCIES' ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVINCE'S FEBRUARY 2017 FISCAL PLAN

BACKGROUND:

Following the February 2017 Budget, the credit rating agencies assessed how the province has performed and published their credit opinions. In early March 2017, technical briefings were conducted by the Province with each of the credit rating agencies: Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's, Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS) and Fitch. The technical briefings are an opportunity for the rating agencies to ask a broad range of questions on the Fiscal Plan and any other areas of topical interest or focus.

DISCUSSION:

Moody's, S&P and Fitch have affirmed the province's triple-A rating with a stable outlook. DBRS has also affirmed its rating on the province of AA (High) with a stable outlook.

On February 22, 2017, Moody's issued a press release which was generally constructive although concerns were noted including: "Moody's points out that thin surpluses, low revenue growth and increased borrowing for capital spending will keep the province's debt burden elevated." Their press release went on to state "As part of its normal monitoring practice, Moody's will evaluate the 2017/18 budget's assumptions and its potential for upside and downside risks within the context of likely impacts on the province's debt burden." The agency is expected to publish a more detailed review on the province following the upcoming summer budget.

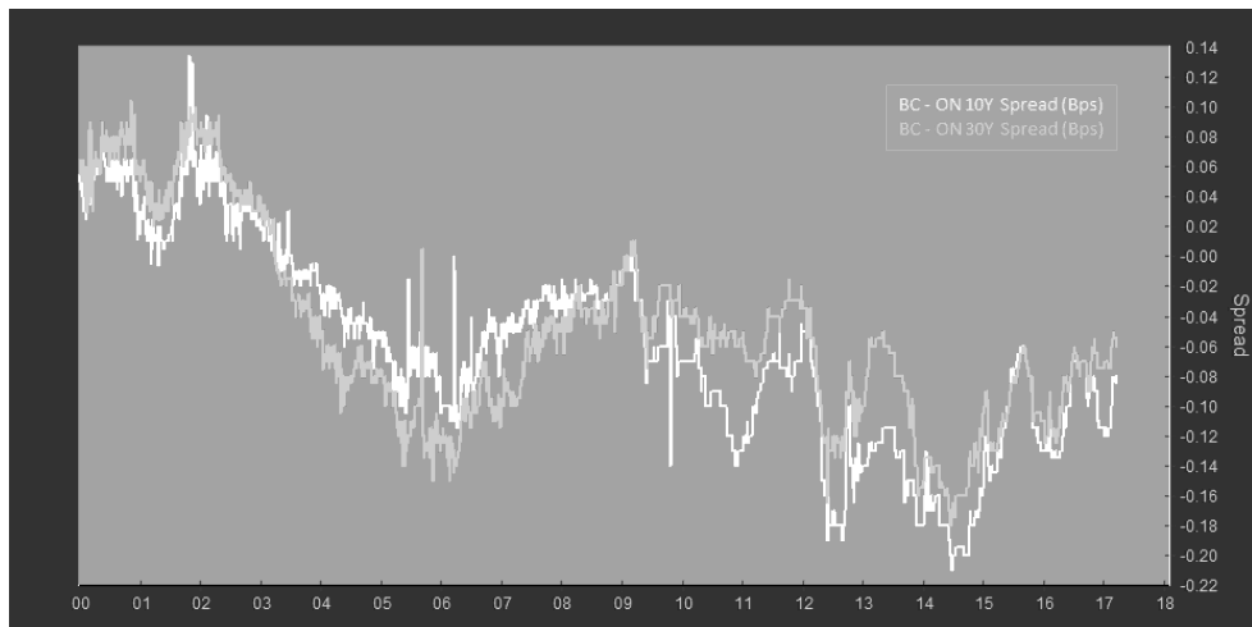
On March 31, DBRS issued a press release and reported: "Strong fiscal performance and steady economic growth has helped to reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio... British Columbia is once again expected to be among the provincial economic growth leaders with real GDP projected to grow by 2.1% in both 2017 and 2018 – roughly in line with the current private-sector consensus tracked by DBRS." Like Moody's, DBRS will publish a more detailed report on the province following the summer 2017 budget.

On March 31, S&P issued a press release and reported: "The ratings reflect the province's very strong financial management, economy, and budgetary flexibility in addition to its exceptional liquidity and sound budgetary performance. The stable outlook reflects our expectation that B.C.'s economy will continue expanding modestly through 2017 and 2018, contributing favorably to the province's budgetary performance."

- On April 6, Fitch issued a press release, reporting that: "British Columbia's 'AAA' rating primarily reflects conservative financial management practices resulting in stable fiscal performance and a well-managed liability profile. Provincial economic performance has been generally positive since the recession, and is likely to exceed national performance in the near to medium term."

BC Spreads vs. Ontario

British Columbia Bonds Spreads vs. Ontario 10 and 30 years



An important dividend paid on a strong credit rating and improving credit worthiness is lower borrowing costs which allows for investment in other government priorities. One way to track this is to compare how British Columbia's borrowing costs compare with Ontario which is the benchmark province in the domestic capital market. BC borrowed about 9 basis points (9/100's of one percent) higher than Ontario in the early 2000's in the 10 year-term and now borrows about 8 basis points lower. A favourable swing of 17 basis points on the province's cost of borrowing on a current annual requirement of \$5.45 billion yields \$9.1 million per year in debt service cost savings and \$91 million over an average borrowing term of 10 years. More recently, BC spreads have softened with the uncertainty around the election which is a typical response from investors (on June 22, 2017 BC's cost of borrowing would be about 4 1/2 basis points lower than Ontario at the 10-year term).

The capital markets have recognized and rewarded the province for superior fiscal performance with balanced budgets (one of only a few provinces to do so) and a materially lower expected debt burden. In Q4 2012, BC 30-year bonds traded 15 basis points above Alberta. On June 22, 2017, BC 30-year bonds trade 17 basis points lower than Alberta (an improvement of 30 basis points).

Other benefits which are afforded the province as a highly rated issuer of debt and, especially as a triple A rated entity, is outstanding access to liquidity in Canada and abroad and insurance that the province will be able to finance essential government programs during periods of turbulence in the capital markets. With a triple A rating, the province bonds are eligible to be purchased by many of the major central banks and official institutions in the world, all of which provides a cost-effective bid for BC issues and lowers the cost of debt to the province. This strong international bid for BC bonds has enabled the province to finance in the international markets (e.g. US \$'s, EUROS, Swiss Francs) and fully swap or convert the liabilities into Canadian dollars at levels below the province's domestic cost of borrowing.

APPENDICES

S&P Global
Ratings

RatingsDirect®

Research Update:

Province of British Columbia Ratings Affirmed At 'AAA'; Outlook Is Stable

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**Announcement: Moody's Notes Continued Surpluses But High Debt Within
British Columbia's Budget**

Global Credit Research - 22 Feb 2017

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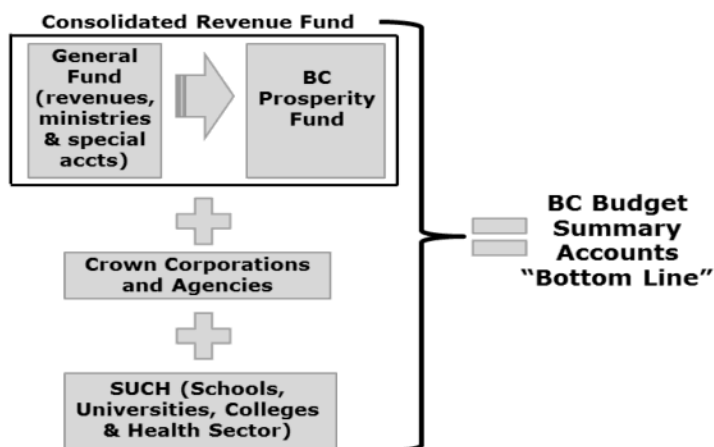
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BC PROSPERITY FUND

- The BC Prosperity Fund (Fund) stood at \$503.3 million at March 31, 2017 and consisted of:
 - An inaugural payment of \$100 million to establish the Fund in *Budget 2016*;
 - \$400 million transferred in September 2016, based on the 2015/16 final audited surplus; and
 - Accumulated external investment earnings of \$3.3 million.
- The Fund is established under section 47 of the *Financial Administration Act*) and intended to:
 - Help reduce the Province's taxpayer-support debt over time;
 - Make capital and operating investments in health care, education, transportation, family supports and other government priorities; and
 - Preserve a share for future generations.
- The Fund is simply another component of the government's Consolidated Revenue Fund. Annual revenue (e.g. investment income) and spending (excluding debt reduction) of the Fund are included as part of government's bottom line reported in the annual Budget, Estimates and Public Accounts.



- Under legislation, uses for the Fund are controlled by Treasury Board as follows:
 - 25% of the total of all amounts that have been transferred to or earned by the Fund must be retained by the Fund;
 - 50% (or 2/3 of the remaining 75%) must be used for reducing the debt of the taxpayer-supported government reporting entity; and
 - 25% will be available for priority spending including capital and operating improvements in health care, education, transportation and job training, and providing family supports.
- The Fund has real assets which are externally invested following Treasury Board approved policies:
 - \$400 million of Fund principle is invested with RBC; and
 - \$100 million of Fund principle is invested with HSBC.
- By September 15 each fiscal year, Treasury Board decides on any transfers to the Fund provided that there was an operating surplus recorded in the previous fiscal year. ^{s.12}

s.12

2017 Ministry Profiles

A	Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	MARR
B	Ministry of Advanced Education	AVED
C	Ministry of Agriculture	AGRI
D	Ministry of Children and Family Development	CFD
E	Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development	CSCD
F	Ministry of Education	EDUC
G	Ministry of Energy and Mines	MEM
H	Ministry of Environment	ENV
I	Ministry of Finance	FIN
J	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources	FLNR
K	Ministry of Health	HLTH
L	Ministry of International Trade	MIT
M	Ministry of Jobs, Tourism, Skills and Training	JTST
N	Ministry of Justice	JAG
O	Ministry of Natural Gas Development	NGD
P	Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General	PSSG
Q	Ministry of Small Business and Red Tape Reduction	SBRT
R	Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation	SDSI
S	Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services	MTICS
T	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	TRAN

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	85.772	88.152	88.927	88.927
Budget 2017	85.772	90.964	91.269	90.524
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		2.812	2.342	1.597
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		3.2%	2.6%	1.8%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		5.192	0.305	(0.745)
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		6.1%	0.3%	-0.8%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Budget 2017	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.000	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$5.192M, \$0.305M, -\$0.745M)

- Increase of \$5.192M in 2017/18 is due to increased expenditures out of the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund (\$4.260M) and the First Citizens Fund (\$0.2M); budget lifts for treaty implementation (\$1M) and First Nations events (\$0.8M); and, the Economic Stability Mandate/Dividend increases (\$0.18M) from *Budget 2016*; partially off-set by small decreases in year-over-year funding for LNG and payments to First Nations under resource revenue sharing agreements.
- The \$0.305M increase in 2018/19 is due to increased FNCEBF expenditures (\$0.723M), a small increase in payments to First Nations (\$0.077M) and an Economic Stability Dividend increase (\$0.145M), partially off-set by decreases in year-over-year funding for LNG.
- The \$0.745M decrease in 2019/20 is largely due to the \$1.017M net decrease in LNG funding (LNG funding reversal and small ESI funding increase) partially offset by an increase in payments to First Nations.

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.082)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.040	0.040	0.040
3 Treaty and Other Agreements		(2.271)	(2.961)	(2.618)
4 Environmental Stewardship Initiative Funding		-	-	0.224
5 Reverse LNG Funding Carried Forward from 2018/19		-	-	(1.241)
6 First Nation Events		0.800	0.800	0.800
7 Treaty Implementation Costs		1.000	1.000	1.000
8 First Citizens Fund		0.200	0.200	0.200
9 First Nations Clean Energy Business		3.125	3.263	3.192
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	2.812	2.342	1.597
Total Changes		2.812	2.342	1.597

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$2.182M, \$2.342M, \$1.597M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.082M in 2017/18) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.04M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Treaty and Other Agreements (-\$2.271M, -\$2.961M, -\$2.618M) – decreases to forecast payments under revenue-sharing agreements with First Nations, which are tied to resource pricing and activity on the land base.
4. Environmental Stewardship Initiative (\$0.224M in 2019/20) – increase to extend funding for implementation of initiative.
5. Reverse LNG Funding (-\$1.241M in 2019/20) – remove funding incorrectly carried forward from 2018/19.
6. First Nations Events (\$0.8M annually) – budget lift to support the Annual Leaders Gathering and other First Nations events/initiatives.
7. Treaty Implementation costs (\$1M annually) – budget lift to move existing funding for treaty implementation out of contingencies allocations.
8. First Citizens Fund (\$0.2M annually) – expenditure increase to reflect changes to revenue forecasts.
9. First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund Special Account (\$3.125M, \$3.263M, \$3.192M) – expenditure increases reflect changes to revenue forecasts and a 5% increase to revenues flowing to the fund for the next three years to support diesel displacement in remote First Nation communities.

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

No changes.

CAPITAL GRANTS

N/A

Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	1,985.501	2,013.838	2,041.998	2,041.998
Budget 2017	1,981.062	2,065.711	2,062.390	2,080.364
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		51.873	20.392	38.366
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		2.6%	1.0%	1.9%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		84.649	(3.321)	17.974
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.3%	-0.2%	0.9%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	0.504	0.504	0.504	0.504
Budget 2017	0.504	1.473	0.504	0.504
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.969	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		192.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Vote Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	340.766	279.941	319.193	298.300
Budget 2017	175.288	427.155	310.566	289.800
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		147.214	(8.627)	(8.500)
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		52.6%	-2.7%	-2.8%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$84.649M, -\$3.321M, \$17.974M)

- Increase of \$84.649M in AVED's budget in 2017/18 is primarily due to:
 - *Budget 2017* increase in year-over-year funding for ECUAD operating costs (\$5.199M in 2017/18), mental health hotline for PSI students (\$1.5M in 2017/18), PSI sector transition to BCNET (\$2.5M in 2017/18), amortization costs for PITB IT projects (\$0.097M in 2017/18), and PSI Sector Technology Programming (\$4.4M in 2017/18)
 - *Budget 2017* increase in one-time 2017/18 funding for MITACS Research Internships (\$10M) and Student Services Programs (\$1.7M)
 - *Budget 2017* increase in year-over-year funding for ESD - Ministry Allocation (\$0.06M) and ESD - PSI Sector (\$8.78M); *Budget 2017* increase in one-time 2017/18 funding for ESM - PSI Sector (\$22.3M)
 - *Budget 2017* decrease in year-over-year funding for inter-ministry transfers (\$0.053M)

Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED)
Budget 2017/18

- *Budget 2016* increases for ESM - Ministry Allocation (\$0.196M) and ESD - PSI Sector (\$0.635M)
 - *Budget 2015* increases for inter-ministry transfers (\$0.346M) and ESM - Ministry Allocation (\$0.16M)
- The decrease (-\$3.321M) in 2018/19 is primarily due to the following:
 - *Budget 2017* decrease in year-over-year funding for inter-ministry transfers (\$0.038M)
 - *Budget 2017* decrease in year-over-year funding for ECUAD operating costs of \$0.871M
 - *Budget 2017* Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction of -(\$-0.171M) did not carry forward
 - *Budget 2016* increases in 2017/18 funding for Economic Stability Mandate – PSI Sector (\$22.3M), MITACS Research Internships (\$10M) and Student Service Programs (\$1.7M) did not carry forward
 - *Budget 2017* increases in year-over-year funding for ESD - PSI Sector (\$0.56M), amortization costs for PITB IT projects(\$0.097M), and PSI Sector Technology Programming (\$2.6M)
 - *Budget 2016* increases ESD – PSI Sector of \$0.16M and ESM – PSI Allocation of \$28M
- Increase of \$17.974M to AVED's budget in 2019/20 is due to:
 - *Budget 2017* increase in year-over-year funding to the PSI Sector for Technology Programming (\$17.9M in 2019/20) and ECUAD operating costs (\$0.074M in 2019/20)

Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of Board Resourcing and Development Office	(0.449)	(0.453)	(0.453)	(0.453)
B Transfer of Data Enterprise Services	(3.990)	(4.039)	(4.077)	(4.077)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	(4.439)	(4.492)	(4.530)	(4.530)
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.171)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend - Ministry Allocation		0.060	0.060	0.060
3 Economic Stability Dividend - PSI Sector		8.780	9.340	9.340
4 Economic Stability Mandate - PSI Sector		22.300		
5 Emily Carr University of Art and Design Operating Costs		5.199	4.328	4.402
6 Mental Health "hotline" for PSI students		1.500	1.500	1.500
7 PSI Sector Transition to BCNET		2.500	2.500	2.500
8 Amortization Costs for PITB IT Projects		0.097	0.194	0.194
9 MITACS Research Internships		10.000		
10 Student Service Programs		1.700		
11 PSI Sector Technology Programming		4.400	7.000	24.900
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	56.365	24.922	42.896
Total Changes		51.873	20.392	38.366

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$51.873M, \$20.392M, \$38.366M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Transfer of Board Resourcing and Development Office
- B. Transfer of Data Enterprise Services

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.171M in 2017/18) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18
2. Economic Stability Dividend – Ministry Allocation (\$0.06M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate
3. Economic Stability Dividend – PSI Sector (\$8.78M in 2017/18, \$9.34M in 2018/19 and \$9.34M in 2019/20) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate
4. Economic Stability Mandate – PSI Sector (\$22.3M in 2017/18)
5. Emily Carr University of Art and Design Operating Costs (\$5.199M in 2017/18, \$4.328M in 2018/19 and \$4.402M in 2019/20) – funding to cover P3 Annual

Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED)
Budget 2017/18

Service Payments and start-up costs associated with transitioning to the new campus.

6. Mental Health “hotline” for PSI students (\$1.5M per year over 2017/18 to 2019/20) – funding to provide for an all-hours hotline, including counselling and referral options.
7. PSI Sector Transition to BCNET (\$2.5M annually) – budget lift to transition 20 PSIs to a new service provider and service upgrades.
8. Amortization Costs for PITB IT Projects (\$0.97M in 2017/18, \$0.194M in 2018/19 and \$0.194M in 2019/20) – IT Projects support transition from Private Career Training Institutions Agency to AVED’s Private Training Institutions Branch.
9. MITACS Research Internships (\$10M in 2017/18) – funding to support research internships with industry.
10. Student Service Programs (\$1.7M in 2017/18) – funding to meet pressures on Student Service Programs.
11. PSI Sector Technology Programming (\$4.4M in 2017/18, \$7M in 2018/19 and \$24.9M in 2019/20) – funding to increase technology programming at 13 PSIs.

Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	n/a			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
 <i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 PITB IT Projects		0.969		
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	0.969	0.000	0.000
 Total Changes		0.969	0.000	0.000

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (*nil, \$0.969M, nil*)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. \$0.969M is provided for 2017/18 only to support IT projects related to the transition from the Private Career Training Institutions Agency to AVED's Private Training Institutions Branch.

Ministry of Advanced Education (AVED)
Budget 2017/18

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

Capital Grants – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	n/a			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
 <u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Approved Capital Plan Reprofile		(147.216)	8.627	8.500
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(147.216)	8.627	8.500
 Total Changes		(147.216)	8.627	8.500

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$147.216M, \$8.627M, \$8.5M)

- Reprofile included in the Capital Plan approved by Treasury Board in January 2017. Reprofile largely reflects participation in the Federal Government's 2016 Post-Secondary Institutions Strategic Investment Fund (AVED added new projects to its Capital Plan and reprofiled funding for projects already in the Capital Plan in order to maximize cost-sharing).

Major Capital Projects (over \$50.000M)

- Treasury Board approved the construction of a new Sustainable Energy and Environmental Engineering Building (SFU) in October 2016. The anticipated total capital cost of the project is \$126M (\$45M from AVED's Capital Plan). The project was announced in November 2016.
- In March 2017, Treasury Board approved the construction of a new Health Sciences Centre for Advanced Simulation (BCIT). The anticipated total capital cost of the project is \$78.3M (\$66.6M from AVED's Capital Plan). The project was announced in March 2017.

Ministry of Agriculture (AGRI)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	81.472	81.931	82.280	82.280
Budget 2017	81.383	85.159	85.620	85.620
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		3.228	3.340	3.340
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		3.9%	4.1%	4.1%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		3.776	0.461	0.000
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.6%	0.5%	0.0%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	1.168	1.168	1.168	0.215
Budget 2017	1.168	0.540	0.540	0.540
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		(0.628)	(0.628)	0.325
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		-53.8%	-53.8%	151.2%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$3.776M, \$0.461M, nil)

- The increase of \$3.776M in 2017/18 is due to increases for the Buy Local Program (\$2M), Production Insurance Statutory Account expenditures (\$1.2M), funding for ministry pressures (\$0.15M), the Economic Stability Mandate (\$0.08M in *Budget 2017* and \$0.34M in *Budget 2015*) and differences in the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate.
- The increase of \$0.461M in 2018/19 is due to funding the Economic Stability Mandate (\$0.349M in *Budget 2016*) and removing the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction.

Ministry of Agriculture (AGRI)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A <i>Budget 2017</i> inter-ministry transfers	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.090)	(0.090)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.090)	(0.090)
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.112)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.080	0.080	0.080
3 Buy Local Budget Lift		2.000	2.000	2.000
4 Ministry Pressures		0.150	0.150	0.150
5 Production Insurance SA - Offset by Revenue		1.200	1.200	1.200
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	3.318	3.430	3.430
Total Changes		3.228	3.340	3.340

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$3.228M, \$3.34M, \$3.34M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Transfer of staff and funding – Wild Harvest of Aquatic Plants (\$0.09M annually).

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.112M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.08M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Buy Local Budget Lift (\$2M annually) - *Budget 2017* provides AGRI with additional funding to support the Buy Local Program.
4. Production Insurance Statutory Account (\$1.2M annually) – this increase in expenditure is offset by additional revenues.
5. Ministry Pressures (\$0.15M annually) – to address pressures in various parts of the ministry.

Ministry of Agriculture (AGRI)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Vehicle Allocation		(0.628)	(0.628)	0.325
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.628)	(0.628)	0.325
Total Changes		(0.628)	(0.628)	0.325

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$0.628M, -\$0.628M, \$0.325)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease (-\$0.628M) is for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A.

Ministry of Children and Family Development (CFD)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	1,451.160	1,471.765	1,486.368	1,486.368
Budget 2017	-	1,595.922	1,591.798	1,591.798
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		124.157	105.430	105.430
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		8.4%	7.1%	7.1%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		144.762	(4.124)	-
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		10.0%	-0.3%	-
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	1.519	1.132	1.132	0.230
Budget 2017	1.519	4.005	3.816	3.816
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		2.873	2.684	3.586
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		253.8%	237.1%	1559.1%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$144.762M, -\$4.124M, nil)

- 2017/18 increase of \$144.762M is related to incremental base funding provided in *Budget 2016* for: Economic Stability Mandate (\$11M); caseload pressures (\$5M); Plecas (\$3.3M), and; reversal of benefits rate adjustment (\$1.305M) made in 2016/17 only, plus new incremental funding in *Budget 2017* for: caseload pressures (\$49M); non-caseload priority investments (\$75M); Economic Stability Dividend (\$1.430M), and; benefits rate adjustment of (-\$1.273M) in 2017/18 only (See Appendix A).
- 2018/19 decrease of -\$4.124M is related to incremental base funding provided in *Budget 2016* for Economic Stability Mandate (\$11.003M); caseload pressures (\$3.6M); the reversal of benefits rate adjustment (\$1.273M) made in 2017/18 only, and; reduction in child care spaces (-\$20M) investment made in 2017/18 only (See Appendix A).
- 2019/20 – no changes (nil).

Ministry of Children and Family Development (CFD)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(1.273)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		1.430	1.430	1.430
3 Caseload Pressures		49.000	49.000	49.000
4 Childcare Spaces		20.000		
5 Mental Health (Children and Youth)		15.000	15.000	15.000
6 Grand Chief Ed John		40.000	40.000	40.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	124.157	105.430	105.430
Total Changes		124.157	105.430	105.430

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$124.157M, \$105.430M, \$105.430M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (\$1.273M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$1.43M, \$1.43M, \$1.43M), total of \$4.29M over three years – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Total of \$147M over three years (\$49M, \$49M, \$49M) to address caseload pressures in core ministry lines of business: Early Years (\$11.1M); Children & Youth with Special Needs (\$66.6M); Child Safety, Family Support, Children in Care (\$68.1M), and; Adoption Services (\$1.2M).
4. Total of \$20M in 2017/18 for child care spaces.
5. Total of \$45M over three years (\$15M, \$15M, \$15M) for Children and Youth Mental Health supports and services.
6. Total of \$120M over three years (\$40M, \$40M, \$40M) for Grand Chief Ed John non-caseload priority investments.

Ministry of Children and Family Development (CFD)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Change in Vehicle Allocation from 2016/17	-	2.873	2.684	3.586
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	2.873	2.684	3.586
Total Changes		2.873	2.684	3.586

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$2.873M, nil, nil)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation increase (\$2.873M) is provided for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

- N/A

Ministry of Children and Family Development (CFD)

Budget 2017/18

Appendix A

BUDGET 2017 YEAR TO YEAR COMPARISON

	\$ millions	Early Years	Children & Youth Special Needs	Children & Youth Mental Health	Child Safety, Family, CIC	Adoption Services	Youth Justice	Service Delivery Support	Exec & Support Services	Annual Budget	Annual Change
	Budget 2016 (Restated)	305.879	303.568	80.374	536.918	30.678	45.157	133.820	14.766	1,451.160	
	Previous Decision - ESM	0.441	2.428	0.972	5.299	0.103	0.774	0.884	0.099	11.000	
	Previous Decision - Caseload	-0.700	0.000	0.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	0.540	0.160	5.000	
	Previous Decision - Plecas	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.647	0.000	0.000	0.653	0.000	3.300	
	Internal Adjustments - EY Strategy	0.300	-0.300							0.000	
	Previous Decision - Benefits Rate Adjustment	0.037	0.065	0.175	0.528	0.025	0.136	0.292	0.047	1.305	
Budget 2017 Decisions	Caseload Pressures	3.700	22.200		22.700	0.400				49.000	
	Childcare Spaces	20.000								20.000	
	Benefits Rate Adjustment	-0.035	-0.061	-0.183	-0.517	-0.023	-0.125	-0.284	-0.045	-1.273	
	ESD Ministry Allocation	0.048	0.224	0.154	0.662	0.020	0.119	0.183	0.020	1.430	
	Mental Health (CYMH)			15.000						15.000	
	Permanency Initiatives - Grand Chief Ed John		3.700		30.123			6.177		40.000	
	BUDGET 2017 (2017/18)	329.670	331.824	96.492	603.360	31.203	46.061	142.265	15.047	1,595.922	144.762
	<i>Change from Previous Year</i>	<i>23.791</i>	<i>28.256</i>	<i>16.118</i>	<i>66.442</i>	<i>0.525</i>	<i>0.904</i>	<i>8.445</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>144.762</i>	
	Previous Decision - ESM	0.884	4.838	1.955	10.575	0.209	1.552	1.789	0.201	22.003	11.003
	Previous Decision - Caseload	-0.700	0.800	0.000	7.800	0.000	0.000	0.540	0.160	8.600	3.600
	Previous Decision - Plecas	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.647	0.000	0.000	0.653	0.000	3.300	0.000
	Previous Decision - Benefits Rate Adjustment	0.037	0.065	0.175	0.528	0.025	0.136	0.292	0.047	1.305	0.000
Budget 2017	Caseload Pressures	3.700	22.200		22.700	0.400				49.000	0.000
	Childcare Spaces									0.000	-20.000
	Benefits Rate Adjustment									0.000	1.273
	ESD Ministry Allocation	0.048	0.224	0.154	0.662	0.020	0.119	0.183	0.020	1.430	0.000
	Mental Health (CYMH)			15.000						15.000	0.000
	Permanency Initiatives - Grand Chief Ed John		3.700		29.967			6.333		40.000	0.000
	BUDGET 2017 (2018/19)	309.848	335.395	97.658	611.797	31.332	46.964	143.610	15.194	1,591.798	-4.124
	<i>Change from Previous Year</i>	<i>-19.822</i>	<i>3.571</i>	<i>1.166</i>	<i>8.437</i>	<i>0.129</i>	<i>0.903</i>	<i>1.345</i>	<i>0.147</i>	<i>-4.124</i>	
	Previous Decision - ESM	0.884	4.838	1.955	10.575	0.209	1.552	1.789	0.201	22.003	0.000
	Previous Decision - Caseload	-0.700	0.800	0.000	7.800	0.000	0.000	0.540	0.160	8.600	0.000
	Previous Decision - Plecas	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.647	0.000	0.000	0.653	0.000	3.300	0.000
	Previous Decision - Benefits Rate Adjustment	0.037	0.065	0.175	0.528	0.025	0.136	0.292	0.047	1.305	0.000
Budget 2017 Decisions	Caseload Pressures	3.700	22.200	0.000	22.700	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.000	49.000	0.000
	Childcare Spaces	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Benefits Rate Adjustment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	ESD Ministry Allocation	0.048	0.224	0.154	0.662	0.020	0.119	0.183	0.020	1.430	0.000
	Mental Health (CYMH)	0.000	0.000	15.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.000	0.000
	Permanency Initiatives - Grand Chief Ed John	0.000	3.700	0.000	29.670	0.000	0.000	6.630	0.000	40.000	0.000
	BUDGET 2017 (2019/20)	309.848	335.395	97.658	611.500	31.332	46.964	143.907	15.194	1,591.798	0.000
	<i>Change from Previous Year</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>-0.297</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.297</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	

Ministry of Children and Family Development (CFD)
Budget 2017/18

Appendix B
BUDGET 2017 PLAN TO PLAN COMPARISON

	\$ millions	Early Years	Children & Youth Special Needs	Children & Youth Mental Health	Child Safety, Family, CiC	Adoption Services	Youth Justice	Service Delivery Support	Exec & Support Services	Annual Budget	
	BUDGET 2017 (2016/17 Restated)	305.879	303.568	80.374	536.918	30.678	45.157	133.820	14.766	1,451.160	
Budget 2016 Decisions	Previous Decision - ESM	0.441	2.428	0.972	5.299	0.103	0.774	0.884	0.099	11.000	
	Previous Decision - Caseload	-0.700			5.000			0.540	0.160	5.000	
	Previous Decision - Plecas				2.647			0.653		3.300	
	Internal Adjustments - EY Strategy	0.300	-0.300							0.000	
	Previous Decision - Benefits Rate Adjustment	0.037	0.065	0.175	0.528	0.025	0.136	0.292	0.047	1.305	
	Budget 2016 17/18 Plan	305.957	305.761	81.521	550.392	30.806	46.067	136.189	15.072	1,471.765	
Budget 2017 Decisions	Caseload Pressures	3.700	22.200		22.700	0.400				49.000	
	Childcare Spaces	20.000								20.000	
	Benefits Rate Adjustment	-0.035	-0.061	-0.183	-0.517	-0.023	-0.125	-0.284	-0.045	-1.273	
	ESD Ministry Allocation	0.048	0.224	0.154	0.662	0.020	0.119	0.183	0.020	1.430	
	Mental Health (CYMH)			15.000						15.000	
	Permanency Initiatives - Grand Chief Ed John	0.000	3.700		30.123			6.177		40.000	
	BUDGET 2017 (2017/18)	329.670	331.824	96.492	603.360	31.203	46.061	142.265	15.047	1,595.922	124.157
	<i>Change from Previous PLAN</i>	23.713	26.063	14.971	52.968	0.397	-0.006	6.076	-0.025	124.157	
	Budget 2016 18/19 Plan	306.100	309.271	82.504	558.468	30.912	46.845	137.094	15.174	1,486.368	
Budget 2017 Decisions	Caseload Pressures	3.700	22.200		22.700	0.400				49.000	
	ESD Ministry Allocation	0.048	0.224	0.154	0.662	0.020	0.119	0.183	0.020	1.430	
	Mental Health (CYMH)			15.000						15.000	
	Permanency Initiatives - Grand Chief Ed John		3.700		29.967			6.333		40.000	
	BUDGET 2017 (2018/19)	309.848	335.395	97.658	611.797	31.332	46.964	143.610	15.194	1,591.798	105.430
	<i>Change from Previous PLAN</i>	3.748	26.124	15.154	53.329	0.420	0.119	6.516	0.020	105.430	
	Budget 2016 19/20 Plan	306.100	309.271	82.504	558.468	30.912	46.845	137.094	15.174	1,486.368	
Budget 2017 Decisions	Caseload Pressures	3.700	22.200		22.700	0.400				49.000	
	ESD Ministry Allocation	0.048	0.224	0.154	0.662	0.020	0.119	0.183	0.020	1.430	
	Mental Health (CYMH)			15.000						15.000	
	Permanency Initiatives - Grand Chief Ed John		3.700		29.670			6.630		40.000	
	BUDGET 2017 (2019/20)	309.848	335.395	97.658	611.500	31.332	46.964	143.907	15.194	1,591.798	105.430
	<i>Change from Previous PLAN</i>	3.748	26.124	15.154	53.032	0.420	0.119	6.813	0.020	105.430	

Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development (CSCD)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	258.579	263.808	263.978	263.978
Budget 2017	259.400	318.356	268.603	268.603
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		54.548	4.625	4.625
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		20.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		58.956	(49.753)	0.000
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		22.7%	-15.6%	0.0%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	1.074	0.402	0.002	0.002
Budget 2017	0.000	0.852	0.002	0.002
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.450	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		111.9%	0.0%	0.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$58.956M, -\$49.753M, nil)

- The \$58.956M increase in 2017/18 is due to:
 - A \$50.0M one time allocation to fund obligations under the joint federal-provincial-local government infrastructure programs Clean Water and Wastewater Fund (\$40M); New Building Canada-Small Community Fund (\$10M) into the ministry base budget.
 - \$0.735M base budget increase for administration of the Community Gaming Grant program.
 - \$0.720M base budget increase for on-going special purpose grants for First Nations sports (includes Premier's Award for Excellence in Aboriginal Sport).
 - \$0.257M base budget increase for Rail Property Tax Sharing agreements with First Nations.
 - \$5M from past years budget re-profiling returning to original track in 2017/18.
 - \$0.229M from adjustments to the Economic Stability Mandate and the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction, as stated in *Budget 2015*.
- The \$49.753M decrease in 2018/19 is due to infrastructure funding (\$50M) no longer being required at 2017/18 levels, as necessary, funding requirements for future years will be considered in future budgets. The decrease is offset an incremental increase to the Economic Stability Mandate (\$0.17M), and by small increases to chargebacks and transfers (\$0.077M).

Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development (CSCD)

Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of Community Gaming Grants from FIN	0.821	0.829	0.833	0.833
B Tribunal Transfer - PAAB - expense to JAG	1.383	1.388	1.388	1.388
Tribunal Transfer - PAAB - recovery to JAG	(1.383)	(1.388)	(1.388)	(1.388)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.821	0.829	0.833	0.833
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.073)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.080	0.080	0.080
3 New Building Canada - Small Communities Fund		10.000		
4 Clean Water Wastewater Fund		40.000		
5 Community Gaming Grants - Program Administration		0.735	0.735	0.735
6 Increased Community Gaming Grants - Expense		5.000	5.000	5.000
7 Increased Community Gaming Grants - Recovery		(5.000)	(5.000)	(5.000)
8 Special Grants for First Nations Sports		0.720	0.720	0.720
9 Rail Property Tax Sharing with First Nations		0.257	0.257	0.257
10 UEL Special Acct. Offset by Revenue		2.000	2.000	2.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	53.719	3.792	3.792

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$54.548M, \$4.625M, \$4.625M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Transfer of the Community Gaming Grants program administration from the Ministry of Finance in 2016/17 (\$0.821M, \$0.829M, \$0.833M, \$0.833M).
- B. The Property Assessment Appeal Board transferred to the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General as part of the tribunal transfer.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.073M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.08M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Lift of \$10.0M for federal-provincial infrastructure agreement New Build Canada – Small Community Fund for 2017/18.
4. Lift of \$40.0M for federal-provincial infrastructure agreement Clean Water Wastewater Fund for 2017/18.
5. Budget Lift of \$0.735M for the Community Gaming Grant program operations, commencing in 2017/18 (annually).
6. \$5.0M increase in grants provided under the Community Gaming Grant program for capital projects program.
7. The \$5.0M increase in grants is offset by recoveries from Gaming revenues.
8. Budget Lift of \$0.72M for on-going special purpose grants commencing in 2017/18 (annually).
9. Budget Lift of \$0.257M for Rail Property Tax Sharing agreements commencing in 2017/18 (annually).
10. \$2.0M increase in expected spending for University Endowment Lands utilities and property development services. Services are provided on a cost-recovery basis.

Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development (CSCD)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Local Government Information Systems		0.450		
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	0.450	0.000	0.000
Total Changes		0.450	0.000	0.000

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$0.45M, nil, nil)

- Funding for the Local Government Information System was re-profiled to 2017/18.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Education (EDUC)

Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	5,608.854	5,666.939	5,727.552	5,727.552
Budget 2017	5,608.854	5,922.497	5,968.443	5,970.368
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		255.558	240.891	242.816
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.5%	4.2%	4.2%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		313.643	45.946	1.925
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		5.6%	0.8%	0.0%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	1.138	0.002	0.002	0.002
Budget 2017	1.138	0.924	0.002	0.002
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.922	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		46100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vote Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	454.385	559.862	452.179	438.338
Budget 2017	454.385	566.700	604.590	538.680
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		6.838	152.411	100.342
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		1.2%	33.7%	22.9%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$313.643M, \$45.946M, \$1.925M)

- The \$313.643M increase in 2017/18 is due to new funding for the following: enrolment growth (\$76.231M), costs associated with the Supreme Court of Canada ruling (\$128.8M), school district operating pressures (\$17.5M), student transportation (\$15.49M), rural education (\$2.5M), economic stability dividend (\$13.75M), economic stability mandate (\$0.2M), Teachers Act Special Account (\$1.2M) and funding increases in *Budget 2016* (\$58.085M), partially offset by a decrease in the employee chargeback rate.
- The \$45.946M increase in 2018/19 is due to an increase in the economic stability dividend (\$1.32M), school district operating pressure (\$7.5M), rural education (\$0.05M), and funding increases in *Budget 2016* (\$60.613M); partially offset by decreases in the costs associated with the Supreme Court of Canada ruling, economic stability mandate, student transportation and Teachers Act Special Account.
- The \$1.925M increase in 2019/20 is due to an increase in the Learning Improvement Fund (\$1.875M) and rural education (\$0.05M).

Ministry of Education (EDUC)

Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.113)	0.000	0.000
2 Economic Stability Dividend - Ministry		0.050	0.050	0.050
Economic Stability Dividend - School Districts		13.700	15.020	15.020
3 2014 Economic Stability Mandate - School Districts		0.200	0.000	0.000
4 SCC/BCTF Public Schools - \$50M MoA Cost Annualized		120.000	100.000	100.000
5 Independent Schools - SCC/BCTF MoA		8.800	7.300	7.300
6 Public Schools K-12 Enrolment Growth - Funding Formula		76.231	76.231	76.231
7 School District Operating Pressures		17.500	25.000	25.000
8 Student Transportation Fund		15.490	14.740	14.740
9 Rural Education Enhancement Funding		2.500	2.550	2.600
10 Learning Improvement Fund		0.000	0.000	1.875
11 Teachers Act Special Account Drawdown		1.200	0.000	0.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	255.558	240.891	242.816
Total Changes		255.558	240.891	242.816

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$255.558M, \$240.891M, \$242.816M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.113M, nil, nil) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$13.75M, \$15.07M, \$15.07M) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Economic Stability Mandate (\$0.2M, nil, nil) – budget adjustment to reflect agreements under the Economic Stability Mandate set by government in 2013.
4. SCC/BCTF Public Schools (\$120M, \$100M, \$100M) – budget adjustment to fund the interim settlement on class size and composition with the BCTF.
5. Independent Schools (\$8.8M, \$7.3M, \$7.3M) – budget adjustment to fund the independent school entitlement for the SCC/BCTF interim settlement.
6. Public School K-12 Enrolment Growth (\$76.231M annually) – budget adjustment to reflect actual and forecasted enrolment growth to September 2017.
7. School District Operating Pressures (\$17.5M, \$25M, \$25M) – budget adjustment to relieve school districts of operating pressures (i.e. NextGen and other service charges).
8. Student Transportation Fund (\$15.49M, \$14.75M, \$14.75M) – budget adjustment to increase the accessibility and affordability of student transportation services.
9. Rural Education Enhancement Fund (\$2.5M, \$2.55M, \$2.6M) – budget adjustment to keep rural schools open.
10. Learning Improvement Fund (nil, nil, \$1.875M) – budget adjustment to reflect the fund's increase as determined in the 2014 teachers' labour settlement.
11. Teachers Act Special Account Drawdown (\$1.2M, nil, nil) – special account expense limit increase to match expenses. Funded from the special account's net assets.

Ministry of Education (EDUC)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
 <u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Reprofiting - Data Warehouse		0.922		
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	0.922	0.000	0.000
 Total Changes		0.922	0.000	0.000

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$0.922M, nil, nil)

1. Reprofiting of project cash flows to match current spending forecasts.

Ministry of Education (EDUC)
Budget 2017/18

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

Capital Grants – Changes from *Budget 2016*

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A <i>Budget 2017</i> inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
 <i>Budget 2017</i> Decisions				
1 Approved Capital Plan		59.200	74.800	69.300
2 Reprofiting		(52.362)	77.611	31.042
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	6.838	152.411	100.342
 Total Changes		6.838	152.411	100.342

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$6.838M, \$152.411M, \$100.342M)

1. Approved Capital Plan (\$59.2M, \$74.8M, \$69.3M) – budget adjustment to address school district capital needs in regions of high-growth.
2. Reprofiting slippage and savings from 2016/17 and 2017/18 to future years.

Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	28.211	28.484	28.673	28.673
Budget 2017	28.287	74.258	35.313	35.190
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		45.774	6.640	6.517
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		160.7%	23.2%	22.7%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		45.971	(38.945)	(0.123)
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		162.5%	-52.4%	-0.3%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)				
Budget 2016	0.755	0.755	0.755	0.046
Budget 2017	0.409	0.409	0.409	0.409
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		(0.346)	(0.346)	0.363
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		-45.8%	-45.8%	789.1%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$45.971M, -\$38.945M, -\$0.123M)

- Increase of in 2017/18 (\$45.971M) is due to *Budget 2017* decisions to expand the Clean Energy Vehicle program (\$40M), increase resourcing for compliance and enforcement in the mining sector (\$5.75M), plus MEM's allocation of the Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.04M). There was also a positive effect (\$0.083M) in 2017/18 as the Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction approved in *Budget 2016* did not carry forward to 2017/18; in addition, the Economic Stability Mandate dividend approved in *Budget 2015* granted MEM additional funding (\$0.19M) in 2017/18. These budget increases are partially offset by the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.092M).
- Decrease in 2018/19 (-\$38.945M) is largely due to the one-time funding for the Clean Energy Vehicle program in 2017/18 which does not carry forward (-\$40M). This is offset by additional funding (\$0.774M) due to the full staffing for increased mining compliance and enforcement projected to be hired by 2018/19. The *Budget 2017* Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction also does not impact 2018/19, which further offsets the negative impact (\$0.092M). Finally, the large negative impact is also offset by the *Budget 2016* approved Economic Stability Mandate increase (\$0.19M) in 2018/19.
- Decrease in 2019/20 to reflect the reversal of LNG funding (-\$0.123M), incorrectly carried forward from 2018/19.

Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.092)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.040	0.040	0.040
3 Clean Energy Vehicles Program		40.000		
4 Mines Compliance & Enforcement Funding		5.750	6.524	6.524
5 Reverse LNG Funding carried forward from 2018/19				(0.123)
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	45.698	6.564	6.441
Total Changes		45.774	6.640	6.517

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$45.774M, \$6.64M, \$6.517M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Reorganization within Corporate Services for the Natural Resource Sector. Transfer of one FTE and salary and benefits and operating to MEM from the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations (\$0.076M), to provide administrative and financial support.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.092M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.04M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Clean Energy Vehicles Program (\$40M in 2017/18) – provides three years' funding to expand point-of-sale incentives and investments in charging stations for zero-emission vehicles.
4. Mines Compliance and Enforcement Funding (\$5.75M, then \$6.524M annually)– provides for additional staffing resources to improve compliance and enforcement in the mining sector and address the recommendations of the Auditor General, the Expert Engineering Panel, and the Chief Inspector of Mines.
5. Reverse LNG Funding (-\$0.123M in 2019/20) – remove funding incorrectly carried forward from 2018/19.

Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Vehicle Allocation		(0.346)	(0.346)	0.363
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.346)	(0.346)	0.363
Total Changes		(0.346)	(0.346)	0.363

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$0.346M, -\$0.346M, \$0.363M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease (-\$0.346M) is for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.

CAPITAL GRANTS

N/A

Ministry of Environment (ENV)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	149.745	148.872	149.484	149.484
Budget 2017	149.745	171.212	160.428	158.166
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		22.340	10.944	8.682
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		15.0%	7.3%	5.8%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		21.467	(10.784)	(2.262)
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		14.3%	-6.3%	-1.4%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	17.937	17.937	17.937	15.382
Budget 2017	17.937	21.465	24.809	18.443
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		3.528	6.872	3.061
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		19.7%	38.3%	19.9%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$21.467M, -\$10.784M, -\$2.262M)

- The \$21.467M increase in 2017/18 is due to *Budget 2017* increases for the BC Parks Futures Strategy (\$8.132M), campsite expansion (\$0.546M), Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.21M), an increase for the administration of the Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act (GGIRCA) (\$0.786M), a base budget lift to support the Environmental Protection Division (\$3M), the creation of the BC Parks Foundation (\$10M), and Economic Stability Mandate funding provided in *Budget 2015* (\$0.92). Partially offset by changes to benefits chargebacks and declining yearly funding for cement industry incentives, *Water Sustainability Act* implementation and for LNG.
- The \$10.784M decrease in 2018/19 is due mainly to the one time funding for the creation of the BC Parks Foundation in 2017/18 (\$10M), one time funding for campsite expansions in 2017/18 (\$0.546M), a decrease in GGIRCA funding (-\$0.155M) as well reversing a portion of the Cement Industry Initiative (-\$1.8M) and declining yearly LNG funding. These decreases are partially offset by continued increases for the BC Parks Futures Strategy (\$0.771M) and removal of the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction.
- The \$2.262M decrease in 2019/20 is due to an additional decrease in the Cement Industry Initiative (-\$1.8M) and reversal of LNG funding (-\$0.462M), both of which were carried forward incorrectly.

Ministry of Environment (ENV)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.334)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.210	0.210	0.210
3 BC Parks Futures		8.132	8.903	8.903
4 Campsite Expansion		0.546		
5 Cement Industry Initiative			(1.800)	(3.600)
6 GGIRCA Lift		0.786	0.631	0.631
7 Omnibus Funding		3.000	3.000	3.000
8 Parks Foundation Funding		10.000		
9 Reverse LNG Funding carried forward from 18/19 to 19/20				(0.462)
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	22.340	10.944	8.682
Total Changes		22.340	10.944	8.682

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$22.34M, \$10.944M, \$8.682M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.334M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.21M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. BC Parks Futures Strategy (\$8.132M, \$8.903M, \$8.903M) – funding to support increased conservation efforts in BC Parks (more park rangers).
4. Campsite Expansion (\$0.546M, nil, nil) – to support the administrative and planning costs of the campsite expansion project.
5. Reverse Cement Industry Initiative funding (nil, -\$1.8M, -\$3.6M) – decreases reflect the wind down of this five year program (incorrectly carried forward \$5.4M from 2017/18 out to 2019/20).
6. GGIRCA Lift (\$0.786M, \$0.631M, \$0.631M) – increased funding for the administration of this act.
7. Omnibus Funding (\$3M annually) – base budget lift for the Environmental Protection Division for authorizations and compliance and enforcement.
8. BC Parks Foundation (\$10M) – one year funding for a grant to create the BC Parks Foundation.
9. Reverse LNG Funding (nil, nil, -\$0.462) - remove funding incorrectly carried forward from 2018/19.

Ministry of Environment (ENV)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
 <i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Vehicle Allocation		(1.963)	(1.963)	0.592
2 Campsite Expansion		5.491	8.835	2.469
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	3.528	6.872	3.061
 Total Changes		3.528	6.872	3.061

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$3.528M, \$6.872M, \$3.061M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease (-\$1.963M) is for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.
2. Campsite Expansion (\$5.491M, \$8.835M, \$2.469M) – funding to establish 856 new campsites in BC Provincial parks as part of the 5 year plan in conjunction with FLNR to add 1,918 camping and recreational sites.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Finance (FIN)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	253.423	279.520	282.526	282.526
Budget 2017	253.051	374.456	606.831	613.063
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		94.936	324.305	330.537
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		34.0%	114.8%	117.0%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		121.405	232.375	6.232
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		48.0%	62.1%	1.0%
<hr/>				
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	0.437	0.437	0.358	0.020
Budget 2017	0.437	0.320	0.320	0.320
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		(0.117)	(0.038)	0.300
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		-26.8%	-10.6%	1500.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$121.405M, \$232.375M, \$6.232M)

- 2017/18 increase of \$121.405M is primarily due to *Budget 2017* decisions to provide budget lifts for Corporate Information and Records Management Office (\$2.5M); Financial Institutions Commission (\$1.391M); permanent funding for the PST pilot to increase audit capacity (\$4.348M); \$88.2M for the Housing special account; reduce the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate (\$0.668M); a net spending reduction for the new LTD Plan special account (\$0.733M) and previous budget decisions that allocated \$1.115M for the Economic Stability Mandate and *Budget 2016* decision to increase the LTD Plan special account by \$22.844M.
- 2018/19 increase of \$232.375M is due to \$228.7M incremental increase to the Housing special account and *Budget 2016* allocations for the Economic Stability Mandate (\$1.359M) and the LTD Plan special account (\$1.832M), off-set by removing Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction.
- 2019/20 increase of \$6.232M is due to additional \$6.203M expenditures for the Housing special account and additional \$0.29M for the PST project.

Ministry of Finance (FIN)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of Lean BC Office - Expense	(2.028)	(2.030)	(2.030)	(2.030)
Transfer of Lean BC Office - Recovery	2.028	2.030	2.030	2.030
B Transfer of Board Resourcing and Development Office	0.449	0.453	0.453	0.453
C Transfer of Community Gaming Grants Administration Funding	(0.821)	(0.829)	(0.833)	(0.833)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	(0.372)	(0.376)	(0.380)	(0.380)

Budget 2017 Decisions

1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.558)		
Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (PSA)		(0.110)		
2 ESD - Ministry Allocation		0.234	0.234	0.234
ESD - Ministry Allocation (PSA)		0.039	0.039	0.039
3 CIRMO Budget Lift		2.500	2.500	2.500
4 FICOM Budget Lift		1.391	1.391	1.391
5 Housing Priority Initiatives SA - Offset by Revenue		88.200	316.873	323.076
6 LTD Fund SA (PSA)		(0.733)	(0.733)	(0.733)
7 OSRE - Establish the \$1K Vote		0.001	0.001	0.001
8 PST Project Lift		4.348	4.380	4.409
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	95.312	324.685	330.917
Total Changes		94.936	324.305	330.537

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$94.936M, \$324.305M, \$330.537M)

- A. Transfer of Lean BC Office to SBRT (completely cost-recovered program).
- B. Transfer of Board Resourcing and Development Office to FIN (\$0.453M annually).
- C. Transfer of Community Gaming Grants Administration to CSCD.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.668M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.273M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Corporate Information and Records Management Office (\$2.5M annually).
4. Financial Institutions Commission (\$1.391M annually) – provide funding to hire additional staff and improve employee retention rate.
5. Housing Priority Initiatives Special Account (\$88.2M, \$316.873M, \$323.076M, offset by revenue) – funding to improve accessibility to housing in British Columbia.
6. Long Term Disability Fund Special Account (-\$0.733M annual net spending reduction).
7. Office of the Superintendent of Real Estate – creation of a \$1K Vote for the purpose of collecting fees from realtors.
8. Provincial Sales Tax Pilot Project lift (\$4.348M, \$4.38M, \$4.409M) – fund pilot project to increase audit capacity.

Ministry of Finance (FIN)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from *Budget 2016*

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Change in Vehicle Allocation from 2016/17		(0.117)	(0.117)	0.000
2 Reprofiting			0.079	0.300
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.117)	(0.038)	0.300
 Total Changes		(0.117)	(0.038)	0.300

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes *(-\$0.117M, -\$0.038M, \$0.300M)*

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease (-\$0.117M) is for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.
2. Re-profiling allocation for alternative service delivery contract in 2018/19 (\$0.079M) and 2019/20 (\$0.300M).

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	670.991	670.872	681.594	681.594
Budget 2017	671.004	703.355	696.392	698.320
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		32.483	14.798	16.726
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.8%	2.2%	2.5%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		32.351	(6.963)	1.928
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.8%	-1.0%	0.3%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	72.653	63.016	58.172	52.092
Budget 2017	72.653	90.944	64.418	64.710
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		27.928	6.246	12.618
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		44.3%	10.7%	24.2%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$32.351M, -\$6.963M, \$1.928M)

- The \$32.351M increase in 2017/18 is primarily due to the following:
 - New funding for invasive plant and range infrastructure (\$10M), a provincial caribou recovery plan (\$8M), the Climate Leadership Plan Forest Carbon Initiative (\$3M) and campsite expansions (\$0.510M).
 - Increased year-over-year funding for the Natural Resource Permitting Project (\$3.089M), BC Timber Sales Special Account, (\$1.529M), Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.99M), Economic Stability Mandate (\$4.4M), *Water Sustainability Act* (\$1.133M) and changes to employee benefits chargeback.
 - Decreased year-over-year funding for LNG (-\$0.245M).
- The \$6.963M decrease in 2018/19 is primarily due to the following:
 - Decrease in one-time 2017/18 funding for invasive plant and range infrastructure (-\$10M) and campsite expansion (-\$0.510M).
 - Decreased year-over-year funding for BC Timber Sales Special Account (-\$2.145M) and LNG (-\$0.573M).
 - Increased year-over-year funding for a provincial caribou recovery plan (\$1M) and the 2016/17 increase to Economic Stability Mandate funding (\$4.493M) and changes to employee benefits chargeback.
- The \$1.928M increase in 2019/20 is due to the following:
 - Increased year-over-year funding for a provincial caribou recovery plan (\$1M), the Environmental Stewardship Initiative (\$0.237M) and BC Timber Sales Special Account (\$1.681M).
 - A reversal in LNG funding (-\$0.990M) to remove funding incorrectly carried forward from 2018/19.

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR)

Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of staff and funding to MEM	(0.076)	(0.076)	(0.076)	(0.076)
B Transfer of staff and funding from AGRI	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.090
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014

Budget 2017 Decisions

1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction	(1.179)			
2 Economic Stability Dividend	0.990	0.990	0.990	
3 BC Timber Sales Special Account spending plan	8.059	(1.295)	0.386	
4 Campsite Expansion	0.510			
5 Caribou Recovery Program	8.000	9.000	10.000	
6 Climate Leadership Plan	3.000	3.000	3.000	
7 Environmental Stewardship Initiative				0.237
8 Invasive Plants and Range Infrastructure	10.000			
9 Natural Resource Permitting Project	3.089	3.089	3.089	
10 Reverse LNG funding carried forward from 18/19 to 19/20				(0.990)
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	32.469	14.784	16.712

Total Changes	32.483	14.798	16.726
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Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$27.928M, \$6.246M, \$6.538M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Transfer of staff and funding from AGRI (\$0.09M annually) for wild harvest of aquatic plant work,
- B. Offset by transfer to MEM (-\$0.076M annually) for administrative and financial work.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$1.179M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.99M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. BCTS Spending Plan (\$8.059M, -\$1.295M, \$0.386M) – changes in expenses to meet production targets.
4. Campsite Expansion (\$0.51M) – funding to support staffing, maintenance and amortization costs.
5. Caribou Recovery Plan (\$8M, \$9M, \$10M) – funding to support recovery of provincial Caribou populations.
6. Climate Leadership Plan (\$3M annually) – funding for the Forest Carbon Initiative.
7. Environmental Stewardship Initiative (\$0.237M) - increase in 2019/20 to extend funding for implementation of initiative.
8. Invasive Plants and Range Infrastructure (\$10M) – funding to support multi-year agreements to control invasive plants and improve range infrastructure.
9. Natural Resource Permitting Project (\$3.089M annually) – funding for amortization.
10. Reverse LNG funding (-\$0.990M) – remove funding incorrectly carried forward from 2018/19.

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Vehicle Allocation		1.433	1.433	7.513
2 BC Timber Sales Special Account spending plan		2.288	0.710	1.377
3 Campsite Expansion		2.207	1.603	0.728
4 Natural Resource Permitting Project		20.000		
5 Wildfire Facilities		2.000	2.500	3.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	27.928	6.246	12.618
Total Changes		27.928	6.246	12.618

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$27.928M, \$6.246M, \$12.618M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation increase (\$1.433M) is provided for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.
2. BC Timber Sales Special Account (\$2.288M, \$0.710M, \$1.377M) – Funding to support road and bridge building to access timber.
3. Campsite Expansion (\$2.207M, \$1.603M, \$0.728M) – FLNR share of funding to add 1,918 new campsites in BC Provincial parks and recreation sites.
4. Natural Resource Permitting Project (\$20M) – Funding to complete phase one and incremental new scope work in 2017/18.
5. Wildfire Facilities (\$2M, \$2.5M, \$3M) – Funding for a capital envelope for maintenance and upgrades to wildfire facilities.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Health (HLTH)

Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	17,967.956	18,504.795	19,064.637	19,064.637
Budget 2017	17,964.924	18,840.340	19,341.425	19,913.425

Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016

Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		335.545	276.788	848.788
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		1.8%	1.5%	4.5%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		875.416	501.085	572.000
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.9%	2.7%	3.0%

CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	3.948	0.030	0.030	0.030
Budget 2017	3.948	2.566	0.030	0.030

Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016

Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		2.536	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		8453.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Vote Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	505.855	397.173	636.688	636.688
Budget 2017	505.855	460.935	635.423	574.519

Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016

Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		63.762	(1.265)	(62.169)
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		16.1%	-0.2%	-9.8%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$875.416M, \$501.085M, \$572.000M)

- The \$875.416 million increase in 17/18 is mainly due to *Budget 2015* lifts of \$75.86 million for ESM and \$460.525 million to, in aggregate, provide a 3% overall budget increase over 16/17 plus \$338.577M in funding increases in *Budget 2017* (see next page plan over plan for 17/18 details) which led to a 4.9% increase over 16/17.
- The \$501.085 million increase in 18/19 is mainly due to *Budget 2016* lifts of \$77.842 million for ESM and \$482.0 million to, in aggregate, provide a 3% budget increase over 17/18 plus net changes from *Budget 2017* between 17/18 and 18/19 of:
 - +\$0.421 million Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction
 - \$14.33 million ESD Nurses
 - \$10.0 million Addiction Treatment
 - \$6.0 million Cancer Centre Funding
 - +\$5.0 million Canuck Place
 - \$6.70 million Fentanyl Overdose Response Funding
 - \$2.338 million Municipal Pension Plan Rate
 - \$25.0 million Surgery Waitlist Buy Down
 - Total -\$58.917 million**
- The \$572 million increase for 19/20 is a 3% lift over 18/19 from *Budget 2017*.
- The growth rate for 18/19 was 3% in *Budget 2016*, but because of such large funding increases for 17/18 in *Budget 2017*, the relative change is now 2.7% growth for 18/19.

Ministry of Health (HLTH)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of Health Authority Funding	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037
B Tribunal Transfers - CCALAB, HPR, HAB, MHRB	(3.069)	(3.069)	(3.069)	(3.069)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	(3.032)	(3.032)	(3.032)	(3.032)

Budget 2017 Decisions

1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.421)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend - HA Allocation		38.080	38.270	38.270
3 Economic Stability Dividend - Ministry Allocation		0.300	0.300	0.300
4 Economic Stability Dividend - Nurses Allocation		14.330		
5 Addiction Treatment Spaces		10.000		
6 Cancer Centre Funding		6.000		
7 Canuck Place			5.000	5.000
8 Caseload Pressures		226.000	226.000	226.000
9 Fentanyl Overdose Response Funding		6.700		
10 Funding Increase for 19/20				572.000
11 Mental Health (Children and Youth)		8.350	8.350	8.350
12 Mental Health Funding		1.900	1.900	1.900
13 Municipal Pension Plan Rate		2.338		
14 Surgery Waitlist Buy Down		25.000		
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	338.577	279.820	851.820
Total Changes		335.545	276.788	848.788

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$335.545M, \$276.788M, \$848.788M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Transfer of SDSI(CLBC) funds (\$0.037M annually) through to Health Authorities
- B. Transfer of various tribunals (-\$3.069M annually) to JAG including; Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board; Health Professions Review Board; Hospital Appeal Board; and Mental Health Review Board.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$.421M, nil, nil) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$38.08M, \$38.27M, \$38.27M) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable to employees at Health Authorities under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.3M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable to employees at HLTH Ministry under the Economic Stability Mandate.
4. Economic Stability Dividend (\$14.3M, nil, nil) – budget adjustment to reflect dividend payable to Nurses under the Economic Stability Mandate.

Ministry of Health (HLTH)
Budget 2017/18

5. Addiction Treatment Spaces (\$10M, nil, nil) – additional program funding for 60 additional publicly funded beds to put 240 adults and youth through 90-day programs followed by community support for a year.
6. Cancer Centre Funding (\$6M, nil, nil) –funding for the Canadian Cancer Society in support of the Cancer Prevention Centre project
7. Canuck Place (nil, \$5M, \$5M) – funding for pediatric palliative care services provided by Canuck Place Children’s Hospice.
8. Caseload Pressures (\$226M annually) – Provides full funding for Economic Stability Mandate needs which may be used to assist with caseload pressures in Health Authorities.
9. Fentanyl Overdose Response Funding (\$6.7M, nil, nil) - \$5M for Dr. Evan Wood’s BC Centre on Substance Use and \$1.7M for HLTH portion of Overdose Task Force needs in 17/18.
10. Funding Increase for 19/20 (nil, nil, \$572M) – Additional funding for HLTH to keep the track of approximately 3% budget growth year over year.
11. Mental Health (Children and Youth) – (\$8.35M annually) – annual program funding of \$4.3M for 28 highly specialized treatment beds for youth, \$0.75M to expand a youth E-mental Health Program, \$2.8M to expand BC Integrated Youth Services Centres, \$0.25M to expand aboriginal suicide & critical incident response, and \$0.25M to expand aboriginal land-based substance use detox & treatment services.
12. Mental Health Funding (\$1.9M annually) – Grant funding to sustain annual operations at Dr. Evan Wood’s BC Center on Substance Use.
13. Municipal Pension Plan Rate (\$2.338M, nil, nil) – Increase in funding to HLTH to compensate for a change to how pension contributions are calculated (not based on gender any longer) as per the direction of the MPP Board of Trustees.
14. Surgery Waitlist Buy-down (\$25M, nil, nil) Additional funding provided to HLTH to allow for waitlists to be reduced by funding various surgeries.

Ministry of Health (HLTH)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from *Budget 2016*

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Capital Decisions	0.000	2.536	0.000	0.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	2.536	0.000	0.000
Total Changes		2.536	0.000	0.000

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$2.536M, nil, nil)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. CRF Capital Reprofile (\$2.536M, nil, nil)

Ministry of Health (HLTH)
Budget 2017/18

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

Capital Grants – Changes from *Budget 2016*

Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Reprofiting		63.762	(1.265)	(62.169)
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	63.762	(1.265)	(62.169)
Total Changes		63.762	(1.265)	(62.169)

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$63.762M, \$-1.265M, \$-62.169M)

- The anticipated timing of expenses for a number of major health construction projects had changed.

Major Capital Projects (over \$50M):

- Since the second *Quarterly Report*, a \$417M Royal Inland Hospital project in Kamloops has been added in the health sector (Approved by TB in January 2017).
- Since Budget 2017 (March 9, 2017 TB), Treasury Board has approved Phase 2 and 3 of Royal Columbian Hospital Redevelopment at a cost of \$1.1 billion. Announcement is expected in April 2017.
- Since Budget 2017 (March 23, 2017 TB), Treasury Board has approved the Peace Arch Hospital Renewal project at a cost of \$68.2 million. Announcement is expected in April 2017.

Ministry of International Trade (MIT)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	50.291	51.135	51.674	51.674
Budget 2017	50.291	53.600	54.690	54.690
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		2.465	3.016	3.016
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.8%	5.8%	5.8%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		3.309	1.090	0.000
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		6.6%	2.0%	0.0%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Budget 2017	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.000	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$3.309M, \$1.090M, nil)

- Increase of \$3.309M in 2017/18 is primarily due to:
 - **Budget lift for ASEAN trade offices (\$1.706M).** MIT has offices in Jakarta, Indonesia and Manila, the Philippines. MIT intends to open a third ASEAN office in Johor Bahru, Malaysia in 2017;
 - **Budget lift for BC Tech Strategy (\$0.8M)** – details to follow. (Note - funding is for trade offices in Seattle and San Francisco/Silicon Valley); and
 - **Adjustment for the Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.1M).**
 - Partially offset by a decrease due to the employee benefits chargeback rate reduction (\$0.051M).
- The increase of \$1.090M in 2018/19 is primarily due to:
 - **an increase in funding for the BC Tech Strategy (\$0.5M)** – details to follow. (Note – funding increase is for trade offices in Seattle and San Francisco/Silicon Valley); and
 - as announced in *Budget 2016*, **an increase in funding for Forestry Investment and Innovation (\$0.5M)** to support marketing BC forest products in India.

Ministry of International Trade (MIT)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Interministry Transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.051)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.010	0.010	0.010
3 Budget Lift for ASEAN trade offices		1.706	1.706	1.706
4 Budget Lift for BC Tech Strategy		0.800	1.300	1.300
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	2.465	3.016	3.016
Total Changes		2.465	3.016	3.016

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$2.465M, \$3.016M, \$3.016M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. **Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.151M)** – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. **Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.01M annually)** – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. **Budget lift for ASEAN trade offices (\$1.706M annually).** MIT has offices in Jakarta, Indonesia and Manila, the Philippines. MIT intends to open a third ASEAN office in Johor Bahru, Malaysia in 2017.
4. **Budget lift for BC Tech Strategy (\$0.8M, \$1.3M, \$1.3M)** – details to follow.
(Note - funding is for trade offices in Seattle and San Francisco/Silicon Valley).

CRF CAPITAL

No changes.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training (JTST)

Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	196.734	197.669	198.565	198.565
Budget 2017	196.098	211.523	205.600	205.600
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		13.854	7.035	7.035
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		7.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		15.425	(5.923)	0.000
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		7.9%	-2.8%	0.0%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Budget 2017	0.004	0.928	0.004	0.004
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.924	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		23100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$15.425M, -\$5.293M, nil)

- Increase of \$15.425M in 2017/18 is due to:
 - **One-time funding for the Island Coastal Economic Trust (\$10M)**, a community economic development organization representing Vancouver Island (except Capital Region District) and the south coast region of the province north of Greater Vancouver;
 - **Budget lift for the BC Tech Strategy (\$4M)** – details will follow. (Note – the lift is for the Centre for Data-Driven Innovation, which will be announced at the BC Tech Summit in March).
 - **The transfer of Data Enterprise services from Government Communications & Public Engagement (\$4.039M)**. Data BC encourages and enables the strategic management and sharing of data across the government enterprise and with the public. It is responsible for the Open Data initiative and the Province's Spatial Data Infrastructure and associated products and services;
 - **Budget lift for increased funding for Destination BC (\$0.503M)**, resulting from the implementation of a new performance-based funding model for Destination BC; and an adjustment for the **Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.100M)**.
 - **Partially offset by decreases due to:** the transfer of the Industry Training Appeals Board to the Ministry of Justice (\$0.015M); the transfer of the Labour Relations Board to the Ministry of Justice (\$4.630M); and, the employee benefits chargeback rate reduction (\$0.143M).
- The decrease of \$5.293M in 2018/19 is primarily due to one-time funding for the Island Coastal Economic Trust in 2017/18 (\$10M). It is offset by a \$3M increase in funding for the BC Tech Strategy and a \$0.705M increase in funding for the Industry Training Authority for the Jobs Blueprint – Youth Skills Initiative, as announced in *Budget 2016*.

Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training (JTST)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of Data Enterprise Services		4.039	4.077	4.077
B Transfer of Industry Training Appeals Board		(0.015)	(.0.015)	(0.015)
C Transfer of Labour Relations Board		(4.630)	(4.630)	(4.630)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	(0.606)	(0.553)	(0.568)
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.143)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.100	0.100	0.100
3 Budget lift for BC Tech Strategy		4.000	7.000	7.000
4 One-time funding for Island Coastal Economic Trust		10.000		
5 Budget lift for increased funding for Destination BC		0.503	0.503	0.503
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	14.460	7.603	7.603
Total Changes		13.854	7.050	7.035

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$13.854M, \$7.05M, \$7.035M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Transfer of Data Enterprise Services from Government Communications & Public Engagement (\$4.039M, \$4.077M, \$4.077M).
- B. Transfer of the Industry Training Appeals Board to the Ministry of Justice (\$0.015M annually).
- C. Transfer of the Labour Relations Board to the Ministry of Justice (\$4.63M annually).

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. **Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.143M)** – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. **Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.10M in 2017/18)** – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. **Budget lift for BC Tech Strategy (\$4M, \$7M, \$7M)** – details to follow. (Note – the lift is for the Centre for Data-Driven Innovation, which will be announced at the BC Tech Summit in March).
4. **One-time funding for Island Coastal Economic Trust (\$10M)**, a community economic development organization representing Vancouver Island and the south coast region of the province north of Greater Vancouver.
5. **Budget lift for increased funding for Destination BC (\$0.503M)**, resulting from the implementation of a new performance-based funding model for Destination BC.

Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training (JTST)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from *Budget 2016*

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Inter-ministry Transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Canada Job Grant Administration System		0.924		
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	0.924	0.000	0.000
Total Changes		0.924	0.000	0.000

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$0.924M, nil, nil)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. **One-time funding for the Canada Job Grant Administration System (\$0.924M)**, which will be an online, public-facing web application that will allow users to submit and review grant applications.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Justice (JAG)
Budget 2017/18

<i>Budget 2016</i>	490.996	497.790	503.911	503.911
<i>Budget 2017</i>	500.663	514.551	521.219	521.224

Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016

Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)	16.761	17.308	17.313
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)	13.888	6.668	0.005
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)	2.8%	1.3%	0.0%

CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<i>Budget 2016</i>	5.930	5.315	5.315	2.993
<i>Budget 2017</i>	5.930	5.061	5.010	5.476

Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016

Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)	(0.254)	(0.305)	2.483
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)	-4.8%	-5.7%	83.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$13.888M, \$6.668M, \$0.005M)

- The \$13.888M increase in 2017/18 is the net result of *Budget 2017* funding lifts provided for Caseload Pressures (\$6.75M), Employee Stability Dividend (\$0.45M), Prosecution Services for the Okanagan Correctional Centre (\$1.26M) offset by a one-year Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$1.399M), as well as a year over year increase in Program Transfers (\$0.033M); plus, incremental funding from *Budget 2016* for Crown and Legal Counsel Compensation (\$3M), the Economic Stability Mandate (\$3.9M), an offset of the previous one-year reduction in Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (\$1.5M) and reductions to caseload allocations (-\$1.6M).
- The \$6.668M increase in 2018/19 is due mainly to incremental funding in *Budget 2017* for Caseload Pressures (\$0.537M), an increase in Program Transfers (\$0.01M) and increases from *Budget 2016* for Crown and Legal Counsel Compensation (\$3.731M) and Economic Stability Mandate (\$2.39M).
- The \$0.005M increase in 2019/20 is due to an increase in funding for Caseload Pressures.

Ministry of Justice (JAG)

Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<i>Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers</i>				
A Tribunal Transfers	8.005	8.024	8.024	8.024
B Transfer of Staff and Funding	(0.421)	(0.421)	(0.421)	(0.421)
C Transfer EAB/FAC to Justice	2.083	2.097	2.107	2.107
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	9.667	9.700	9.710	9.710
<i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction	0.000	(1.399)	0.000	0.000
2 Economic Stability Dividend	0.000	0.450	0.450	0.450
3 Caseload Pressures	0.000	6.750	7.148	7.153
4 Okanagan Correctional Centre	0.000	1.260	0.000	0.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	7.061	7.598	7.603
Total Changes		16.761	17.308	17.313

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$16.761M, \$17.308M, \$17.313M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. Tribunal Transfers (\$8.005M in 2016/17 and \$8.024M annually) – transfer of the operating budgets for the following Tribunals moved into JAG: Building Code Appeal Board; Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board; Employment Standards Tribunal; Environmental Appeal Board; Financial Services Tribunal; Forest Appeals Commission; Health Professions Review Board; Hospital Appeal Board; Industry Training Appeal Board; Labour Relations Board; Mental Health Review Board; Property Assessment Appeal Board; Safety Standards Appeal Board; and Surface Rights Board.
- B. Reduction of -\$0.421M annually for staff transfers from the Ministry of Justice (Justice Services Branch, Court Services Branch) to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (Corporate Services and Community Corrections).
- C. Increases of \$2.083M in 2016/17, \$2.097M in 2017/18 and \$2.107M in 2018/19 and 2019/20 to transfer the Environmental Appeal Board and Forest Appeals Commission to the Ministry of Justice.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$1.399M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.45M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Caseload Pressures – (\$6.75M, \$7.148M, \$7.153M) provided for Court Services and Superior Judiciary, Prosecution Services for the Guns and Gangs Strategy in Surrey, operating costs for the Surrey Courthouse Expansion and the Surrey Justice Access Centre.
4. Okanagan Correctional Centre – \$1.26M in 2017/18 for Sheriff Services.

Ministry of Justice (JAG)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	Nil			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Vehicle Allocation	0.000	(0.305)	(0.305)	0.000
2 Abbotsford Courthouse Heavy Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.466
3 Reprofiting	0.000	0.051	0.000	0.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.254)	(0.305)	0.466
Total Changes		(0.254)	(0.305)	0.466

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$0.254, -\$0.305M, \$0.161M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease (-\$0.305M) is for 2017/18 only. The amount in 2018/19 is a placeholder and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.
2. \$0.466M is provided in 2019/20 for Heavy Equipment for the new Abbotsford Courthouse.
3. Capital Re-profit of \$0.051M into 2017/18 for specialized equipment for the Okanagan Correctional Centre.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

**Ministry of Natural Gas Development and
Ministry Responsible for Housing (NGD)
Budget 2017/18**

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	452.920	457.333	458.925	458.925
Budget 2017	453.610	458.211	460.859	460.542
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.878	1.934	1.617
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		4.601	2.648	(0.317)
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		1.0%	0.6%	-0.1%

CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Budget 2017	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.000	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Capital Funding Vote (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	20.650	15.063	18.829	18.829
Budget 2017	20.650	15.063	18.829	18.829
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.000	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$4.601M, \$2.648M, -\$0.317M)

Housing Vote (\$5.744M, \$2.567M, -\$0.262M)

- Increase of \$5.744M in 2017/18 is related to:
 - Increase funding for Non-Profit Asset Transfer program (\$4.35M), Economic Stability Mandate (\$1.740M), Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.25M), Single Room Occupancy (\$0.242M) offset by decreases in reduced operating requirements for social housing projects (-\$0.6M) and Residential Tenancy budget lift in 2016/17 (-\$0.242M).
- Increase of \$2.567M in 2018/19 is related to:
 - Increase funding for Economic Stability Mandate (\$1.546M), Single Room Occupancy Initiative annual service payments (\$0.984M).

**Ministry of Natural Gas Development and
Ministry Responsible for Housing (NGD)
*Budget 2017/18***

- Decrease of (-\$0.262M) in 2019/20 is related to reduced funding required for annual service payments related to the Single Room Occupancy Initiative.

Ministry Operations Vote (\$0.077M, \$0.081M, -\$0.055M)

- 2017/18 increase of \$0.077M is related to:
 - *Budget 2017* decision to increase the Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.01M).
 - *Budget 2015* decision to increase the Economic Stability Mandate (\$0.08M).
 - An increase in the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate in *Budget 2016* offset by a slightly lower reduction in *Budget 2017* (\$0.003M).
 - These increases are offset by *Budget 2016* year over year decrease in LNG funding (-\$0.016M).
- 2018/19 increase of \$0.081M is related to:
 - Removal of the Employee Benefits Rate Reduction in 2018/19 (\$0.035M).
 - *Budget 2016* Economic Stability Mandate (\$0.082M).
 - These increases are offset by *Budget 2016* year over year decrease in LNG funding (-\$0.036M).
- 2019/20 change of -\$0.055M is related to the net decrease in LNG funding (LNG funding reversal and ESI funding increase).

**Ministry of Natural Gas Development and
Ministry Responsible for Housing (NGD)
Budget 2017/18**

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of Specialized Community Assistance Program Funding (Housing) from SDSI	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
B Tribunal Transfer - Housing	(0.198)	(0.198)	(0.198)	(0.198)
C Tribunal Transfer - Corporate Services	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
D Tribunal Transfer - Surface Rights Board	(0.108)	(0.108)	(0.108)	(0.108)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.690	0.690	0.690	0.690
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (Housing)		(0.037)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend (Housing)		0.250	0.250	0.250
3 SRO Renewal P3 (Housing)			0.984	0.722
4 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (Ministry Operations)		(0.035)		
5 Economic Stability Dividend (Ministry Operations)		0.010	0.010	0.010
6 Reverse Carry-forward of LNG Funding				(0.678)
7 Environmental Stewardship Initiative Funding				0.623
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	0.188	1.244	0.927
Total Changes		0.878	1.934	1.617

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$0.878M, \$1.934M, \$1.617M)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

Housing Vote (\$0.802M annually)

- A. Transfer of the Specialized Community Assistance Program from Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation to BC Housing (\$1M annually)
- B. Tribunal transfer to Ministry of Justice (-\$0.198M annually)

Ministry Operations Vote (-\$0.112M annually)

- C. Tribunal transfer: Corporate support for Safety Standards Appeal Board transferred from NGD to Ministry of Justice.
- D. Tribunal transfer: Surface Rights Board (Upstream Development) transferred from NGD to Ministry of Justice.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

Housing Vote (\$0.213M, \$1.234M, \$0.972M)

- 1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.037M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.

**Ministry of Natural Gas Development and
Ministry Responsible for Housing (NGD)
*Budget 2017/18***

2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.25M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Initiative – annual service payments to P3 proponent (nil, \$0.984M, \$0.722M)

Ministry Operations Vote (-\$0.25M, \$0.01M, -\$0.045M)

4. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (Ministry Operations) (-\$0.035M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
5. Economic Stability Dividend (Ministry Operations) (\$0.01M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
6. Reverse carry-forward of LNG Funding (-\$0.678M) in 2019/20; this funding was approved in *Budget 2016* but only up until 2018/19.
7. Environmental Stewardship Initiative (\$0.623M in 2019/20) – increase to extend funding for implementation of initiative.

CRF CAPITAL - no changes.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE) - no changes.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	668.098	681.337	708.344	711.528
Budget 2017	681.758	742.054	741.288	741.232
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		60.717	32.944	29.704
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		8.9%	4.7%	4.2%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		60.296	(0.766)	(0.056)
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		8.8%	-0.1%	0.0%
<hr/>				
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	16.342	14.164	12.864	2.053
Budget 2017	16.342	13.776	12.476	12.017
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		(0.388)	(0.388)	9.964
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		-2.7%	-3.0%	485.3%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$60.296M, -\$0.766M, -\$0.056M)

- The \$60.296M increase in 2017/18 is the net result of *Budget 2017* funding lifts provided for caseload pressures (\$26.810M), Fentanyl Overdose response funding (\$3.300M), final Okanagan Correctional Centre (OCC) operating costs (\$1.688M), Civil Forfeiture Special Account (\$1.7M), and Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.614M), off-set by a one-year rate reduction in the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate (-\$0.868M); plus incremental funding from *Budget 2016* for OCC operating costs (\$22.499M), the Economic Stability Mandate (\$4M), the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate (\$0.8M), and ESM adjustments from *Budget 2015* which were reallocated during the Ministry of Justice splitting into two Ministries.
- The \$0.766M decrease in 2018/19 is mainly due to one-time funding in 2017/18 discontinuing for Fentanyl Overdose response funding (\$3.3M), final Okanagan Correctional Centre operating costs (\$1.7M) and the one-year reduction in the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate (-\$0.8M), offset by Caseload pressure increase (\$0.420M), and Civil Forfeiture decrease of (-\$0.2M), and incremental funding from *Budget 2016* for the Economic Stability Mandate (\$3.2M).

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG)
Budget 2017/18

- The \$0.056M decrease in 2019/20 is primarily due to decreasing funding for Caseload pressures (-\$0.06M), offset by an increase to the Civil Forfeiture Special Account (\$0.004M).

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of staff and funding (JAG)	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.421
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.421
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.868)	0.000	0.000
2 ESD - Ministry Allocation		0.614	0.614	0.614
3 Various Caseload Pressures		26.810	27.230	27.170
4 Civil Forfeiture Account SA		1.745	1.495	1.499
5 Fentanyl Overdose Response Funding		3.300	0.000	0.000
6 Okanagan Correctional Centre		1.688	0.000	0.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	33.289	29.339	29.283
Total Changes		33.710	29.760	29.704

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes: (\$33.71M, \$29.76M, \$29.704M)

1. **Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction** (-\$0.868M, nil, nil) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. **Economic Stability Dividend** (\$0.614M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. **Staff Transfers** (\$0.421M, \$0.421M, \$0.421M) – this funding is for the transfer of 5 FTEs from the Ministry of Justice to Community Corrections and Corporate Policy.
4. **Various Caseload Pressures** (\$26.810M, \$27.230M, \$27.170M) – this funding is allocated for various caseload pressures in Policing, RoadSafetyBC, BC Coroners Service, and Corrections.
5. **Civil Forfeiture Account Special Account** (\$1.745M, \$1.495M, \$1.499M) – this funding was provided to support initiatives from the Guns and Gangs Strategy and the Cariboo-Chilcotin Safety Model to enhance public safety in Surrey, Williams Lake and other communities across BC.
6. **Fentanyl Overdose Response Funding** (\$3.300M, nil, nil) – this funding is for the development and execution of a province-wide community outreach/awareness strategy with police and Health Authorities, hiring full time coroners to deal with the increased caseloads from fentanyl related deaths, and the continued purchase of Naloxone kits, training and equipment as required.
7. **Okanagan Correctional Centre (OCC)** (\$1.688M, nil, nil) – this funding was provided for the operating costs of the new facility, based on updated reviews of previously approved estimates. The facility is now open and housing inmates.

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Change in Vehicle Allocation	0.000	(0.388)	(0.388)	1.091
3 Reprofiting	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.873
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.388)	(0.388)	9.964
Total Changes		(0.388)	(0.388)	9.964

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$0.388M, -\$0.388M, \$9.964M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. **Vehicle Allocation** decrease (\$0.388M) is for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.
2. **Capital Re-profiling** (nil, nil, \$8.873M) – change is a result of re-profiling of the Road Safety Initiative project to 2019/20.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Small Business and Red Tape Reduction (SBRT)
Budget 2017/18

Budget 2016	3.862	3.872	3.892	3.892
Budget 2017	3.862	3.862	3.892	3.892

Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016

Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)	(0.010)	0.000	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.000	0.030	0.000
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%

CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
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Budget 2016	0.319	0.319	0.319	0.001
Budget 2017	0.000	0.188	0.188	0.188

Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016

Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)	(0.131)	(0.131)	0.187
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)	-41.1%	-41.1%	187000.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (*nil, \$0.03M, nil*)

The \$0.03M increase in 2018/19 is due to:

- A \$0.02M increase to SBRT's Economic Stability Mandate allocation in 2018/19, incorporated in *Budget 2016* and
- A \$0.01M decrease in 2017/18 due to the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction.

Ministry of Small Business and Red Tape Reduction (SBRT)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Transfer of Lean BC Office - Expense	2.028	2.030	2.030	2.030
B Transfer of Lean BC Office - Recovery	(2.028)	(2.030)	(2.030)	(2.030)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
 <i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.010)		
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.010)	0.000	0.000
 Total Changes		(0.010)	0.000	0.000

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$0.01M, nil, nil)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. LeanBC, which operates on a full cost-recovery basis (recovers from ministries), was transferred from the Public Service Agency to SBRT in June 2016. The LeanBC Office champions the Lean vision within the public service, sets strategic direction and builds capacity throughout government

Budget 2017 Decisions:

- 1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.01M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.

Ministry of Small Business and Red Tape Reduction (SBRT)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Interministry Transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
 <i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Vehicle Allocation		(0.131)	(0.131)	0.187
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.131)	(0.131)	0.187
 Total Changes		(0.131)	(0.131)	0.187

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$0.131M, -\$0.131M, -\$0.131M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease of \$0.131M is for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation (SDSI)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	2,739.239	2,830.051	2,867.746	2,867.746
Budget 2017	2,738.202	2,981.073	3,038.482	3,055.575
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		151.022	170.736	187.829
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		5.3%	6.0%	6.5%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		242.871	57.409	17.093
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		8.9%	1.9%	0.6%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	4.034	3.838	1.670	0.114
Budget 2017	4.034	4.228	3.200	0.200
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.390	1.530	0.086
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		10.2%	91.6%	75.4%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$242.871M, \$57.409M, \$17.093M)

(See Appendix A)

- 2017/18 increase of \$242.871M is the net result of \$90.812M incremental funding provided in previous budgets (\$47.64M for caseload pressures, \$29.426M for Disability Assistance rate increase, \$13.36M for Economic Stability Mandate, \$0.486M for employee benefits adjustment, offset by a \$0.1M reduction to caseload pressures). Plus new incremental funding in *Budget 2017* for income assistance and community living caseload growth (\$78M), Disability Assistance rate increase (\$64.3M), child-related benefits exemptions (\$2.5M), social policy initiatives (\$6M), and Economic Stability Dividend (\$1.71M), offset by a reduction of \$0.451M for employee benefits adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
- 2018/19 increase of \$57.409M is the net result of \$37.209M incremental funding provided in *Budget 2016* (\$33.027M for Disability Assistance rate increase, \$13.136M for Economic Stability Mandate, \$3.6M for Economic Stability Dividend, offset by a \$5.454M reduction to income assistance and community living services and a \$7.1M reduction to Family Maintenance Exemption). Plus new incremental funding in *Budget 2017* for caseload pressures (\$17M), Disability Assistance rate increase (\$2.163M), child-related benefits exemptions (\$0.1M), and \$0.451M reversal of 2017/18 employee benefits reduction.
- 2019/20 increase of \$17.093M is the net result of new incremental funding provided in *Budget 2017* for income assistance and community living services caseload pressures (\$15M) and Disability Assistance Rate Increase (\$2.093M).

Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation (SDSI)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	(1.000)	(1.000)	(1.000)	(1.000)
B Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	(1.037)	(1.037)	(1.037)	(1.037)

Budget 2017 Decisions

1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.451)		
2 Economic Stability Dividend		1.710	1.710	1.710
3 Caseload Pressures - Income Assistance / Community Living Services		78.000	95.000	110.000
4 Disability Assistance Rate Increase		64.300	66.463	68.556
5 New Initiatives Funding		2.500	2.600	2.600
6 Social Policy Initiatives		6.000	6.000	6.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	152.059	171.773	188.866

Total Changes		151.022	170.736	187.829
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Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$151.022M, \$170.736M, \$187.829M)
(See Appendix B)

Inter-Ministry Transfers:

- A. \$1M is transferred to the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing from SDSI for the Community Assistance Program which provides services including housing, counseling, skills training, addictions support, and volunteer and employment opportunities.
- B. \$0.037M is transferred to the Ministry of Health from Community Living Services for provision of Nursing Services provided directly by Fraser Health and Vancouver Coastal Health Authority.

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. **Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction:** \$0.451M budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18 (STOB 52 benefits chargeback rate reduced to 24.3% from 24.8%).
2. **Economic Stability Dividend:** \$1.71M annually to fund the Economic Stability Dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate (actual 2015 Real GDP growth of 3.3% exceeded the Economic Forecast Council's projection of 2.6%).

Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation (SDSI)
Budget 2017/18

3. **Caseload Pressures:** \$283M increase for income assistance and community living services is provided over three years (\$78M, \$95M, \$110M) as follows:

Temporary Assistance	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<i>Budget 2016</i>	320.0	315.2	310.5	310.5
<i>Budget 2017</i>	320.0	340.6	334.5	324.5
Plan vs Plan Change		25.4	24.0	14.0

Disability Assistance				
<i>Budget 2016</i>	1,027.4	1,068.2	1,068.2	1,068.2
<i>Budget 2017</i>	1,027.4	1,068.2	1,083.2	1,093.2
Plan vs Plan Change		-	15.0	25.0

Supplementary Assistance				
<i>Budget 2016</i>	276.5	261.2	266.4	266.4
<i>Budget 2017</i>	276.5	276.2	279.4	283.4
Plan vs Plan Change		15.0	13.0	17.0

Community Living BC				
<i>Budget 2016</i>	880.9	900.9	920.9	920.9
<i>Budget 2017</i>	880.9	938.5	963.9	974.9
Plan vs Plan Change		37.6	43.0	54.0

Total Caseload Plan vs Plan		78.0	95.0	110.0
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4. **Disability Assistance Rate Increase:** \$199.319M increase is provided over three years for disability assistance rate increase (\$64.3M, \$66.463M, \$68.556M). Effective April 1, 2017, the support rate for individuals receiving disability assistance will increase by \$50 (from \$983 to \$1,033 for single individuals).
5. **Child Related Benefits Exemption:** \$7.7M increase over three years to exempt child-related benefits and payments (i.e. CPP Disabled Contributor Children's Benefit, foster care payments, and Public Guardian and Trustee child related payments and trust payments for children) from the calculation of income and disability assistance (\$2.5M, \$2.6M, \$2.6M).
6. **Social Policy Initiatives:** \$6M annually to enhance basic supplementary health benefits for dependent children of low income families.

Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation (SDSI)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Vehicle Allocation		(0.470)	(0.470)	0.086
2 Reprofitting - IM/IT		0.860	2.000	0.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	0.390	1.530	0.086
Total Changes		0.390	1.530	0.086

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$0.39M, \$1.53M, -\$1.47M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease (\$0.47M) is for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.
2. IM/IT re-profitting over three years (\$0.86M, \$2M, nil).

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

N/A

Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation (SDSI)

Budget 2017/18

Appendix A: Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INNOVATION							
BUDGET 2017							
\$ millions	Income Assistance	Employment Programs	Community Living Services	Employment Assistance Tribunal	Exec & Support Services	Annual Budget	Annual Change
BUDGET 2016 (2016/17) Restated	1,815.138	29.000	881.781	1.796	10.487	2,738.202	
Previous Decisions - ESM	2.292	0.018	10.960	0.007	0.083	13.360	
Previous Decisions - ESD	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	
Previous Decisions - Caseload Pressure	(0.100)					(0.100)	
Previous Decisions - Caseload Pressure	38.708	(0.018)	9.040	(0.007)	(0.083)	47.640	90.812
Previous Decisions - DA Rate Increase	29.426					29.426	
Benefits Rate Adjustmet 2016/17 only	0.446		0.008	0.004	0.028	0.486	
ESM - 2019/20 Only						0.000	
ESD - all years	0.443	0.014	1.238	0.000	0.015	1.710	
Policy Change - Support Children	6.000					6.000	
Policy Change - Child Related Benefits I	2.500					2.500	
Caseload	40.400		29.600			70.000	78.000
Caseload - ESM			8.000			8.000	
DA Rate Increase	64.300					64.300	64.300
Benefits Rate Adjustment	(0.413)	0.000	(0.008)	(0.003)	(0.027)	(0.451)	
BUDGET 2017 (2017/18)	1,999.140	29.014	940.619	1.797	10.503	2,981.073	242.871
<i>Change from Previous Year</i>	184.002	0.014	58.838	0.001	0.016	242.871	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			3.119				
Previous Decisions - ESM	4.623	0.034	21.684	0.014	0.141	26.496	13.136
Previous Decisions - ESD	0.023	(0.016)	-	(0.007)	-	0.000	#REF!
Previous Decisions - CLBC	(0.100)	-	-	-	-	(0.100)	-47.740
Previous Decisions - Caseload Pressure	39.180	(0.018)	29.040	(0.007)	(0.083)	68.112	38.686
Previous Decisions - DA Rate Increase	33.513	-	-	-	-	33.513	33.027
Benefits Rate Adjustmet 2016/17 only	0.446	-	0.008	0.004	0.028	0.486	0.000
ESM - 2019/20 Only						0.000	0.000
ESD - all years	0.443	0.014	1.238	0.000	0.015	1.710	0.000
Policy Change - Support Children	6.000					6.000	0.000
Policy Change - Child Related Benefits I	2.600					2.600	0.100
Caseload	52.000		35.000			87.000	17.00
Caseload - ESM			8.000			8.000	95.000
DA Rate Increase	66.463					66.463	2.163
						0.000	0.451
BUDGET 2017 (2018/19)	2,020.329	29.014	976.751	1.800	10.588	3,038.482	57.409
<i>Change from Previous Year</i>	21.189	0.000	36.132	0.003	0.085	57.409	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Previous Decisions - ESM	4.623	0.034	21.684	0.014	0.141	26.496	0.000
Previous Decisions - ESD	0.023	(0.016)	-	(0.007)	-	0.000	0.000
Previous Decisions - CLBC	(0.100)	-	-	-	-	(0.100)	0.000
Previous Decisions - Caseload Pressure	39.180	(0.018)	29.040	(0.007)	(0.083)	68.112	0.000
Previous Decisions - DA Rate Increase	33.513	-	-	-	-	33.513	0.000
Benefits Rate Adjustmet 2016/17 only	0.446	-	0.008	0.004	0.028	0.486	0.000
ESM - 2019/20 Only						0.000	0.000
ESD - all years	0.443	0.014	1.238	0.000	0.015	1.710	0.000
Policy Change - Support Children	6.000					6.000	0.000
Policy Change - Child Related Benefits I	2.600					2.600	0.000
Caseload	56.000		45.000			101.000	14.000
Caseload - ESM			9.000			9.000	1.000
DA Rate Increase	68.556					68.556	2.093
						0.000	0.000
BUDGET 2017 (2019/20)	2,026.422	29.014	987.751	1.800	10.588	3,055.575	17.093
<i>Change from Previous Year</i>	6.093	0.000	11.000	0.000	0.000	17.093	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation (SDSI)

Budget 2017/18

Appendix B: Summary of Plan-over-Plan Operating Changes

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INNOVATION							
BUDGET 2017							
	\$ millions	Income Assistance	Employment Programs	Community Living Services	Employment Assistance Tribunal	Exec & Support Services	Annual Budget
Budget 2017 Decisions	BUDGET 2016 (2017/18)	1,885.910	30.000	901.826	1.800	10.515	2,830.051
	Program Transfer: SDSI to NGD (Housing)		-1.000				(1.000)
	Program Transfer: CLBC to HLTH			-0.037			(0.037)
	ESM - 2019/20 Only						0.000
	ESD - all years	0.443	0.014	1.238	0.000	0.015	1.710
	Policy Change - Support Children	6.000					6.000
	Policy Change - Child Related Benefits E	2.500					2.500
	Caseload	40.400		29.600			70.000
	Caseload - ESM			8.000			8.000
	DA Rate Increase	64.300					64.300
	Benefits Rate Adjustment	(0.413)	0.000	(0.008)	(0.003)	(0.027)	(0.451)
	BUDGET 2017 (2017/18)	1,999.140	29.014	940.619	1.797	10.503	2,981.073
	<i>Change from Previous PLAN</i>	<i>113.230</i>	<i>(0.986)</i>	<i>38.793</i>	<i>(0.003)</i>	<i>(0.012)</i>	<i>151.022</i>
				3.119			
Budget 2017 Decisions	BUDGET 2016 (2018/19)	1,892.823	30.000	932.550	1.800	10.573	2,867.746
	Program Transfer: SDSI to NGD (Housing)		-1.000				(1.000)
	Program Transfer: CLBC to HLTH			-0.037			(0.037)
	ESM - 2019/20 Only						0.000
	ESD - all years	0.443	0.014	1.238	0.000	0.015	1.710
	Policy Change - Support Children	6.000					6.000
	Policy Change - Child Related Benefits E	2.600					2.600
	Caseload	52.000		35.000			87.000
	Caseload - ESM			8.000			8.000
	DA Rate Increase	66.463					66.463
	BUDGET 2017 (2018/19)	2,020.329	29.014	976.751	1.800	10.588	3,038.482
	<i>Change from Previous PLAN</i>	<i>127.506</i>	<i>(0.986)</i>	<i>44.201</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>170.736</i>
				3.151			
	BUDGET 2016 (2019/20)	1,892.823	30.000	932.550	1.800	10.573	2,867.746
Budget 2017 Decisions	Program Transfer: SDSI to NGD (Housing)		-1.000				(1.000)
	Program Transfer: CLBC to HLTH			-0.037			(0.037)
	ESM - 2019/20 Only						0.000
	ESD - all years	0.443	0.014	1.238	0.000	0.015	1.710
	Policy Change - Support Children	6.000					6.000
	Policy Change - Child Related Benefits E	2.600					2.600
	Caseload	56.000		45.000			101.000
	Caseload - ESM			9.000			9.000
	DA Rate Increase	68.556					68.556
	BUDGET 2017 (2019/20)	2,026.422	29.014	987.751	1.800	10.588	3,055.575
	<i>Change from Previous PLAN</i>	<i>133.599</i>	<i>(0.986)</i>	<i>55.201</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>187.829</i>

Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services (MTICS)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	491.997	501.358	502.810	502.810
Budget 2017	491.997	564.013	505.441	505.478
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		62.655	2.631	2.668
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		12.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		72.016	(58.572)	0.037
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		14.6%	-10.4%	0.0%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	204.659	286.752	214.097	219.263
Budget 2017	204.659	289.723	251.216	268.574
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		2.971	37.119	49.311
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		1.0%	17.3%	22.5%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$72.016M, \$-58.572M, \$0.037M)

- Increase of \$72.016M in 2017/18 due to one-time funding to expand and enhance connectivity in rural BC (\$40M); one-time grant to BCIC to support the BC Tech Strategy (\$13.5M), plus an additional \$2.0M annually for an Innovative Ideas fund; operating costs for Okanagan Correctional Centre (incremental \$7.827M in *Budget 2016*); amortization and government leasing costs (\$6.993M); funding for Economic Stability Mandate (\$1.43M in *Budget 2015*) and Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.29M); and a grant to the Knowledge Network (\$0.299M).
- The \$58.572M decrease in 2018/19 is due mainly to one-time increases in 2017/18 for connectivity (-\$40M), BC Tech Strategy (-\$13.5M), amortization and government leasing costs (-\$6.993M) offset by increases in 2018/19 for the Economic Stability Mandate (\$1.288M in *Budget 2016*); operating costs for the Okanagan Correctional Centre (\$0.123M); an increase in the grant to the Knowledge Network (\$0.042M); and one-time reduction in 2017/18 for the Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate (\$0.427M).
- \$0.037M increase in 2019/20 due to an increase in the grant to the Knowledge Network.

Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services (MTICS)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A <i>Budget 2017</i> inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Budget 2017 Decisions</i>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.427)	0.000	0.000
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.290	0.290	0.290
3 Rural connectivity		40.000	0.000	0.000
4 BC Tech Strategy - BC Tech Co-op Grants		13.500	0.000	0.000
5 BC Tech Strategy - Innovative Ideas Fund		2.000	2.000	2.000
6 Leasing costs and amortization		6.993	0.000	0.000
7 The Knowledge Network		0.299	0.341	0.378
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	62.655	2.631	2.668
Total Changes		62.655	2.631	2.668

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$62.655M, \$2.631M, \$2.668M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.427M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.290M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Rural connectivity (\$40M, nil, nil) – to increase to expand and enhance high-speed internet in rural BC.
4. BC Tech Strategy – BC Tech Co-op Grants (\$13.5M, nil, nil) – grant to BCIC to provide training opportunities for students in the tech sector.
5. BC Tech Strategy – Innovative Ideas Fund (\$2M annually) – grant to BCIC to support core government in procuring innovative technology related goods or services.
6. Leasing costs and amortization (\$6.993M, nil, nil) – funding government leasing costs and amortization of routine capital investments.
7. The Knowledge Network (\$0.299M, \$0.341M, \$0.378M) – grant to support wage increases for non-union staff and bandwidth.

Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services (MTICS)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 IM/IT minor capital		15.000	15.000	15.000
2 Vehicle Allocation		0.290	0.290	0.466
3 Reprofitting		(12.319)	21.829	33.845
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	2.971	37.119	49.311
Total Changes		2.971	37.119	49.311

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$2.971M, \$37.119M, \$49.311M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. IM/IT minor capital (\$15M annually) – increase to envelope.
2. Vehicle allocation increase (\$0.290M) is provided for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by MTICS.
3. Re-profiling relates primarily to the following projects (-\$12.319M, \$21.829M, \$33.845M):
 - Surrey Courthouse Expansion – adjustments to reflect updated construction timelines (\$8.263M, nil, nil);
 - South Block – adjustments to reflect revised move-in date of building 1 in 2017/18 and inclusion of building 2 in 2019/20 (-\$0.50M, nil, \$39.9M);
 - Abbotsford Courthouse – include budget allocation in capital plan as business case was approved (\$4.702M, \$64.174M, \$61.345M);
 - Maples Adolescent Treatment Centre/Provincial Assessment Centre – adjustments to reflect updated construction timelines (\$7.661M, \$17.655M, -\$2.925M);
 - Updates to various projects and asset classes (\$2.437M, nil, -\$4.475M); and
 - Corporate frozen funds – reallocated to South Block capital lease for building 2 and Abbotsford Courthouse (-\$34.882M, -\$60M, -\$60M).

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE) – N/A

Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (TRAN)
Budget 2017/18

Operating (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	857.824	861.912	867.131	867.131
Budget 2017	857.824	868.114	873.599	873.599
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		6.202	6.468	6.468
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Year-over-Year Change - Increase (Decrease)		10.290	5.485	0.000
Year-over-Year % Change - Increase (Decrease)		1.2%	0.6%	0.0%
CRF Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	4.072	3.107	3.107	0.635
Budget 2017	4.072	2.323	2.323	2.323
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		(0.784)	(0.784)	1.688
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		-25.2%	-25.2%	265.8%
Vote Capital (\$ millions)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Budget 2016	14.822	10.000	10.000	10.000
Budget 2017	14.822	15.238	10.722	10.000
<u>Budget 2017 vs Budget 2016</u>				
Plan-over-Plan \$ Change - Increase (Decrease)		5.238	0.722	0.000
Plan-over-Plan % Change - Increase (Decrease)		52.4%	7.2%	0.0%

OPERATING

Summary of Year-over-Year Operating Changes (\$10.29M, \$5.485M, nil)

- The increase of \$10.29M to TRAN's budget in 2017/18 is due to increased highways maintenance contract funding (\$3.973M), funding for BC Transit service expansions (\$1.175M in *Budget 2017* and \$1.928M in *Budget 2016*), reinstatement of Coastal Ferry Services (\$0.6M), increased Emergency Management BC funding (\$0.230M in *Budget 2017* and \$0.068M in *Budget 2016*) for a grant to BC Search and Rescue to purchase third party liability insurance, and an increase in Economic Stability Mandate and Dividend funding (\$0.490M in *Budget 2017* and \$1.826M in *Budget 2015*).
- The increase of \$5.485M to TRAN's budget in 2018/19 is due to increased BC Transit funding (\$3.090M) for service expansions, an increase in the Economic Stability Mandate funding (\$2.129M) and an increase in Employee Benefits Chargeback funding (\$0.266M).

Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (TRAN)
Budget 2017/18

Operating – Changes from Budget 2016

Operating Program / Initiative	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction		(0.266)	0.000	0.000
2 Economic Stability Dividend		0.490	0.490	0.490
3 Highways Maintenance Costs - Contractual Cost Increases		3.973	3.973	3.973
4 BC Search and Rescue Grant - EMBC		0.230	0.230	0.230
5 BC Transit and Ferries Budget Lift		1.775	1.775	1.775
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	6.202	6.468	6.468
Total Changes		6.202	6.468	6.468

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$6.202M, \$6.468M, \$6.468M)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Employee Benefits Chargeback Rate Reduction (-\$0.266M) – budget adjustment to reflect the rate reduction for 2017/18.
2. Economic Stability Dividend (\$0.490M annually) – budget adjustments to reflect dividend payable under the Economic Stability Mandate.
3. Highways Maintenance Contracts (\$3.973M annually) – budget increase provides funding for inflation and additional activities on the highway maintenance contracts.
4. Emergency Management BC budget lift (\$0.230M annually) – grant to BC Search and Rescue to purchase third party liability insurance.
5. BC Transit service expansion (\$1.175M annually) and reinstatement of Coastal Ferry Services (\$0.6M).

Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (TRAN)
Budget 2017/18

CRF CAPITAL

CRF Capital – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 Vehicle Allocation	0.000	(0.784)	(0.784)	1.688
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	(0.784)	(0.784)	1.688
Total Changes		(0.784)	(0.784)	1.688

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (-\$0.784M annually)

Budget 2017 Decisions:

1. Vehicle allocation decrease (-\$0.784M) is provided for 2017/18 only. The amounts in the out years are placeholders and will be revised through the annual vehicle replacement cycle managed by the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services.
2. Major capital projects that received approval after *Budget 2017* was released:
 - a. Highway 1 Hoffman's Bluff to Jade Mountain at a total provincial capital contribution of up to \$144.13M and a federal contribution up to \$55.09M.
 - b. Highway 1 6-Laning (216th to 264th Street) and Truck Parking at a total provincial capital contribution of up to \$113M, up to \$95.4M federal contribution and \$27.13M from the Township of Langley.
 - c. Highway 7 Corridor Enhancement Project at a total provincial capital contribution of up to \$47.55M and a federal contribution up to \$22.45M.

Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (TRAN)
Budget 2017/18

CAPITAL GRANTS (VOTE)

Capital Grants – Changes from Budget 2016

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
A Budget 2017 inter-ministry transfers	N/A			
Total Inter-ministry Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Budget 2017 Decisions</u>				
1 PavCo capital reprofiling	0.000	5.238	0.722	0.000
Total Ministry Specific Decisions	0.000	5.238	0.722	0.000
Total Changes		5.238	0.722	0.000

Summary of Plan-over-Plan Changes (\$5.238M, \$0.722M, nil)

- BC Pavilion Corporation capital reprofiling to provide access in 2017/18 and 2018/19 to capital not spent by PavCo in 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Major Capital Projects (over \$50.000M)

- Treasury Board approved the business plan for the Highway 7 Corridor Enhancement Project on January 12, 2017. The provincial capital contribution was approved for up to \$47.55 million to be funded from the Transportation Investment Plan, subject to \$22.45 million being secured from the federal government. The project was March 3, 2017.
- Treasury Board approved the business plan for the Highway 1 Hoffman's Bluff to Jade Mountain Corridor Project on March 9, 2017. The provincial capital contribution was approved for up to \$144.13 million to be funded from the Transportation Investment Plan, subject to \$55.09 million being secured from the federal government. The project was announced March 31, 2017.
- Treasury Board approved the business plan for the Highway 1 6-Laning (216th to 264th Street) and Truck Parking Project on March 9, 2017. The provincial capital contribution was approved for up to \$113 million to be funded from the Transportation Investment Plan, subject to \$95.4 million being secured from the federal government and \$27.13 million from the Township of Langley. The project was announced March 28, 2017.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BC'S ECONOMY

Data as of May 19, 2017

An Introduction to BC's Economy

This paper describes some of the main characteristics of the BC economy. It includes:

- A brief history of the BC economy
- BC's current economic structure
- Recent trends in GDP and employment
- Information on regional employment

BC's economy then...

In the mid-1800s, BC was populated mainly by aboriginals and European settlers, many of whom were fishers, hunters, miners and loggers. When BC joined Confederation in 1871, its population was 36,000, accounting for just under one per cent of the national total. The share had doubled (to two per cent) by 1890. At the turn of the 19th century, three per cent of Canadians were living in BC.

BC's economy developed around the fur trade and the gold rush in the mid-1800s. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1885 helped bring the province into Confederation, as a transportation link was opened up between the west coast and the rest of Canada. This laid the foundation for further development of the economy.

In the early years, BC's economy was highly dependent on resource industries such as logging, mining, fishing and agriculture. Manufacturing activities were based on the processing of natural resources: canning Fraser River salmon, producing lumber and paper from trees harvested in the province's coastal and interior forests and extracting the province's rich mineral wealth. This dependence on primary industries helped forge an image of BC that persists to this day. However, service industries now account for most of BC's economic production and jobs.

BC's economy today

There were 4.8 million people living in BC in 2016. With 13 per cent of the Canadian population, it is Canada's third most populous province, after Ontario and Quebec. BC produced about 13 per cent of the country's total GDP as of 2016, based on preliminary GDP by industry data. Vancouver is home to more than two and a half million people, making it the third largest

metropolitan area in Canada (after Toronto and Montreal) and one of only six Canadian cities with a population in excess of one million. It has become an important financial and industrial centre, and with its location on the west coast of the country, it is also a major transportation hub.

BC's population is aging: about 34 per cent of British Columbians are currently under 30, and about 32 per cent are aged 55 or older. In recent years, immigration, especially from Asia, has been a major source of population growth. As a result, the Vancouver area, along with other parts of the province, is becoming more culturally and ethnically diverse.

BC's economy grew by an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent since 1981, slightly above the Canadian average of 2.4 per cent during this period.¹

BC's economy experienced two years of annual contraction since 1981, both brought on by major downturns in the global economy. The first occurred in 1982 (when BC's real GDP fell by 6.6 per cent), a result of a major US economic downturn. In the early 1980s, the US implemented contractionary monetary policy in an effort to slow rapidly rising inflation. The second annual decline took place in 2009 (a 2.4 per cent annual decline), in the wake of the 2008/09 global financial crisis. BC also saw very weak growth in 1991 (a 0.2 per cent increase), 1983 (a 0.6 per cent increase), and 2001 and 2008 (0.7 per cent increases in both years).

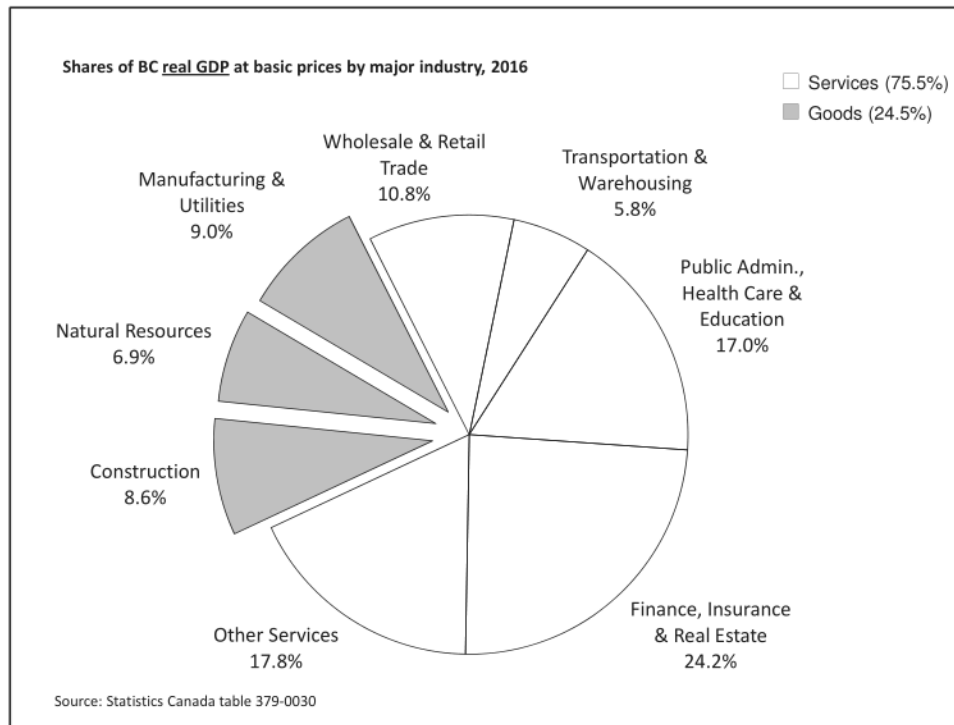
BC is a small, open economy and is therefore vulnerable to economic downturns in its major trading partners. However, over the past two decades, destinations for BC's exports have diversified, with a significant share going to Asian markets. This diversification has helped BC's economy to weather changes in demand from the US (BC's largest trading partner). In 2001, just 2.3 per cent of BC's total international merchandise exports went to China and 69.8 per cent went to the US. By 2016, however, 15.2 per cent of BC's total went to China and 54.3 per cent went to the US.

BC's current economic structure and recent trends in GDP and employment

Although BC has traditionally been viewed as largely focused on goods production, these industries now account for relatively small shares of total GDP and total employment. This represents quite a significant change from the early days of BC's economy when the goods sector played a much larger role in the economy. Service industries have made up at least two thirds of BC's economy since the 1980s, but their proportion of the total has gradually increased over the last 30 years.

¹ Calculation based on Statistics Canada Provincial Economic Accounts (1981-2015), expenditure-based GDP.

Shares of BC real GDP by industry (2016):



Goods sector

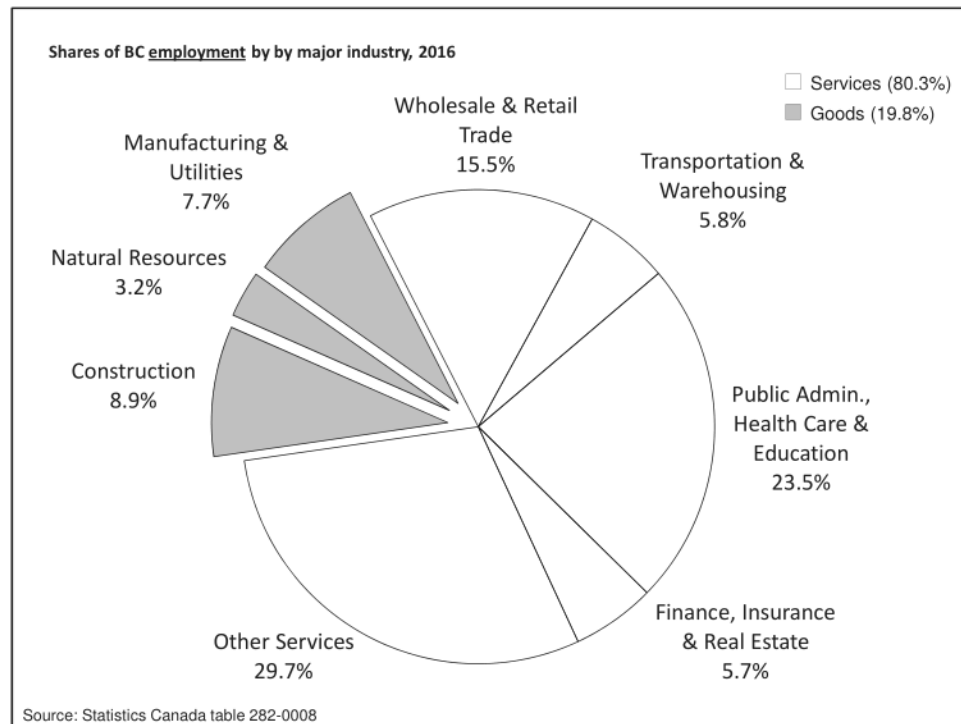
The goods sector produced about 24.5 per cent of BC's real GDP in 2016, down from about 31 per cent in 1981. It includes industries that most people are familiar with: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas, manufacturing, construction and utilities. Construction, and manufacturing and utilities produced the highest amount of GDP in the goods sector in 2016, with manufacturing and utilities accounting for 9.0 per cent of BC's total GDP and construction making up 8.6 per cent. These two sectors are also the biggest employers in the goods-producing sector, providing about 84 per cent of the jobs in BC's goods-producing industries. Primary resource extraction and harvesting (agriculture, logging, mining and fishing) are relatively small employers.

Services sector

The services sector produced about 75.5 per cent of BC's real GDP in 2016, an increase from about 69 per cent in 1981. The two biggest service industries are finance, insurance and real estate services (24.2 per cent of BC's total real GDP) and public administration, health care and social assistance, and educational services (17.0 per cent of BC's total real GDP). Public administration, health care and social assistance, and educational services (23.5 per cent of total employment in 2016) employs more people than the entire goods-producing sector. Wholesale and retail trade (15.5 per cent of total), transportation and warehousing (5.8 per

cent of total), and finance, insurance and real estate services (5.7 per cent of total) also employ many service sector workers.

Shares of BC employment by industry (2016):



Some service industries have close ties to goods production, providing transportation, wholesaling, retailing, insurance and other services to producers who must move their products to markets where they can be bought and sold. In some cases (for example, freight transportation), these industries would not exist, or would be greatly reduced in scope, without clients in the goods sector. At the same time, some goods industries would not be able to function the way they do without service industries to support them.

Goods or services: what drives economic growth in BC?

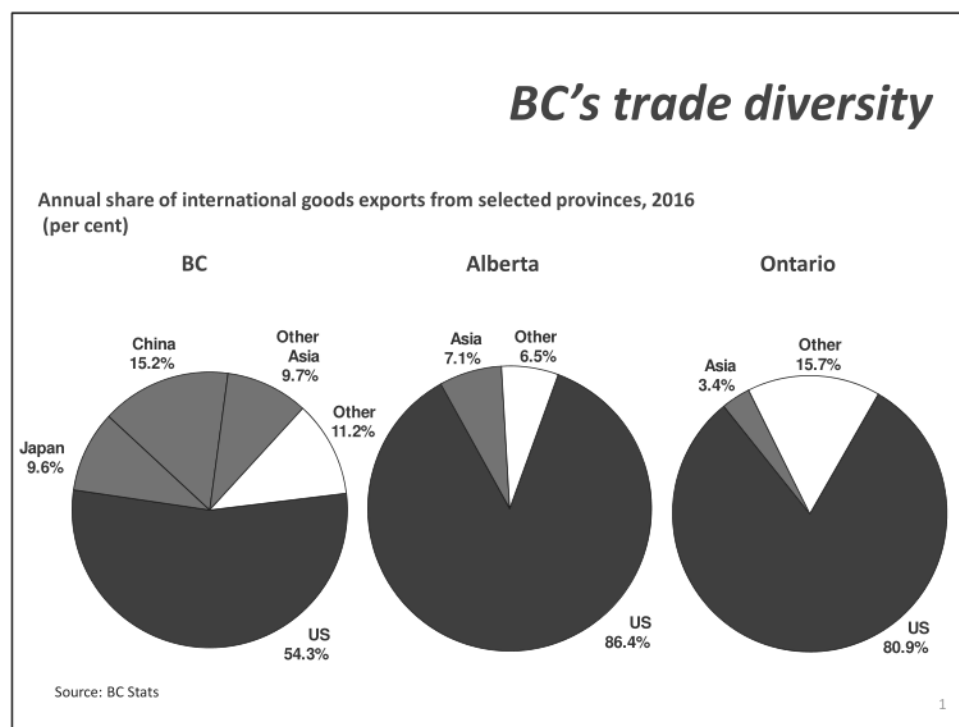
Given the role that resource-based goods industries played in the development of BC's economy—and the role they still play in some communities—it is not surprising that many people view the goods sector as the engine that drives the provincial economy. However, as the province has become increasingly dependent on service industries as a source of employment and economic growth, the degree to which goods industries determine our economic fortunes has been reduced.

The pace of economic growth in the goods sector is somewhat volatile, as these industries experience periods of relatively rapid growth and decline in response to changing world

demand for commodities such as wood, paper, metals, natural gas and other resource products. The services sector can be thought of as a buffer that insulates BC's economy from some of the volatility in the goods sector. Although less reliance on resource industries means we are not as likely to feel the full effect of downturns in world markets for resource-based products, it also means that when these markets are booming, the benefits are not as noticeable either. A highly service-oriented economy will usually experience steadier growth than one that is more reliant on volatile resource industries.

BC's trade diversity helps to shelter its economy from US downturns and allows BC to take advantage of rapidly expanding markets like China. While most of Canada is highly dependent on the US as an export destination (both Alberta and Ontario send more than 80 per cent of their merchandise exports to the US), BC currently sends slightly more than half of its total merchandise exports to the US.

Merchandise exports by destination: BC, Alberta and Ontario:

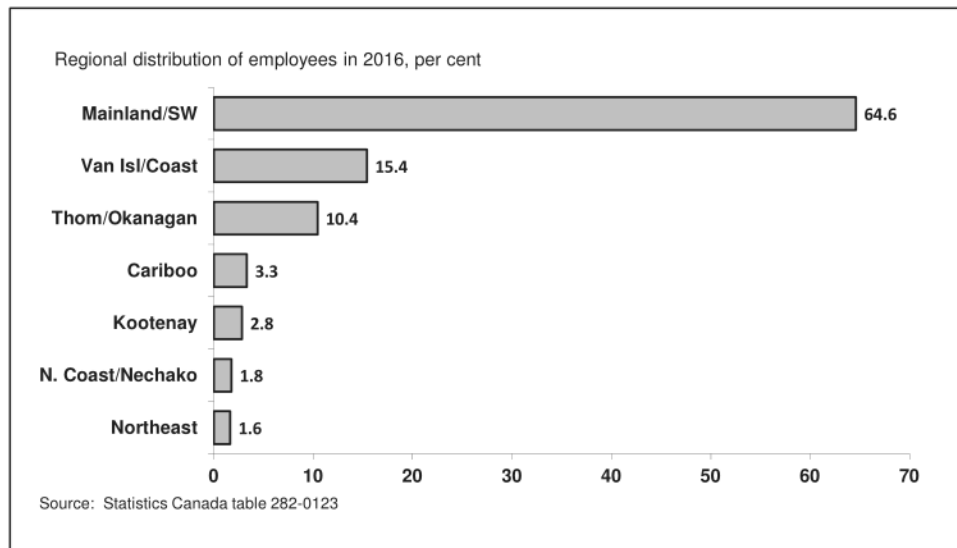


Employment in BC's regions

About 4 out of 5 jobs in BC are located in the Lower Mainland (64.6 per cent in 2016) and Vancouver Island (15.4 per cent in 2016) areas. This is not surprising, as these two regions also contain most of the provincial population. About 10 per cent work in Thompson/Okanagan—the region around Kamloops, Kelowna and Vernon. Cariboo (3.3 per cent), Kootenay (2.8 per

cent), North Coast and Nechako (1.8 per cent) and Northeast (1.6 per cent) each employ a relatively small percentage of the province's workers.

BC employment by region (2016):



The northern and interior regions of the province, where many of the mineral and forest resources are located, are most reliant on goods production as a source of employment. About 31 per cent of jobs in the Kootenay, North Coast/Nechako, Northeast and Cariboo regions are in goods-producing industries. Goods account for a smaller percentage of total employment in the most densely populated regions, where the service sector is more dominant. Goods producing industries account for around 18 per cent of jobs in the Vancouver Island/Coast and Mainland/Southwest regions.

Appendix A: Interprovincial comparisons

Data as of May 19, 2017

The tables, charts, and text below compare selected BC economic indicators to Ontario, Alberta, and the national average. Other provinces may not have the same economic composition.

GDP by Industry:

- Service industries account for the majority of total GDP in all three provinces and Canada overall.
- The natural resource sector makes up a large component of AB's economy (28.8 per cent) relative to the other provinces.
- ON's manufacturing and utilities sector is large compared to BC and AB.
- Finance, insurance and real estate makes up about a quarter of BC and ON's economies, but is still fairly large in AB.

GDP by Selected Industries (as % of Total real GDP), 2016

(% of Total)	Natural Resources	Manufacturing and Utilities	Construction	Transportation and Warehousing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Public Admin, Health Care and Education	Other Services
BC	6.9	9.0	8.6	5.8	10.8	24.2	17.0	17.8
AB	28.8	7.1	8.7	4.3	8.8	14.9	12.9	14.4
ON	2.0	14.6	6.0	4.0	12.7	23.7	18.9	18.1
Canada	9.6	12.6	7.0	4.5	11.3	20.2	18.3	16.5

Rank (within province)	Natural Resources	Manufacturing and Utilities	Construction	Transportation and Warehousing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Public Admin, Health Care and Education	Other Services
BC	7	5	6	8	4	1	3	2
AB	1	7	6	8	5	2	4	3
ON	8	4	6	7	5	1	2	3
Canada	6	4	7	8	5	1	2	3

Employment by Industry:

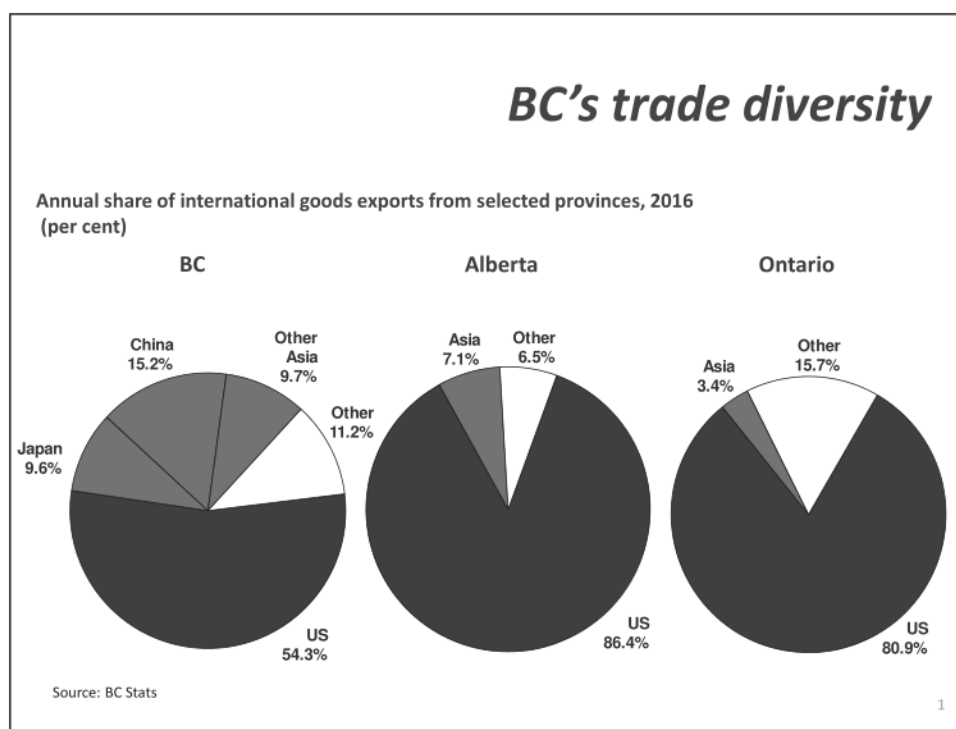
- Service industries also account for the majority of total employment in all jurisdictions.
- Public administration, health care and social assistance, and educational services accounts for approximately one quarter of employment by industry in all jurisdictions. Wholesale and retail trade is the second largest employer in all regions.
- The natural resource sector makes up a much higher share of AB's total jobs (largely due to employment in the oil and gas industry) than in other provinces.
- Manufacturing and utilities accounts for a higher share of employment in ON relative to BC and AB.

Employment by Selected Industries (as % of Total Employment), 2016

	Natural Resources	Manufacturing and Utilities	Construction	Transportation and Warehousing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Public Admin, Health Care and Education	Other Services
BC	3.2	7.7	8.9	5.8	15.5	5.7	23.5	29.7
AB	8.4	6.0	11.1	5.8	14.6	4.7	22.8	26.6
ON	1.6	11.4	7.2	4.7	14.8	7.9	24.2	28.2
Canada	3.4	10.1	7.7	5.0	15.2	6.2	25.1	27.3

Exports by destination:

- BC has a diversified export market relative to other Canadian provinces.
- Most of Canada is highly dependent on the US. In 2016, 86.4 per cent of Alberta's total merchandise exports and 80.9 per cent of Ontario's total merchandise exports went to the US. This is considerably higher than the 54.3 per cent of BC's merchandise exports that were sent to the US in 2016.
- This diversification helps to shelter BC from US downturns, compared to other provinces, and allows BC to take advantage of faster growing markets, particularly in Asia.



A FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING THE ECONOMY'S PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

March 29, 2017

Every day, government statistics agencies release economic data. As well, private companies, non-government organizations, think tanks, interest groups, and advocacy groups are constantly sending out data on various aspects of the economy.

Interpreting what is happening in the economy and how it will perform in the future is more of an art than a science. There are armchair economists who think that their preferred indicator tells you all that you need to know about how the economy is doing now or how it will fare in the future. However, one can make sense of the daily blizzard of economic data and events by using a framework for thinking about the economy and its various components. Having a framework for looking at the economy helps to evaluate all of the data (actual statistics collected by reputable agencies), qualitative indicators (consumer and business confidence surveys and polls) and anecdotes ("the malls are crowded, so people are spending lots of money").

The purpose of this note is to outline how Ministry of Finance staff goes about assessing the current performance of the economy and how we use that information and our research about the risks facing the economy to produce an economic forecast. This will provide a context for the briefing material we provide regularly and suggest what economic indicators and information are useful.

A Framework for Measuring the Economy

In the post-World War II years, economists and statisticians developed a framework for measuring the size and growth of economies. At the urging of the United Nations, most developed countries adopted this framework and began producing 'national economic accounts'. The purpose of these accounts was to measure the total volume of economic activity in a country year by year. The measure of total economic activity became known as 'real gross domestic product' (real GDP).

A second measure of GDP is called nominal or current-dollar GDP. The difference between the two measures is that nominal GDP uses the current price level whereas real GDP uses a fixed price level. This means that nominal GDP is affected by inflation, whereas real GDP is not. Because the government's revenues and costs are measured at current prices¹, nominal GDP is useful for government budgeting. Real GDP is useful for comparing the actual economic output of the economy, without inflation affecting the analysis. Unless otherwise stated, we will be referring to real GDP in the rest of this document.

A key principle of this economic accounting framework is that GDP measures all transactions of goods and services for money in the marketplace. This is done activity by activity, measuring the revenue

¹ Workers today would almost certainly not want to be paid 1992 wages!

from each good or service produced and sold minus the cost of production. This is known as "value added", so GDP is the sum of value added by all activities. The change in the volume of economic activity (real GDP) measures how much "economic progress" was made over any selected period.

Statistics Canada measures GDP from three different angles: the Expenditure Side, the Income Side and the Industry Side. Each side measures GDP from a slightly different approach, though in theory the result is the same for each side of the economic accounts.

- Expenditure Side: Aggregate expenditures and aggregate demand (e.g. consumption, investment etc), real and nominal GDP;
- Income Side: Total incomes earned in the economy (payments made to factors of production such as labour and capital); only nominal GDP; and
- Industry Side: The sum of value added by each industry (sector) in the economy; real and nominal GDP.

In theory, all three approaches should produce equivalent measures of GDP. In practice, however, most national statistical agencies, analysts and forecasters put more weight on the expenditure-side approach (it is considered the most accurate of the three approaches). The Ministry of Finance also focuses on the expenditure-side in its economic forecasting and monitoring.

Using Available Data to Assess Economic Performance

Statistics Canada produces quarterly GDP figures for the Canadian economy two months after the end of each quarter. It does not produce quarterly estimates of provincial GDP. Annual Statistics Canada estimates of provincial expenditure-side and income-side GDP are produced in November of the following year (for example, the 2015 BC real GDP figures were released in November 2016).

Since real GDP is the main statistic for measuring the actual growth of the economy and the main focus of forecasts, during the year we want to have some idea of how the provincial economy is progressing relative to the previous year and relative to the forecast. Using a number of indicators which are produced in a more timely fashion (e.g. data from the labour force survey, retail trade survey, and merchandise export reports) a "bottom-up" approach to estimate GDP is used as the year progresses. There are many statistical indicators available for some of the components of GDP; for others there is little or no solid data. Unfortunately, data problems are sometimes greatest in volatile areas of the economy. Where data are lacking, staff end up talking to people in the relevant areas of the economy, researching private sector views and assembling anecdotal or qualitative information to form assumptions about what is happening. This is where assessing economic conditions is more art than science.

Combined, the in-year (year-to-date) indicators for real and nominal GDP give us a fairly good idea of how the economy is performing. There are times, however, when the available indicators send misleading signals. This occurs when volatile components for which minimal in-year data is available, such as investment and inventory changes, are moving differently than was assumed.

Forecasting the Economy

The Economic Forecasting and Analysis branch uses Statistics Canada's expenditure-side and income-side provincial economic account framework to make formal forecasts of the economy. The forecast takes all the information we have about the past performance of the economy and estimates its performance five years into the future. The model is a system of linked mathematical equations that are based on historical relationships between different sectors of the economy.

Because many factors affecting the provincial economy are determined outside the province's borders (e.g. foreign economic growth, interest rates, the value of the Canadian dollar, commodity prices), staff have to make assumptions about these factors. Based on these assumptions, the model projects the performance of these sectors and components and adds them up to determine the level and growth rate of total provincial GDP, the forecast number that everyone focuses on.

Models are useful in ensuring consistency between and among the assumptions and variables being forecast. Nevertheless, staff can temper the model's predictions with their own judgements and knowledge of real-world developments that may be difficult to incorporate in the model, as well as applying a level of prudence that is determined by perceived downside risks. The result is a forecast that is internally consistent and prudent when compared to private sector forecasts.

ECONOMIC FORECAST PROCESS

Summary

The Economic Forecasting and Analysis (EFA) Branch in the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the development of the provincial government economic forecast. EFA generally produces three medium-term (five-year) economic forecasts per year. The typical schedule has been as follows:

- Budget (completed in January for the Budget released in February)
- Summer (completed in August for the First Quarterly Report released in September)
- Winter (completed in November for internal planning in preparation for Budget – not publically released)

The BC Macroeconomic Model (BCMM) is used to produce the economic forecast. Model “runs” (drafts) are fine-tuned by EFA staff, with various adjustments reflecting recent economic intelligence or more up-to-date monthly data, or where staff judge that the model-generated results are out of line with likely trends. This review produces the final forecast, which is documented and published in the Budget and First Quarterly reports.

During this process and throughout the year, EFA staff monitor the year-to-date performance of key provincial and external economic indicators, and maintain contact with numerous private sector economists, industrial representatives and other experts regarding the outlook for various areas of the economy. Other important aspects to monitoring the economic situation include consultations with the Economic Forecast Council (a group of economic experts from the private sector that advise the Minister of Finance prior to Budget) and a monthly review of Consensus Economics (a private sector survey of the global economic outlook).

Development of Economic Forecast

BC Macroeconomic Model (BCMM)

The economic forecast is produced using the BCMM. The BCMM is a system of linked mathematical equations that are based on historical relationships between different sectors of the economy (businesses, households, governments and external economies). The BCMM currently consists of about 300 equations. EFA regularly reviews and updates the BCMM to ensure that the model remains up to date relative to current economic thinking and research. Models are very useful in ensuring consistency between and among the assumptions and variables being forecast, and provide a sound framework for economic forecasting.

External Assumptions

The first step of the forecast process requires assumptions to be made by EFA (in consultation with the private sector and other ministries) about the outlook for key external factors that affect the BC economy, including the following: economic indicators for the rest of Canada, the US and other major trading partners; interest rates and exchange rates; commodity prices; and government fiscal policy.

At this stage, there is generally a discussion as to the degree of prudence to be incorporated in the forecast. This is assessed using the balance of risks to the current outlook, and views of private sector forecasters. Much of the on-going gathering of economic intelligence by EFA helps in this process. Prudence is typically introduced into the forecast when setting external assumptions, such as Canadian and US real GDP growth.

Model Runs & Final Forecast

Once the review of external assumptions is complete, they are incorporated in the BCMM and an initial model forecast is produced. EFA staff then review and discuss the results. Generally the forecast is done using a team approach. The forecast is also presented to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Treasury Board Staff and the Executive Director of the Fiscal Planning Branch who offer a 'third-party' review of the results as well.

Typically, multiple model runs will be required before EFA is satisfied with the model's forecasts. Adjustments are made based on the professional judgement of staff, to arrive at the base case forecast. While staff temper the model's predictions with their own judgements and knowledge of real-world developments that may be difficult to incorporate in the model, they are careful not to over-adjust the model's results.

EFA then produces a written document and a set of forecast tables that are reviewed by senior management. Finally, once the forecast has been reviewed by the Minister, the document becomes the government's official economic forecast.

Economic Forecast Council

Since the late 1990s, EFA has been organizing the annual Economic Forecast Council (EFC) meeting hosted by the Minister of Finance. These meetings constitute an additional forum providing external feedback on the economic outlook in general. The council is made up of economic experts from the private sector. They are brought together prior to the budget (usually in November or December) to meet with the Minister to discuss the economic outlook. Participants are surveyed on their detailed forecasts and their opinions on the key issues that will affect the outlook.

The proceedings and survey findings from the EFC meeting are summarized and published in the budget alongside the Ministry's economic forecast. The Ministry continues to produce and publish its own economic forecast, taking the survey results into consideration. This permits the public to compare the Ministry's forecast to the survey results. Consultation with the EFC is a mandatory process, required by the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*.

The Ministry's economic outlook will typically differ from the average outlook provided by the EFC for the following reasons:

- The Ministry instils an explicit degree of prudence into its external economic assumptions to acknowledge risks in the economic environment. This practice is based on the set of recommendations published in A Review of the Estimates Process in British Columbia (Auditor General of British Columbia, 1999).
- In addition, the Ministry is able to use additional non-public information in developing its forecast (such as the current government's fiscal plan) which will also lead to differences between the Ministry and EFC outlook.

ECONOMIC FORECAST COUNCIL

Economic Forecast Council (EFC) – Background Information

Updated March 31, 2017

What is the EFC?

- The EFC is an appointed body of independent economic experts.
- Members are generally economic forecasters from private sector financial and research institutions, but the Council has also had members from academic institutions in the past.
- Appointed by the Minister of Finance, the EFC is used as a mechanism to disclose how the Ministry of Finance's economic forecast for BC compares to the average of private sector forecasts developed around the same time.
- The EFC also provides valuable advice on BC's economy and government policy.

History of the EFC:

- First survey of the EFC was in 1997, but was not legislatively required until 2000.
- Prescribed in the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* (BTAA) (2000).
 - Legislation followed recommendations of the "Enns Report" (1999) that encouraged the government to seek EFC advice in advance of each year's budget (in order to improve the reliability and credibility of Ministry forecasts).

Legislative requirements and conventions:

BTAA requires:

- A minimum of 10 members, selected for economic expertise.
- Minister appoints each member for a term of no less than three years.
- A report on the advice of the EFC, including a range of economic forecasts for the current year and following year, must be included in each year's Budget and Fiscal Plan.
- The Economic Forecasting and Analysis Branch of Treasury Board Staff compiles the Council's advice into a budget topic box.

Conventionally:

Annual meeting:

- The Minister of Finance meets with the EFC annually to discuss BC's economic outlook and other issues of concern to the BC economy, including government economic and fiscal policy, risks and opportunities for the BC economy, interest and exchange rate projections and issues facing the global economy.

- The meeting occurs in advance of each year's budget (usually November or December).
- Generally a lively and collegial discussion, chaired by the Minister.
- Media usually interviews the Minister and a few EFC members following the meeting. The meeting was traditionally held in private until 2012, when it was opened to the media.
- The meeting is not legislatively required, but is well-attended and enjoyed each year by EFC members.

Survey:

- EFC members submit their forecasts (and additional comments) electronically in advance of the annual meeting. A survey template is provided for members to complete.
- Members are permitted to submit a revision in early January, to incorporate any changes that may have occurred since their initial survey.

EFC Members:

Participant	Organization	Appointment end date
Marie-Christine Bernard	Conference Board of Canada	July 18, 2017
Derek Burleton	TD	July 18, 2017
Arlene Kish	IHS Markit	July 18, 2017
Sébastien Lavoie	Laurentian Bank Securities	June 18, 2018
Stéfane Marion	National Bank Financial	July 18, 2017
Cameron Muir	BC Real Estate Association	July 18, 2017
Helmut Pastrick	Central 1 Credit Union	July 18, 2017
Ken Peacock	Business Council of British Columbia	July 18, 2017
Jean-François Perrault	Scotiabank	July 18, 2017
Doug Porter	Bank of Montreal	July 18, 2017
Avery Shenfeld	CIBC	July 18, 2017
Ernie Stokes	Stokes Economic Consulting	July 18, 2017
Craig Wright	RBC	July 18, 2017

Private Sector Average:

- Since the EFC is only surveyed in advance of budget, the Ministry of Finance monitors a separate private sector average throughout the year to track the evolution of private sector forecasts for BC and to use as a comparison for the Ministry's updated forecasts (both internally for the November Planning Assumptions and publicly in the *Quarterly Reports*).
- The private sector average is a sub-set of the EFC.

Differences in Membership:

Private Sector Average	EFC
RBC	RBC
TD	TD
Scotiabank	Scotiabank
Bank of Montreal	Bank of Montreal
CIBC	CIBC
IHS Markit	IHS Markit
	BC Real Estate Association
	Central 1 Credit Union
	Business Council of British Columbia
	National Bank Financial
	Laurentian Bank Securities
	Stokes Economic Consulting
	Conference Board of Canada

- Forecasts from these organizations are monitored during the year due to:
 - the relative frequency with which they update their forecasts (i.e. every month or every quarter); and,
 - the fact that they produce forecasts for all provinces, so the Ministry can also track how BC is expected to perform relative to the rest of Canada.

Recent Forecasts:

BC Real GDP Forecast (annual per cent change)		
	2017	2018
Economic Forecast Council		
January 10, 2017 Survey	2.3	2.2
Private Sector Average		
March 31, 2017	2.3	2.2

- Both outlooks are averages of private sector forecasts.
- The difference is in the number of organizations included in the averages, and the timing of when the forecasts are prepared.

The Economic Forecast Council, 2017

Introduction

In accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*, the Minister of Finance, in preparing each year's provincial budget, consults the Economic Forecast Council (the Council) on British Columbia's economic outlook. The Council is comprised of 13 leading economists from several of Canada's major banks and private research institutions.

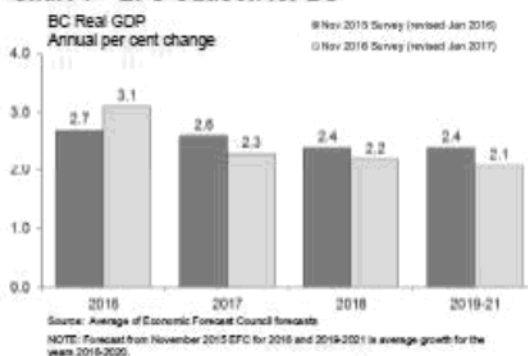
The most recent meeting between the Minister and the Council occurred on November 25, 2016, with forecasters presenting their estimates for economic performance in 2016 as well as their forecasts for 2017 and beyond. The main issues discussed by the Council included BC's housing market and natural resource sector, the significant uncertainty surrounding the US economic outlook, and the evolving trajectory of domestic and external potential output.

Subsequent to the meeting in November, participants were welcome to submit revised forecasts until January 10, 2017 (11 of the 13 members chose to revise). Forecast details from the Council's surveys are summarized in the table at the end of this topic box.

British Columbia Outlook

On average, the Council estimates that BC's economic growth in 2016 was 3.1 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from its previous

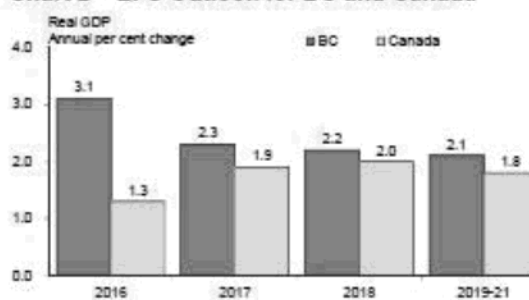
Chart 1 – EFC Outlook for BC



forecast from one year ago. Council members now forecast BC's economy to grow by 2.3 per cent in 2017 and by 2.2 per cent in 2018, followed by average growth of 2.1 per cent annually from 2019 to 2021. Compared to its January 2016 projections, the Council's forecasts are higher for 2016 and lower for 2017 and beyond (see Chart 1). Some members indicated that the decline in their medium-term expectations reflected an anticipated reduction in potential output (or productive capacity) of the BC economy, in part due to aging demographics.

Council members estimate that BC's economic growth significantly outpaced Canada's in 2016 and, on average, expect BC's economy to continue to grow faster than the national average throughout the forecast horizon (see Chart 2).

Chart 2 – EFC Outlook for BC and Canada



The Council was upbeat about several aspects of BC's economy, including employment, interprovincial migration, and retail sales. Some members credited strong tourism and a robust housing market for providing support to retail sales, while a struggling Alberta economy was cited as a key factor behind interprovincial population inflows to BC. Overall strength in BC's economy contributed to notable employment growth in the province.

The complexity of BC's housing market was discussed at length by the Council. Participants noted that it was still too early to measure the effects of the various provincial and federal

housing policies that were implemented in 2016. Overall, members generally expect housing activity to moderate from the elevated levels of construction and sales observed in recent years. Several members anticipate a transition towards a soft landing for BC's housing market, supported by underlying fundamentals such as steady employment and in-migration. Many Council members also noted that initiatives to increase the supply and density of housing in the Greater Vancouver region may help improve affordability. Participants highlighted the importance of streamlining the permitting process to help address tight supply, while some members noted that upgrades in transportation infrastructure would allow for improved commuting from neighbouring areas. In addition, a few members cautioned that relatively high household debt levels in BC compared to other provinces may expose some homeowners to financial vulnerabilities once interest rates eventually rise.

Discussions were mixed regarding BC's natural resource sector. Many members anticipate liquefied natural gas (LNG) development to occur in the province, with varied expectations regarding the timing of projects and the extent of development. Meanwhile, several Council members noted that the forestry sector faced

competitiveness challenges, supply constraints, and uncertainty due to the expiration of the *2006 Softwood Lumber Agreement*. Some members also mentioned the increased uncertainty for all BC exporters due to the potential for trade barriers if the incoming US administration moves to tighten trade policies. A few participants noted that strength in other areas of BC's broad-based economy (such as tourism and the service sector) may help counterbalance transitory challenges faced by some of BC's resource sectors.

Other topics discussed by the Council include BC's vibrant service industry, the importance of attracting and retaining a skilled workforce, and rising asset and debt levels among households. Some members also noted BC's strong fiscal position relative to other provinces, while others emphasized the importance of a broadly based competitive tax environment.

Canadian Outlook

The Council estimates that the Canadian economy expanded by 1.3 per cent in 2016, and projects real GDP growth of 1.9 per cent in 2017 and 2.0 per cent in 2018. The Council is calling for the Canadian economy to expand, on average, by 1.8 per cent annually from 2019 to 2021.

British Columbia Economic Forecast Council: Summary of BC real GDP forecasts, annual per cent change

Participant	Organization	2016	2017	2018	Average 2019-2021
Doug Porter	Bank of Montreal ¹	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2
Cameron Muir	BC Real Estate Association	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.4
Ken Peacock	Business Council of BC ¹	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Helmut Pastrick	Central 1 Credit Union ¹	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.4
Avery Shenfeld	CIBC ¹	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.9
Marie-Christine Bernard	Conference Board ¹	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Arlene Kish	IHS Markit ¹	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3
Sébastien Lavoie	Laurentian Bank Securities	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.2
Stéfane Marion	National Bank ¹	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0
Craig Wright	RBC ¹	3.3	1.7	1.8	2.2
Jean-François Perrault	Scotiabank ¹	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Aaron Stokes	Stokes Economic Consulting ¹	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.1
Derek Burleton	TD ¹	3.3	2.0	1.8	1.7
Average		3.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Standard Deviation		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2

¹ Updated subsequent to the November 25, 2016 meeting.

Members expect real GDP growth in Canada to lag behind both BC and the US in the coming years, partly due to weakness in business investment and the potential for reduced competitiveness relative to the US. Participants also discussed topics related to Canada's potential output and productivity going forward. Some members highlighted the importance of negotiations between the federal and provincial government with regards to potential infrastructure projects as a key medium-term opportunity for BC.

International Outlook

On average, Council members estimate that US real GDP increased by 1.6 per cent in 2016 and project growth of 2.3 per cent for both 2017 and 2018, followed by average annual growth of 2.0 per cent during the 2019 to 2021 period.

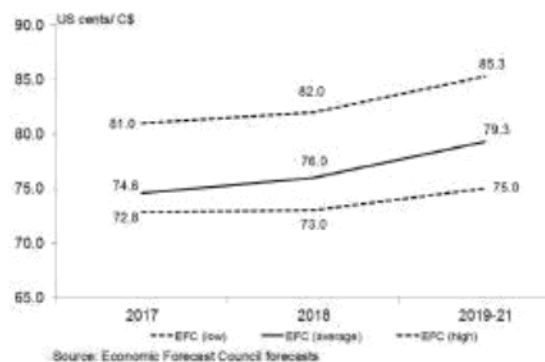
Participants discussed the high degree of uncertainty surrounding the US economic outlook given the changing political landscape and perceived unpredictability of the incoming administration. Several members raised concerns about the negative effects of potential trade barriers on Canadian exports, and reiterated the importance of BC's diverse export market.

Similar to last year, Council members expressed expectations of slower growth in China over the medium-term as China's economy continues its transition towards consumer driven growth.

Canadian Dollar

Consistent with previous forecasts, participants submitted divergent projections for the value of the Canadian dollar, with estimates for 2017 ranging from 72.8 US cents to 81.0 US cents. For 2018, forecasts ranged from 73.0 US cents to 82.0 US cents and from 75.0 US cents to 85.3 US cents over the 2019 to 2021 period.

Chart 3 – EFC Outlook for the Dollar

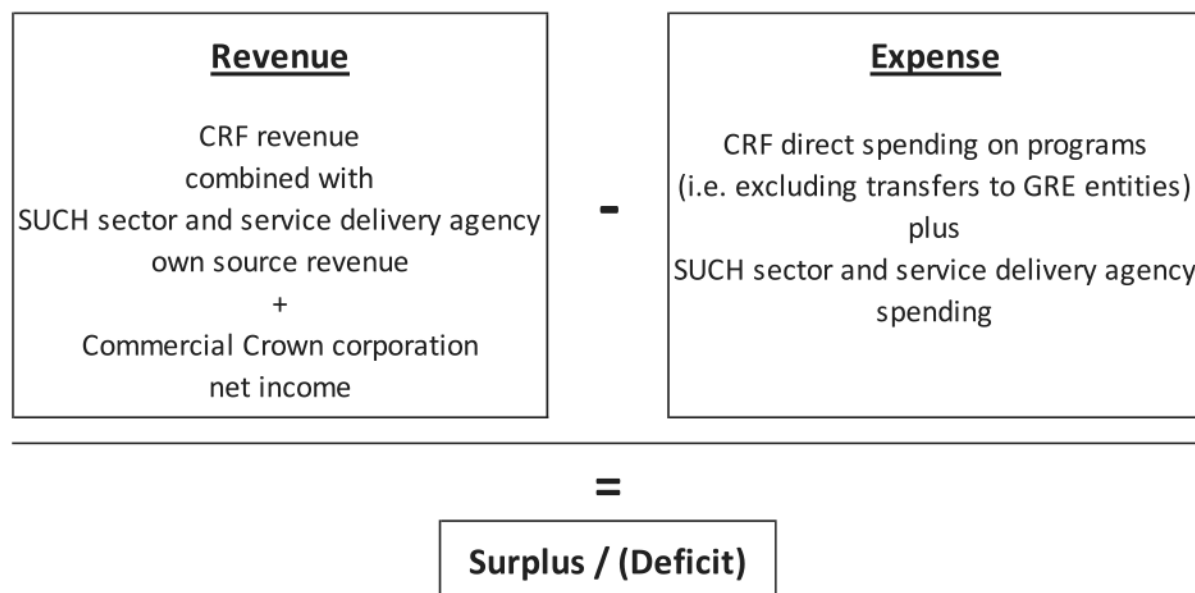


Forecast Survey – Participants' Opinions

All figures are based on annual averages	2016		2017		2018		2019 to 2021	
	Range	Average ¹	Range	Average ¹	Range	Average ¹	Range	Average ^{1,2}
British Columbia								
Real GDP (% change)	2.6 – 3.5	3.1 (13)	1.7 – 2.7	2.3 (13)	1.8 – 3.0	2.2 (13)	1.7 – 2.4	2.1 (13)
Nominal GDP (% change)	3.6 – 7.6	4.8 (13)	3.4 – 5.3	4.3 (13)	3.0 – 5.0	4.1 (13)	3.0 – 4.9	4.0 (12)
GDP Deflator (% change)	0.6 – 4.1	1.7 (13)	1.1 – 2.8	2.0 (13)	1.2 – 2.2	1.8 (13)	1.3 – 2.5	1.9 (12)
Real business non-residential Investment (% change)	-21.7 – 7.8	-2.6 (7)	0.3 – 13.0	4.8 (7)	-1.4 – 12.6	4.4 (7)	1.8 – 12.1	5.1 (7)
Real business machinery and equipment investment (% change) ..	-1.0 – 13.2	3.1 (6)	3.0 – 9.5	5.3 (6)	3.5 – 7.4	4.9 (6)	3.0 – 6.2	4.2 (6)
Household Income (% change)	3.8 – 7.1	5.3 (9)	3.3 – 5.0	4.4 (9)	2.9 – 4.5	3.9 (9)	3.5 – 4.7	4.0 (9)
Net Migration (thousand persons)	47.0 – 57.9	50.8 (10)	45.1 – 54.8	49.7 (10)	35.3 – 58.7	48.2 (10)	36.0 – 58.7	47.7 (10)
Employment (% change)	2.0 – 3.2	3.0 (13)	1.0 – 1.7	1.3 (13)	0.3 – 1.8	1.3 (13)	0.7 – 1.7	1.2 (13)
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8 – 6.2	6.0 (13)	5.5 – 6.2	5.9 (13)	5.2 – 6.3	5.8 (13)	4.3 – 6.2	5.5 (13)
Net operating surplus of corporations (% change)	-19.3 – 33.5	4.7 (7)	-2.5 – 19.9	5.8 (7)	-1.2 – 8.7	5.5 (7)	0.3 – 9.0	4.3 (7)
Housing starts (thousand units)	40.6 – 43.0	41.9 (13)	29.5 – 38.3	35.7 (13)	30.0 – 37.2	33.3 (13)	27.0 – 36.0	31.1 (13)
Retail sales (% change)	4.9 – 6.8	6.2 (11)	2.4 – 5.2	4.2 (11)	2.1 – 5.3	3.9 (11)	2.0 – 4.9	3.8 (11)
Consumer price index (% change)	1.8 – 2.2	1.9 (13)	1.6 – 2.6	2.1 (13)	1.5 – 2.2	1.9 (13)	1.6 – 2.2	2.0 (13)
United States								
Real GDP (% change)	1.5 – 1.8	1.6 (13)	2.2 – 2.4	2.3 (13)	2.0 – 2.6	2.3 (13)	1.8 – 2.2	2.0 (13)
Intended Federal Funds rate (%)	0.33 – 0.56	0.44 (12)	0.68 – 1.13	0.88 (12)	1.19 – 1.88	1.49 (12)	1.50 – 2.88	2.29 (12)
Housing starts (million units)	1.15 – 1.20	1.17 (13)	1.20 – 1.35	1.27 (13)	1.29 – 1.56	1.37 (13)	1.30 – 1.66	1.45 (13)
Canada								
Real GDP (% change)	1.2 – 1.4	1.3 (13)	1.7 – 2.1	1.9 (13)	1.7 – 2.4	2.0 (13)	1.4 – 2.2	1.8 (13)
Bank of Canada overnight target rate (%)	0.50 – 0.50	0.50 (12)	0.50 – 0.50	0.50 (12)	0.50 – 0.98	0.69 (12)	1.00 – 2.85	1.72 (12)
Exchange rate (US cents/C\$)	74.5 – 76.0	75.5 (13)	72.8 – 81.0	74.6 (13)	73.0 – 82.0	76.0 (13)	75.0 – 85.3	79.3 (13)
Housing starts (thousand units)	189 – 198	196 (13)	176 – 195	184 (13)	165 – 206	181 (13)	165 – 201	181 (13)
Consumer price index (% change)	1.4 – 1.7	1.5 (13)	1.8 – 2.5	2.1 (13)	1.9 – 2.2	2.1 (13)	1.5 – 2.1	2.0 (13)

¹ Based on responses from participants providing forecasts. Number of respondents shown in parentheses.² Participants provided an average forecast for 2019 to 2021.

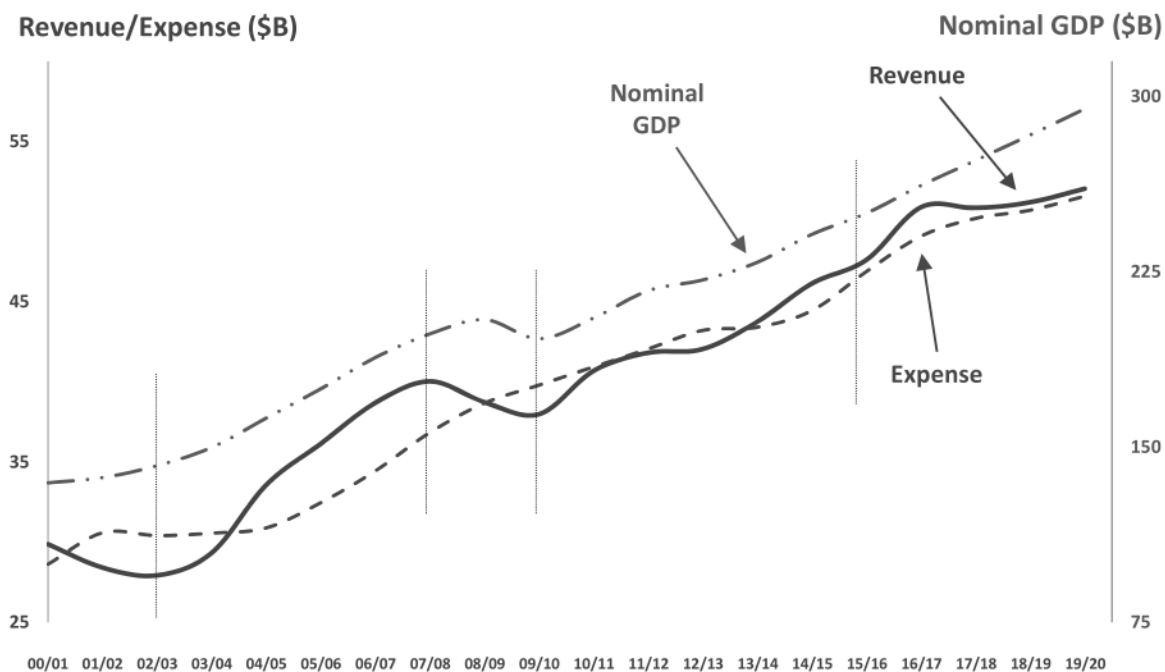
SUMMARY ACCOUNTS BUDGETING



- The provincial government has been budgeting on a summary accounts basis since *Budget 2002*. Full compliance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as required under the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* was achieved in Budget 2004 with the inclusion of the SUCH sector (i.e. schools, universities, colleges, and health organizations).
- Summary accounts budgeting combines the financial projections of core government (i.e. the consolidated revenue fund, or CRF) with those of the service delivery agencies, including the SUCH sector, and the commercial Crown corporations. The CRF and these organizations are collectively known as the government reporting entity (GRE).
- It is commercial Crown corporation net income, and not dividends, that is reported as revenue in the summary accounts. Dividends merely represent the transfer of cash to the CRF. This cash flow enables government to reduce its direct operating debt requirements, which in turn lowers the taxpayer-supported debt to GDP ratio.
- Grants issued by ministries to organizations in the GRE do not necessarily translate into expenses on the summary accounts level in the year the grant is issued. Expenses are incurred when the program being funded is actually delivered, and a lag between when the funding is received and the program is up and running may span a fiscal year end.
- While BC was the leader in Canada in adopting full summary accounts budgeting, the other provinces have followed suit to varying degrees.
- The following sections present high level historical and current fiscal plan overviews for key financial elements. More details can be found in the appendix tables of the Budget and Fiscal Plan document beginning at page 131.

OPERATING OVERVIEW: 2000/01 – 2019/20

Revenue, Expense and Nominal GDP



Average annual growth rates (per cent)

	2000/01 - 2002/03	2002/03 - 2007/08	2007/08 - 2009/10	2009/10 - 2015/16	2015/16 - 2019/20
Nominal GDP	2.7%	6.9%	-0.5%	4.1%	4.2%
Revenue	-3.3%	7.5%	-2.6%	3.8%	2.3%
Expense	3.1%	3.9%	3.9%	2.8%	2.4%

The above chart depicts the trends in nominal GDP, revenue and spending over the last sixteen years and over the 4-year fiscal plan period (2016/17 to 2019/20). Spending has been adjusted to remove the impacts of one-time unusual items such as joint trusteeship, restructuring, incentive payments and the liability for the HST transition funding repayment. The annual forecast allowances have not been incorporated into either the revenue or expense projections in the 4-year fiscal plan period.

As would be expected, revenue growth is dependent on economic activity. However, exceptions can occur as a result of policy decisions, such as the reduction in income tax and sales tax rates in 2001/02, or externalities, such as the boom in commodity prices in the 2004/05 to 2007/08 period, followed by their collapse. Projected one-time revenues in 2016/17 are not fully expected to carry forward in the fiscal plan – these include personal income tax revenues and property transfer tax revenues. In addition, natural resource revenues are expected to decline over the forecast horizon reflecting the accounting policy recognition of the sales of Crown land drilling rights and leases.

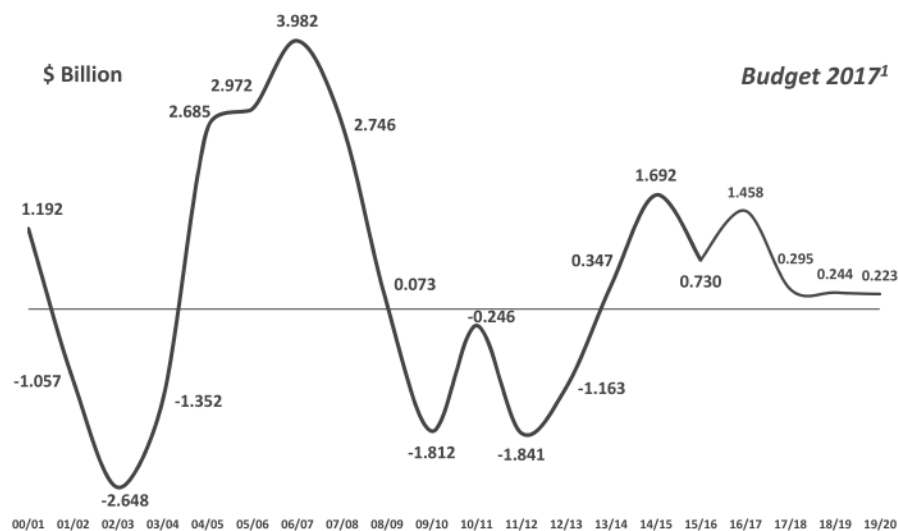
Generally, spending increases in response to rising revenues with a lag. In times of extraordinary revenue growth this can lead to unsustainable spending growth – for example annual spending growth

averaged 5.8 percent over the 4-year period 2004/05 to 2008/09. That period also demonstrates the volatility inherent in BC's revenue base at that time. Revenue growth in the first 3 years of that period rose at a 6.0 per cent average annual rate before declining 3.3 per cent in the fourth year, followed by a further 1.9 per cent decline in 2009/10.

The periodic changes in spending growth reflect government's commitment to balancing the budget. Both core review during 2002/03 to 2004/05 and the implementation of expenditure growth management beginning in 2009/10 were intended to eliminate non-essential government spending in the face of revenue losses, with the eventual goal of balancing the budget when historical revenue growth reasserted itself.

Since the *Balanced Budget and Accountability Act* prohibits presenting a budget deficit, there remains a continued focus on managing expenditure growth over the fiscal plan period. *Budget 2017* projects modest surpluses over the next three years in the \$200 million to \$300 million range. This projection includes forecast allowances of \$350 million in 2017/18 and \$250 million in each of the subsequent two years.

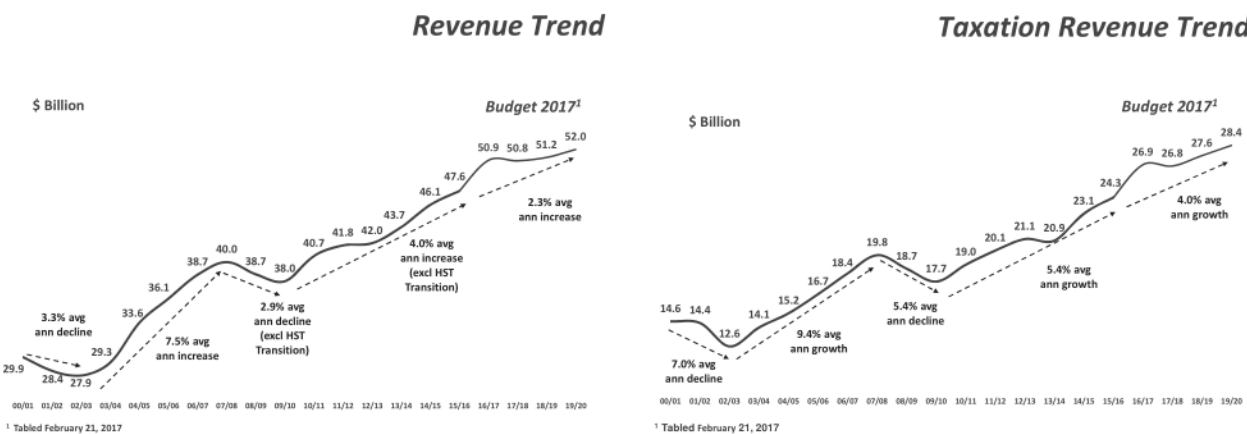
Operating Surplus/Deficit



¹ Tabled February 21, 2017

REVENUE TRENDS: 2000/01–2019/20

Total revenue is projected to reach \$52.0 billion by 2019/20. Generally, annual growth in total revenue is strongly influenced by taxation revenue as historically, tax revenues have accounted for about 50 per cent of total revenues.



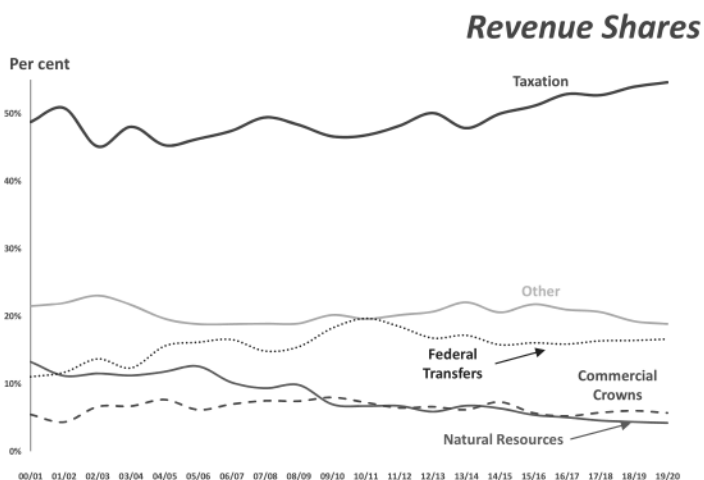
Over the 19-year period to 2019/20, total revenues are expected to increase 74 per cent. However, not all revenue sources contribute equally. For example, taxation revenues and net income of commercial Crown corporations are projected to rise 95 per cent and 82 per cent, respectively, while federal government transfers are expected to increase 162 per cent and natural resource revenues are forecast to decline by 45 per cent.

Total revenue is expected to average 3.0 per cent annual growth over the 19 years and average annual growth trends for the major revenue sources are:

- taxation: 3.6%
- natural resources: -3.1%
- other: 2.3%
- federal government transfers: 5.2%
- commercial Crown net income: 3.2%

Revenue Shares

The accompanying chart depicts the percentage share of total revenue of each of the major revenue sources. If a revenue source maintains a constant share of total revenue, then the revenue source has increased at the same average annual rate as total revenue growth (3.0%). Therefore, an increasing share of total revenue indicates higher than average growth, and vice versa.



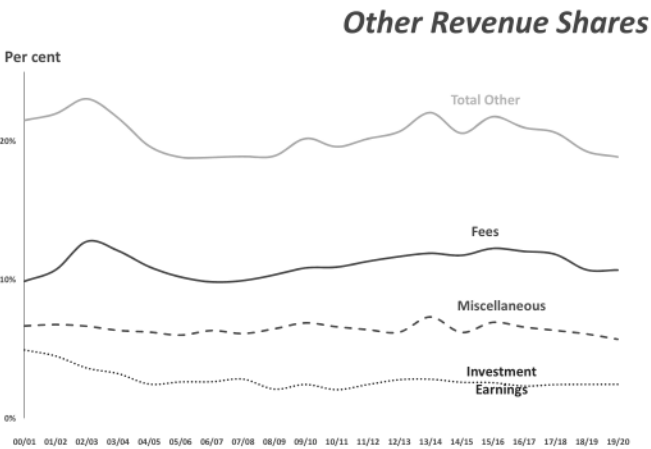
Revenue share analysis is useful in comparing relative trends, however shares in any one particular year may be influenced by a number of different factors. These include:

- a significant change in one particular major revenue source – e.g. in 2001/02, the share of taxation revenue rose despite a 0.9 per cent decline in taxation revenues – whereas natural resource revenues declined almost 20 per cent and total revenue fell 4.9 per cent;
- policy changes that increase/decrease particular revenue sources – e.g., in 2001, government introduced personal, corporate and sales tax measures that reduced revenues over 2 years; and
- the impacts of “prior-year adjustments” for personal and corporate income tax revenues.

As one would expect, variations in the taxation revenue share are strongly affected by changes in economic conditions. During periods of expansion or contraction, factors directly and indirectly impacting taxation revenue sources may change in tandem resulting in significantly stronger or weaker annual tax revenue growth compared to overall revenue. This phenomena occurred in the 5-year period 2002/03 to 2007/08 when average annual growth in tax revenues rose 9.4 per cent compared to overall revenue growth of 7.5 per cent during this period. Similarly, in the subsequent 2-year period, taxation revenue fell at a 5.4 per cent annual average rate compared to a 2.9 per cent decline in total revenue. *Budget 2017* forecasts a rising share of taxation revenue sources.

Other revenue is comprised of fees, investment earnings and miscellaneous sources and is projected to decline as a share of total revenue over the forecast horizon mainly reflecting the policy measure to reduce Medical Service Plan (MSP) premiums effective January 2018. Over the 15-year period, to 2015/16, the average annual growth in other revenue was 2.4 per cent – the same as total revenue during this period.

The relative stability of the share of total revenue from other sources tends to obscure changes in its composition. Fee revenue, primarily from MSP premiums and postsecondary fees, increased faster than the average annual rate of overall revenue growth. Offsetting this growth was a –1.2 per cent average annual decline in investment earnings partly due to lower activity through the Fiscal Agency Loan program and the liquidation of sinking funds. The share of miscellaneous revenue sources to total revenue is relatively stable with some annual fluctuations due to gains on sales of assets including the transfer of lands and building to the non-profit sector in support of affordable housing.



The increasing share of total revenue from federal government transfers mainly reflects increases in the Canada Health Transfer and Canada Social Transfer as well as the devolution of federal programs for immigration and labour market development to provincial administration. Any repatriation of programs to federal administration would be offset by a reduction in expense. Annual fluctuations have also occurred over time reflecting one-time revenues under the Canada health and Social Transfer program, the uneven equalization entitlements (from 2001/02 to 2006/07) and harmonized sales tax transition payments between 2009/10 to 2011/12.

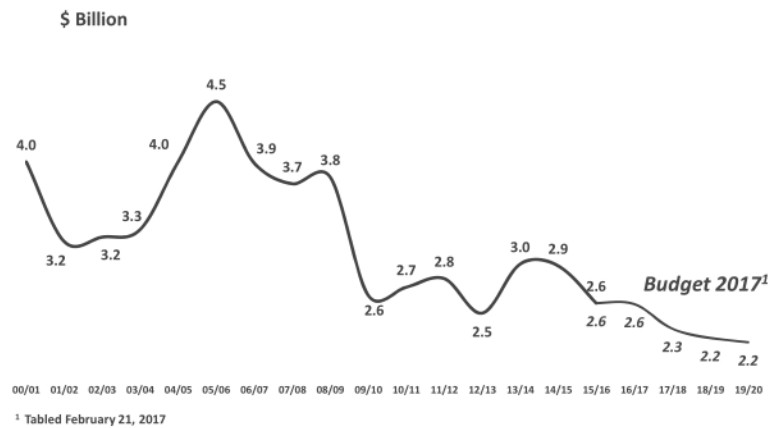
The natural resource share of total revenue peaked in 2000/01 and natural resource revenues peaked in 2005/06 at \$4.5 billion. Natural resource revenue has been very volatile with changes in commodity prices, export markets and the exchange rate and the trend is not in line with overall revenue.

Revenues from natural gas royalties and forests have fallen considerably since the mid 2000's. Natural resource revenue is forecast to average a 5.1 per cent annual decline over the next 3 years mainly due to the treatment for recording the revenue from sales of Crown land drilling rights and leases.

Excluding this, natural resource revenue is expected to be relatively flat over the next 3 years with an average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent.

The revenue share from commercial Crown net income is relatively flat over time as the net income from BC Lottery Corporation has generally increased over time. However, net income from the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia has been volatile over history. Net income from the Liquor Distribution Branch has been fairly constant over the past 15 years.

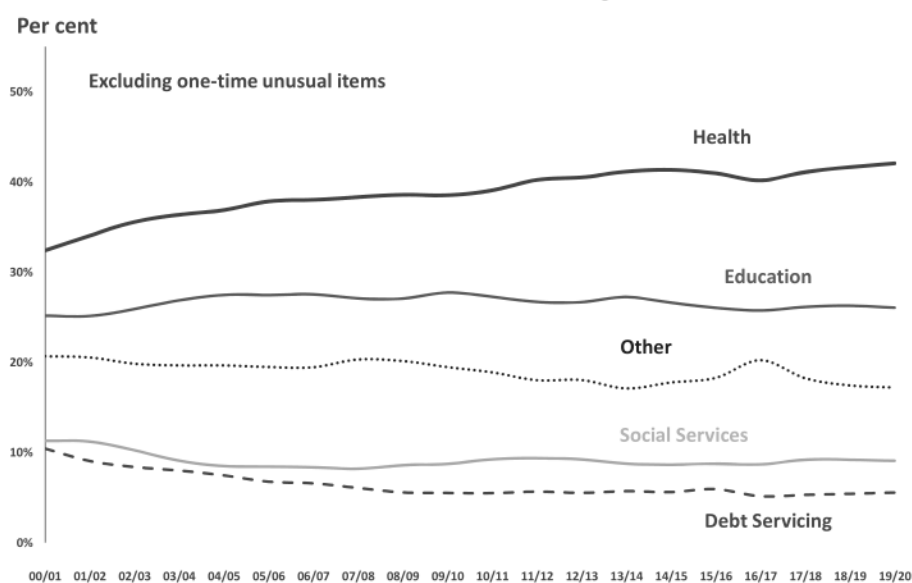
Natural Resource Revenue



EXPENSE TRENDS: 2000/01 – 2019/20

- Total expense is projected to reach \$51.6 billion by 2019/20 – an increase of 80 per cent over 2000/01. Over this 19-year period, the majority of the increase was for spending in Health (up 134%) and Education (up 87%). Spending on Social Services is projected to increase by 45% during this period, while other program spending is forecast to increase by 50% and debt servicing costs expected to decline by 3.9%.
- Total expenditure is forecast to average 3.1 per cent annual growth over the 19-year period and average annual growth trends for the major expense areas are:
 - Health: 4.6%
 - Education: 3.3%
 - Social services: 2.0%
 - Other: 2.2%
 - Debt servicing: –0.2%

Expenditure Shares



- The above chart depicts the relative percent share of total expense for each of the major expense categories (i.e. functions). If the expense in a category maintains a constant share of total expense, then that category of expense has the same average annual rate as total expense growth (3.1%). Therefore, an increase share of total expense indicates higher than average growth, and vice versa.
- Spending has been adjusted to remove the impacts of one-time unusual items such as joint trusteeship, restructuring, incentive payments and the liability for the HST transition funding repayment.
- Health is the only expense category with significant above average growth, as is demonstrated by the increasing share of total expense from 32% in 2000/01 to a projected 42% in 2015/16. This represents an average annual increase in spending of 4.6%. The overall growth rate reflects a slowing of the growth trend from 5.0% over the last 15 years to 3.1% over the 4-year fiscal plan

period (2016/17 to 2019/20) as government implemented efficiency measures beginning in 2013/14. Over the fiscal plan period, total expense is expected to average 2.4 per cent annual growth.

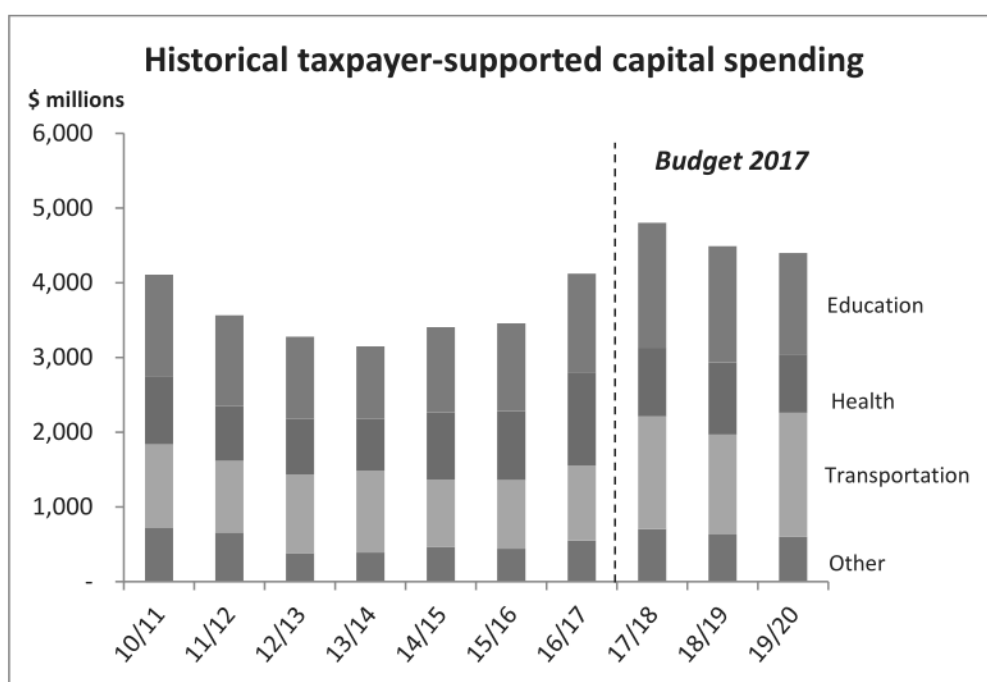
- Education's share of total expense is materially unchanged from 2000/01, increasing only 1 percentage point (from 25% to 26%) by 2019/20. After an initial period of expansion (its share was almost 28 per cent in 2009/10), subsequent years' growth has not been as robust, reflecting declining K-12 enrolment and the introduction of efficiency measures. During the period in the chart, average annual growth in Education expense is projected to be 3.3%. Average annual growth over the fiscal plan period is forecast at 2.4 per cent – the same as total expense.
- From 2000/01 to 2015/16, health and education spending averaged 64.9 per cent of total spending and is forecast to represent 67.3 per cent of total spending in the fiscal plan period. The combined share is forecast to rise from 57.6 per cent in 2000/01 to 68.1 per cent by 2019/20.
- The share of total expense allocated to social services declined from 11.3 per cent in 2000/01 to 8.8 per cent in 2015/16, and is forecast to increase to 9.1 per cent by 2019/20. The share increased from 2008/09 to 2012/13 with the introduction of the low income HST tax credit; however, this was reversed in 2013/14 with the reintroduction of the PST and reversion to the previous tax credit regime. Growth in this category is expected to average 3.4 per cent annual growth over the fiscal plan period, reflecting planned funding increases to children, families and individuals in need.
- Other expense in the chart includes protection of persons/property, transportation, natural resources/economic development, general government, and Contingencies. This category's share of total expense declined from 20.7 per cent in 2001/01 to 18.3 per cent in 2015/16 and is projected at 17.2 per cent in 2019/20.
- Debt servicing's share of total expense declined from 10.4 per cent in 2000/01 to 5.9 per cent in 2015/16 and is forecast to continue to decline to 5.5 per cent by 2019/20. The reduction of operating debt since returning to balanced budgets has helped reduce the growth in debt servicing costs and its share of overall expense. The low-interest rate environment also helps to limit this category's expense growth. Debt service costs are forecast to decline in 2016/17 reflecting the planned debt reduction due to higher-than-expected revenues.

CAPITAL SPENDING TRENDS: 2010/11 – 2019/20

- *Budget 2017* includes total capital spending of \$24.5B over the fiscal plan period (2017/18-2019/20).
- Capital spending is classified as either taxpayer-supported or self-supported, depending on the nature of the organizations making the expenditures. For *Budget 2017*, \$13.7B of the total represents investments in taxpayer-supported government and agency infrastructure,

Taxpayer-supported capital spending

- Taxpayer-supported capital spending has increased from \$4.1B in 2010/11 to a projected \$4.4B in 2019/20, reflecting average annual spending growth of 0.8%. The rate of growth is reduced somewhat by unusually high levels of spending in the base year (2010/11) resulting from the federal government's accelerated infrastructure program at that time.



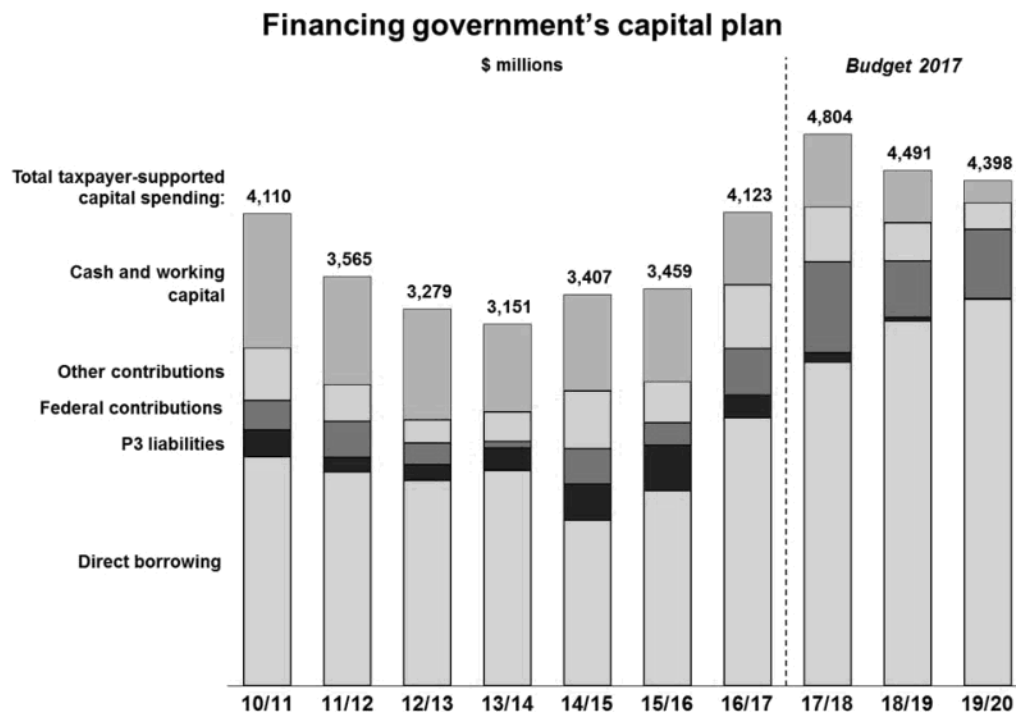
- Composition and average annual growth of taxpayer-supported capital spending:

	2010/11	2019/20	Annual Growth
Education	33%	31%	0.0%
Health	22%	18%	-1.7%
Transportation	27%	38%	4.5%
Other	18%	14%	-2.0%

- The Education sector includes K-12 public schools and post-secondary institutions. The relatively low rate of growth is due to this sector being a main beneficiary of federal stimulus spending in 2010/11. The Other category of capital spending includes social housing and

government ministry capital, plus projects such as the Vancouver Convention Centre and the BC Place redevelopment.

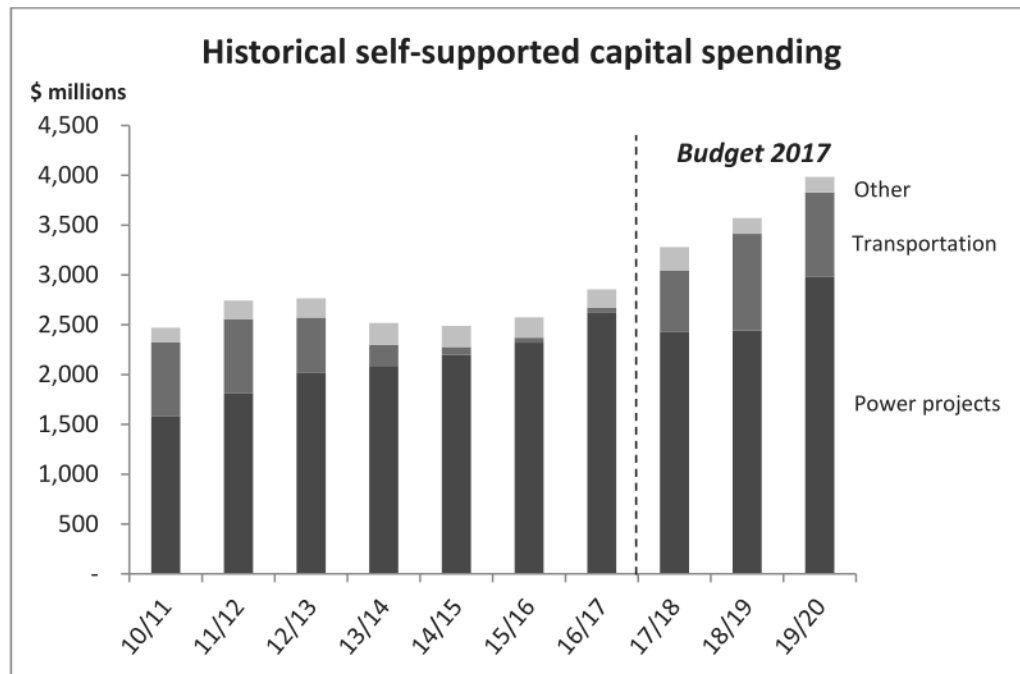
- Capital spending is financed from a number of sources, and not just debt. Operating cash flows and working capital (i.e. management of cash balances, receivables, payables) can finance a significant portion of capital spending, especially in those years when government posts operating surpluses. Since 2010/11, \$7.4B of capital spending has been financed from this source.
- As well, the federal government and other organizations outside of government make significant contributions towards health, post-secondary and transportation projects. Since 2010/11, government has received \$7.3B in capital contributions from these sources.



- Government began financing capital through P3 contracts (public-private partnerships) in 2004/05 with the construction of the Abbotsford Hospital and Cancer Centre. Since 2011/12, \$1.7B of capital spending has been financed via P3 contracts, mainly in the health and transportation sectors.
- While P3 financing is more expensive than government's cost of borrowing, two main features of P3 projects make this a viable form of capital financing:
 - risk transfer – construction risk is borne by the proponent;
 - debt retirement – the annual service payment includes a P3 liability reduction (i.e. debt repayment) component.
- Direct borrowing for the remainder of the taxpayer-supported capital spending has totalled \$22.3B since 2010/11.

Self-supported capital spending

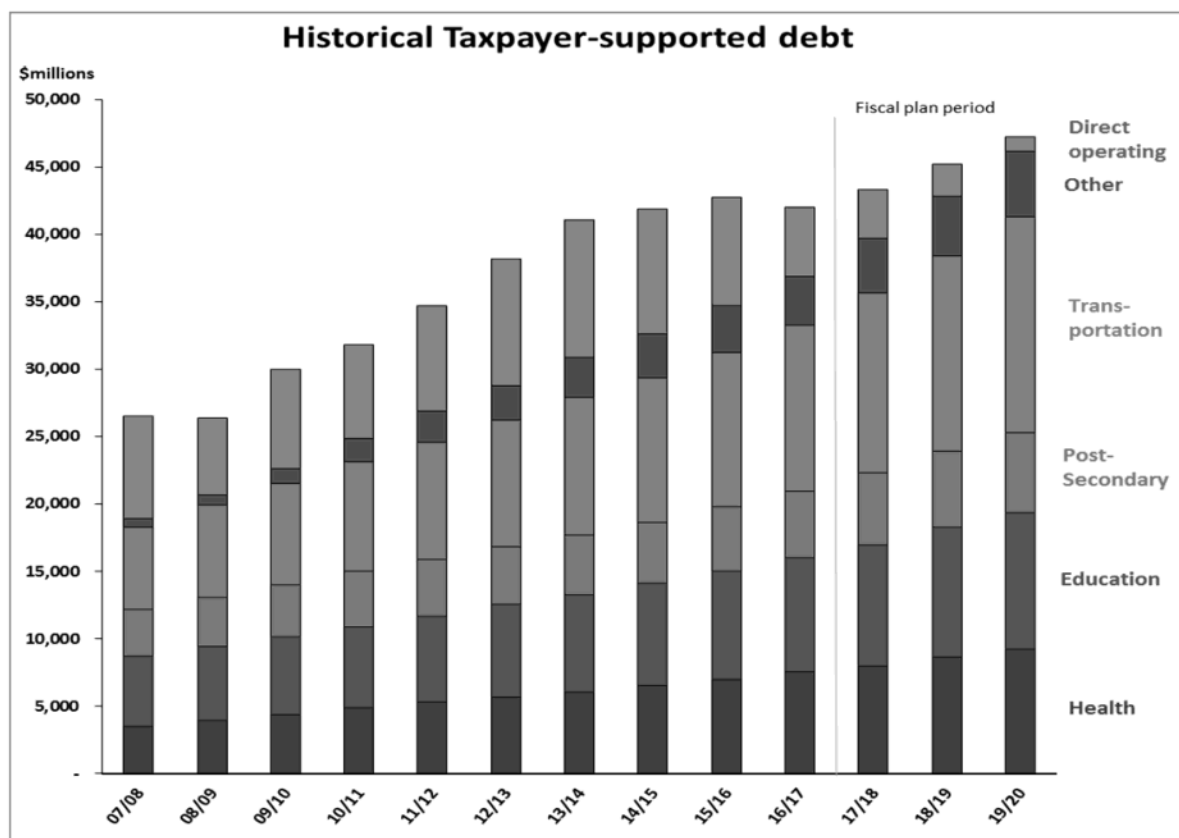
- Infrastructure investments made by commercial Crown corporations are forecast to total 10.8B over the Budget 2017 fiscal plan period. A significant majority of this relates to power projects (mainly BC Hydro) and, to a lesser degree, transportation investments. Remaining capital spending relates to Liquor Distribution Branch, ICBC, and BC Lottery Corporation.



- From 2010/11 through to 2019/20, a total of \$22.5B will have been invested in power projects. The high level of spending relates in part to BC Hydro's aggressive campaign to refurbish existing heritage generation and transmission assets since 2005/06. In addition, power projects include BC Hydro's Site C with minimal costs beginning 2014/15 increasing through the fiscal plan period largely explaining the increase seen in 2019/20. The capital plan assumes Site C costs will total \$8.8B (including the project reserve) and will be substantially complete in 2024.
- Transportation investments relate mainly to Transportation Investment Corporation investments. These include the Port Mann bridge project (substantially completed in 2017), and the George Massey Tunnel Replacement project now commenced and expected to complete in 2024.

DEBT TRENDS: 2007/08 – 2019/20

- Total debt is projected to reach \$77.7B (including forecast allowance) by 2019/20. Debt is classified as either taxpayer-supported or self-supported, depending on the nature of the organizations doing the borrowing.
- Taxpayer-supported debt has increased from \$26.5B in 2007/08 to a projected \$47.2B in 2019/20 – mainly due to requirements for financing capital spending for health, education, post-secondary, transportation and other infrastructure.



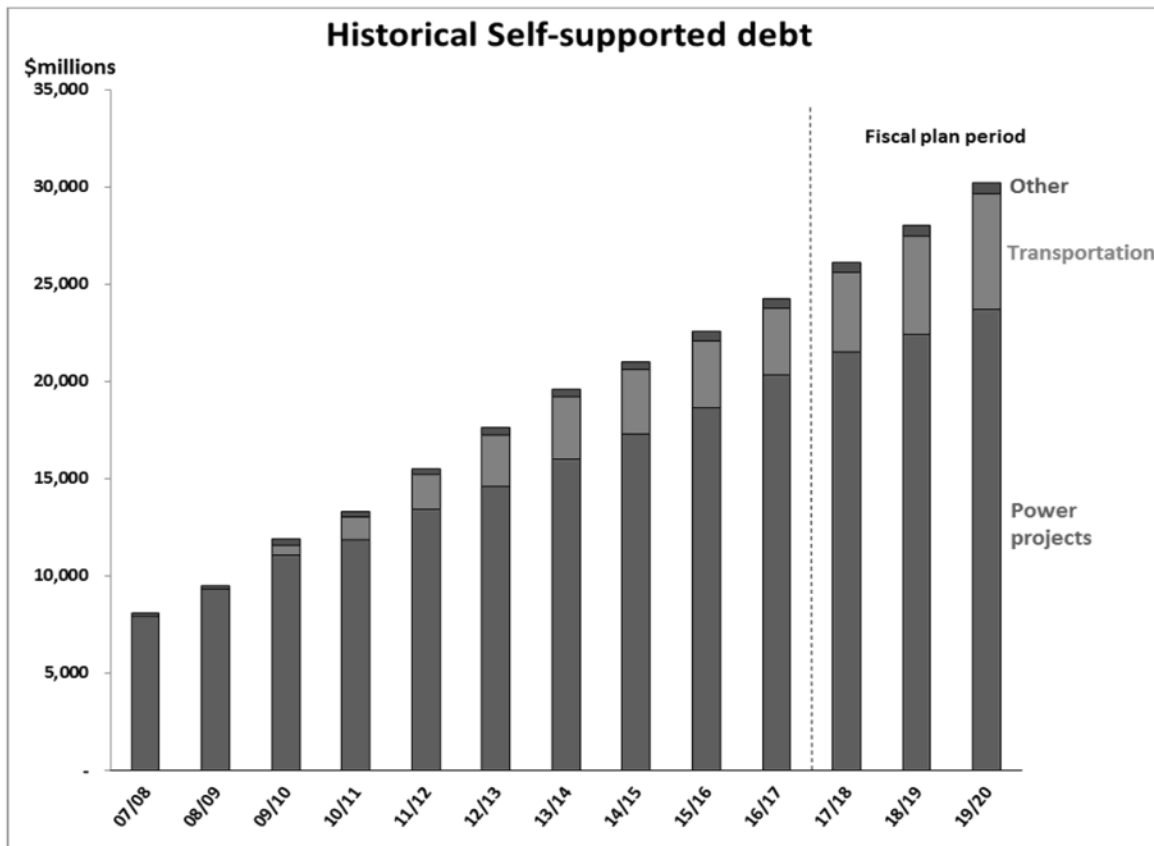
- Composition and average annual growth of taxpayer-supported debt:

	2007/08	2019/20	Annual Growth
Health	13%	20%	8.4%
Education	20%	21%	5.7%
Post-Secondary	13%	13%	4.7%
Transportation	23%	34%	8.3%
Other	2%	10%	18.2%
Direct Operating	29%	2%	-15.1%

- Self-supported debt has increased from \$8.1B in 2007/08 to a projected \$30.2B in 2019/20 –

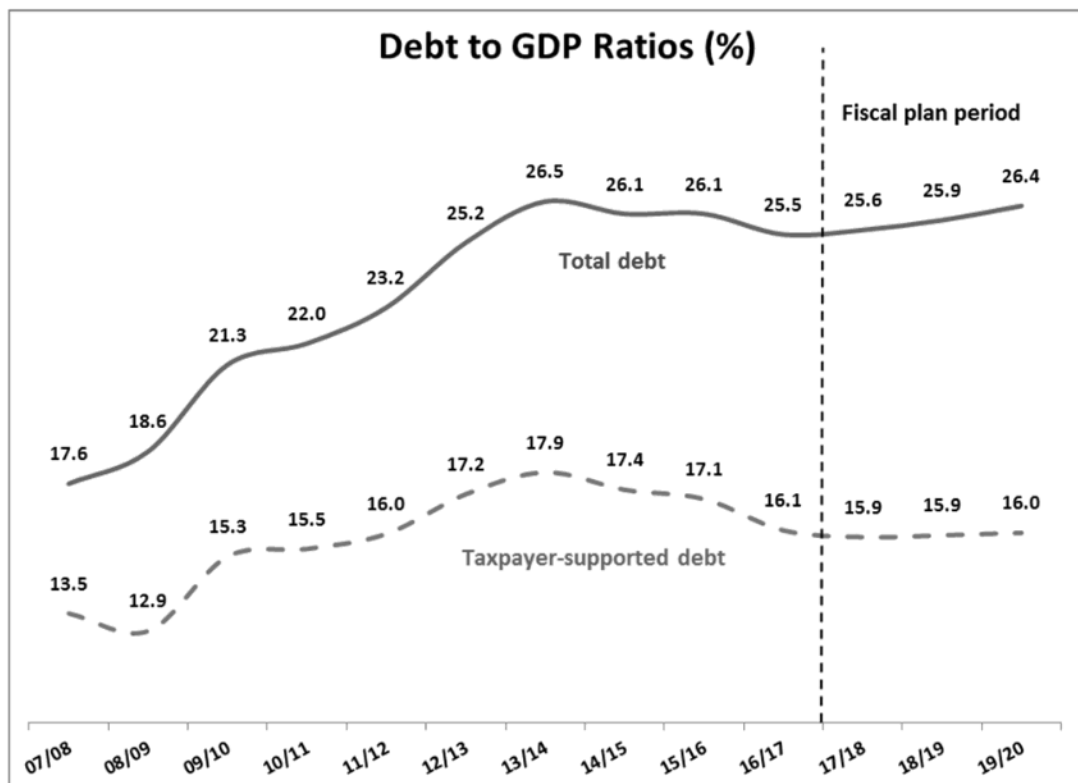
exclusively due to requirements for financing capital spending.

- With the exception of the Port Mann Bridge project and the George Massey Tunnel Replacement project, the vast majority of self-supported debt relates to power projects, mainly in BC Hydro.
- Other self-supported debt includes borrowing by BCLC to finance gaming equipment purchases and the debt owed by the commercial subsidiaries of post-secondary institutions

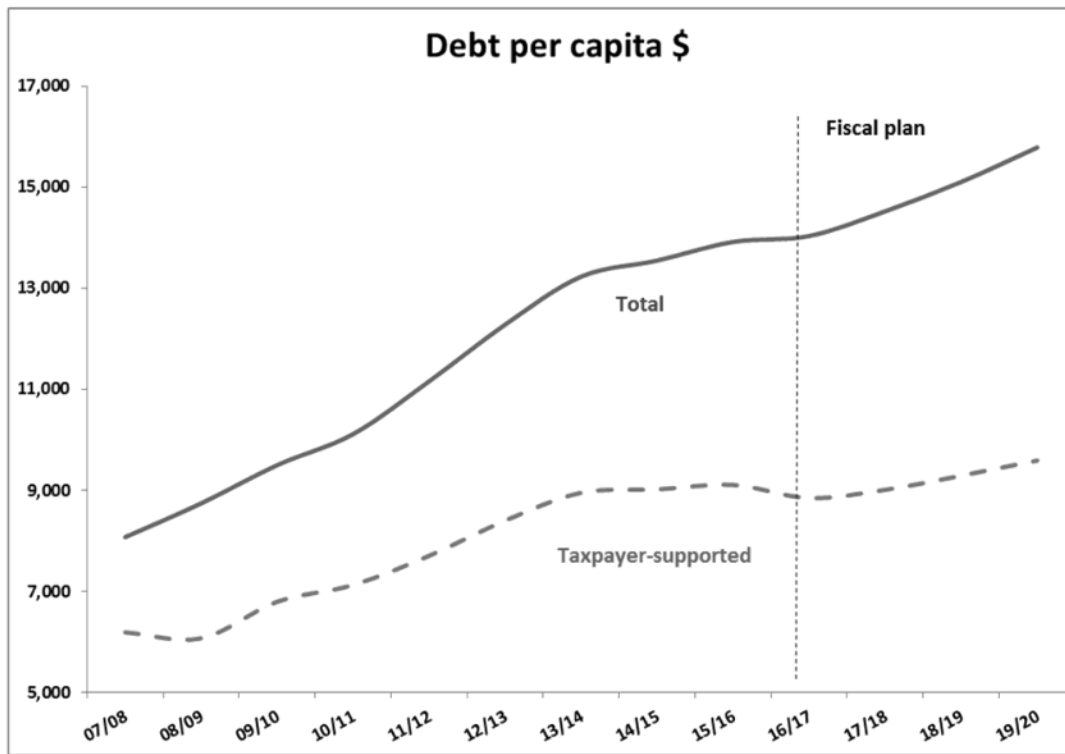


- Composition and average annual growth of self-supported debt:

	2007/08	2019/20	Annual Growth
Power Projects	98%	78%	9.6%
Transportation	0%	20%	67.8%
Other	2%	2%	11.1%



- Debt relative to GDP is often used as an indicator for assessing the financial health of a government. Rating agencies focus on taxpayer-supported debt to GDP as one measure of government's control over its finances.
- Eliminating the increases in taxpayer-supported GDP and returning to a declining trend in this measure is seen as key to maintaining BC's AAA credit rating, which keeps borrowing costs low. Commitment to this target has constrained capital spending during the fiscal plan period.
- The total debt to GDP ratio reflects BC Hydro's debt load driven by its aggressive capital spending program. As this ratio includes self-supported debt, which is financed from revenue generated from the sale of services to individuals and organizations outside of government, it does not have a significant influence on the province's credit rating.



- Composition and total increase in debt per capita:

	2007/08	2019/20	Increase
Total	\$8,072	\$15,781	96%
Taxpayer-supported	\$6,187	\$9,588	55%
Self-supported	\$1,885	\$6,193	226%

COMMERCIAL CROWN CORPORATIONS

- Government includes the net income of commercial Crown corporations as a revenue source in the summary financial statements. Dividends paid to the CRF are used to fund ongoing ministry programs.

BC Hydro and Power Authority

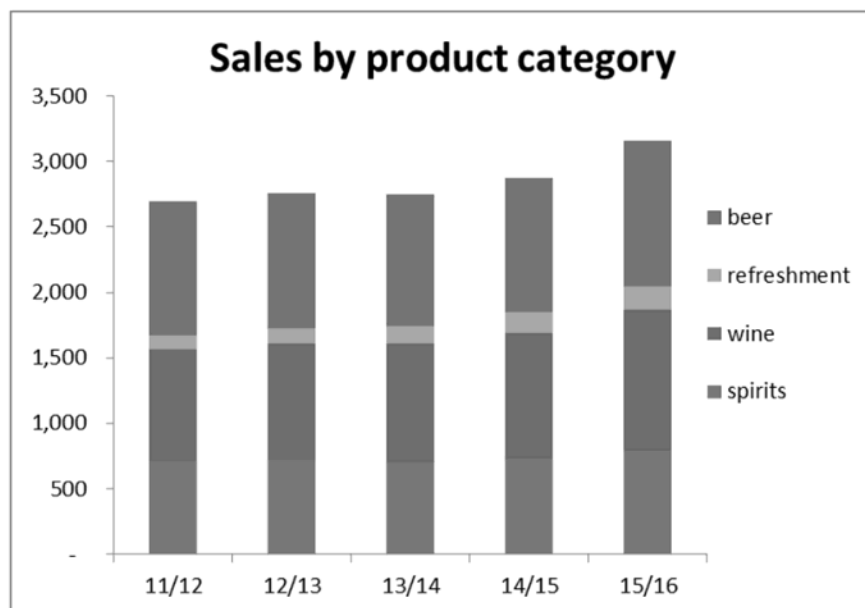
	<u>2010/11</u>	<u>2011/12</u>	<u>2012/13</u>	<u>2013/14</u>	<u>2014/15</u>	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Operating income.....	144	252	110	284	(153)	180	845	616	664	756
Costs deferred to R/As.....	447	306	399	265	734	475	(161)	82	48	(44)
Net income.....	<u>591</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>712</u>
Dividend.....	463	230	215	167	264	326	263	163	63	-
Property, plant and equipment.....	15,211	16,420	17,226	18,525	19,933	21,385	23,245	24,829	26,407	28,491
Debt.....	11,547	12,807	14,022	15,568	16,721	18,046	19,696	20,881	21,741	23,068
Regulatory account - opening.....	1,713	2,160	2,466	4,434	4,699	5,433	5,908	5,747	5,829	5,877
Net deferred costs.....	447	306	399	265	734	475	(161)	82	48	(44)
IFRS accounting adjustment.....	-	-	1,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory account - closing.....	<u>2,160</u>	<u>2,466</u>	<u>4,434</u>	<u>4,699</u>	<u>5,433</u>	<u>5,908</u>	<u>5,747</u>	<u>5,829</u>	<u>5,877</u>	<u>5,833</u>

- BC Hydro's net income has historically been based on a regulatory allowed return on assets in service (i.e. deemed equity). Dividends to the CRF are 85% of net income, except that the payment of a dividend must not result in BC Hydro debt to equity ratio falling below 80:20. BC Hydro has not paid a full dividend since 2005/06.
- As required by current regulation, BC Hydro's net income is set at \$698 million in 2017/18 and \$712 million in 2018/19 and 2019/20. Pursuant to the 10 Year Rates Plan, BC Hydro forecasts include annual rate increases of 3.5 per cent for 2017/18, 3 per cent for 2018/19 and 2.6 per cent for 2019/20.
- As part of the 10 Year Rates Plan, government is phasing out the payment of dividends by BC Hydro starting in 2017/18 to assist with stabilizing rate increases and improve BC Hydro's capital structure to a 60:40 debt to equity ratio.
- Costs deferred to regulatory accounts are shown on a net basis (i.e. current costs to be deferred less amortization of prior year deferred costs). Regulatory costs are amortized to expense over a 10 to 40 year period, depending on the nature of the cost. All regulatory accounts are subject to approval by the BC Utilities Commission.

BC Liquor Distribution Branch

	<u>10/11</u>	<u>11/12</u>	<u>12/13</u>	<u>13/14</u>	<u>14/15</u>	<u>15/16</u>	<u>16/17</u>	<u>17/18</u>	<u>18/19</u>	<u>19/20</u>
Sales	2,810	2,890	2,950	2,944	2,878	3,157	3,310	3,358	3,404	3,452
Commissions and Discounts	(180)	(188)	(196)	(198)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of Sales	(1,470)	(1,511)	(1,541)	(1,581)	(1,670)	(1,810)	(1,913)	(1,944)	(1,974)	(2,004)
Gross Margin	1,161	1,192	1,213	1,164	1,208	1,347	1,396	1,413	1,431	1,448
Operating expenses	(282)	(281)	(296)	(300)	(321)	(326)	(354)	(369)	(380)	(408)
Net Income	890	911	930	877	935	1,031	1,050	1,054	1,060	1,050
Gross margin percentage	41.3%	41.2%	41.1%	39.5%	42.0%	42.7%	42.2%	42.1%	42.0%	42.0%
Operating cost percentage	10.0%	9.7%	10.0%	10.2%	11.2%	10.3%	10.7%	11.0%	11.2%	11.8%

- On April 1, 2015, the LDB implemented a new wholesale model, eliminated purchase discounts, and introduced a single wholesale price for beverage alcohol retailers.
- The LDB has both a wholesale operation and retail (BCLS) operation, meaning BCLS are now a customer of the LDB wholesale line of business and operate under a retail margin like any other retailer. Total LDB sales include sales from both the retail and wholesale operations, with transactions between BCLS and the wholesale operations eliminated from the LDB financial results to avoid double counting.
- Net income is forecast to grow by 1.8 per cent from 2010/11 to 2019/20, with much of the historical growth relating to beer and wine categories.



- Budget 2017* includes LDB's net income projected to average \$1,054 million over the fiscal plan period, based on an average annual growth of 2.2 per cent in net sales revenue.

BC Lottery Corporation

	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Revenue										
Lottery	1,019	996	1,021	1,033	994	1,152	1,088	1,049	1,032	1,028
eGaming	43	66	73	91	109	136	153	172	190	199
Casino/community gaming	1,616	1,640	1,638	1,685	1,801	1,815	1,855	1,865	1,890	1,910
Total Revenue	2,679	2,702	2,732	2,808	2,904	3,102	3,096	3,086	3,112	3,136
Prizes	(652)	(642)	(650)	(666)	(660)	(745)	(720)	(703)	(695)	(694)
Direct expenses	(620)	(630)	(637)	(666)	(719)	(735)	(747)	(757)	(767)	(775)
Gaming support/other	(301)	(322)	(318)	(303)	(272)	(309)	(315)	(332)	(338)	(343)
Net Income	1,106	1,107	1,128	1,175	1,255	1,314	1,315	1,294	1,311	1,325
Distribution of net income										
Government of Canada	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Charities/local govt	234	236	237	241	251	251	255	255	254	255
CRF revenue	863	862	882	914	994	1,054	1,050	1,029	1,047	1,060
	1,106	1,107	1,128	1,165	1,255	1,314	1,315	1,294	1,311	1,325

- BCLC reflects moderate net income growth over the fiscal plan period, from \$1,284 million in 2017/18 to \$1,314 million by 2019/20. Growth in net income is mainly attributed to a continued focus on innovation to retain existing players by supporting and enhancing existing products and to broaden the player base and engage new demographics of players by developing new content and experiences. The corporation continually manages costs and looks for ways to operate the business more efficiently and effectively.
- For each year of the fiscal plan, government will distribute approximately \$255 million (or approximately 20 per cent of the distribution paid to government) of its gaming income to charities and local governments. This distribution is \$5 million more per year than *Budget 2016*. As well, \$147 million of the gaming income retained by government will be allocated each year to the Health Special Account in support of health services.

Insurance Corporation of BC

	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Net premiums	3,669	3,690	3,856	3,959	4,184	4,546	5,051	5,407	5,776	6,127
Investment and other income	569	418	502	706	1,056	815	608	467	492	436
Total revenue	4,238	4,108	4,358	4,665	5,240	5,361	5,659	5,874	6,268	6,563
Claims costs	(3,111)	(3,204)	(3,317)	(3,680)	(3,735)	(4,670)	(5,016)	(4,986)	(5,224)	(5,533)
Insurance operations	(222)	(202)	(215)	(191)	(247)	(245)	(232)	(233)	(233)	(243)
Taxes and commissions	(479)	(505)	(480)	(536)	(477)	(616)	(679)	(684)	(739)	(831)
Non-insurance operations	(111)	(113)	(115)	(122)	(124)	(123)	(128)	(115)	(97)	(99)
Net income	315	84	231	136	657	(293)	(396)	(144)	(25)	(143)
Dividends	575	101	-	237	139	138	-	-	-	-

- ICBC is organized into two lines of business: Basic insurance, which is regulated by the BC Utilities Commission; and Optional insurance, which is operated in accordance with federal regulations. Historically, ICBC's net income has been derived primarily from its Optional line of business.
- ICBC is now forecasting net losses averaging \$104 million annually over the current fiscal plan period. The outlook assumes average annual growth of 1.8 per cent in the number of insured vehicles and a 4.1 per cent average annual increase in current year claims costs.

- The net loss forecasts for 2018/19 and 2019/20 also assume preliminary planned savings targets related to an announced comprehensive independent review. The forecast will be reassessed once government has reviewed the independent review recommendations.
- The *Budget 2017* plan assumes that ICBC will not pay any dividends to government in 2016/17 and over the next three years.

Columbia Power Corporation

- Under the Columbia Basin Initiative, CPC and the Columbia Basin Trust were to purchase the Brilliant Dam and embark on three power projects that were designated as core to the initiative: Arrow Lakes Generating Station; Brilliant Expansion; and Waneta Expansion.
- With the completion of the Waneta project in the Spring of 2015, CPC's net income has grown to a forecast of \$50M by 2019/20, compared to the 2012/13 forecast of \$16M.
- At the same time, CPC's development activities have reduced, resulting in excess cash flows being directed to the CRF in the form of dividends.

Transportation Investment Corporation

- TI Corp was established to implement the Port Mann Bridge/Highway 1 Improvement Project, which was substantially completed in 2017 with a total capital cost of \$3.3B.
- TI Corp is responsible for the recently announced George Massey Tunnel Replacement project. This project has a total estimated capital cost of \$3.5B and is expected to be substantially complete by 2024.
- TI Corp continues to forecast net losses for the fiscal plan period, with profits expected for future years, consistent with TI Corp's long-term financing plan. Through tolls, TI Corp will recover capital costs for the Port Mann/Highway 1 Improvement Project, and will pay for ongoing operations and maintenance for the bridge and highway. Traffic forecasts indicate long term traffic growth on the Port Mann Bridge, and TI Corp is expected to repay the Project debt and meet all financial obligations by 2050.
- TI Corp manages the TReO toll system on the Port Mann Bridge and highway operations for 37 kilometers of Highway 1 between Langley and Vancouver. Bridge and highway construction was substantially completed in 2015 within the \$3.3 billion project budget.
- For a number of years, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) disagreed with accounting for TI Corp as a commercial enterprise on the basis that it should not be considered commercial until it generates net income. The rating agencies did not share the OAG viewpoint, and continued to classify TI Corp debt as self-supported, as the 40-year business case demonstrates commercial viability. Beginning in 2014/15, the OAG ceased expressing this disagreement in their audit opinion to the Summary Financial Statements.

BC Railway Company

- BCRC's rail operations (with the exception of its Port Subdivision subsidiary – the 24 mile railway line accessing the port terminals at Roberts Bank) were sold to CN in 2004. BCRC retained ownership of the railway right-of-way, rail bed, and track infrastructure. BCRC also divested itself of its North Vancouver ports operations and is in the process of selling surplus real estate holdings not required to support its operations.
- The Port Subdivision operates on a breakeven basis. BC Rail income from property sales is projected to average \$13M annually over the fiscal plan basis. These sales are not part of the property sales initiative for balancing the budget. BC Rails' excess cash flow is paid into the CRF.

Other Commercial Crowns

- Commercial Crown net income also includes a grouping of smaller entities, mainly commercial subsidiaries held by post-secondary institutions.

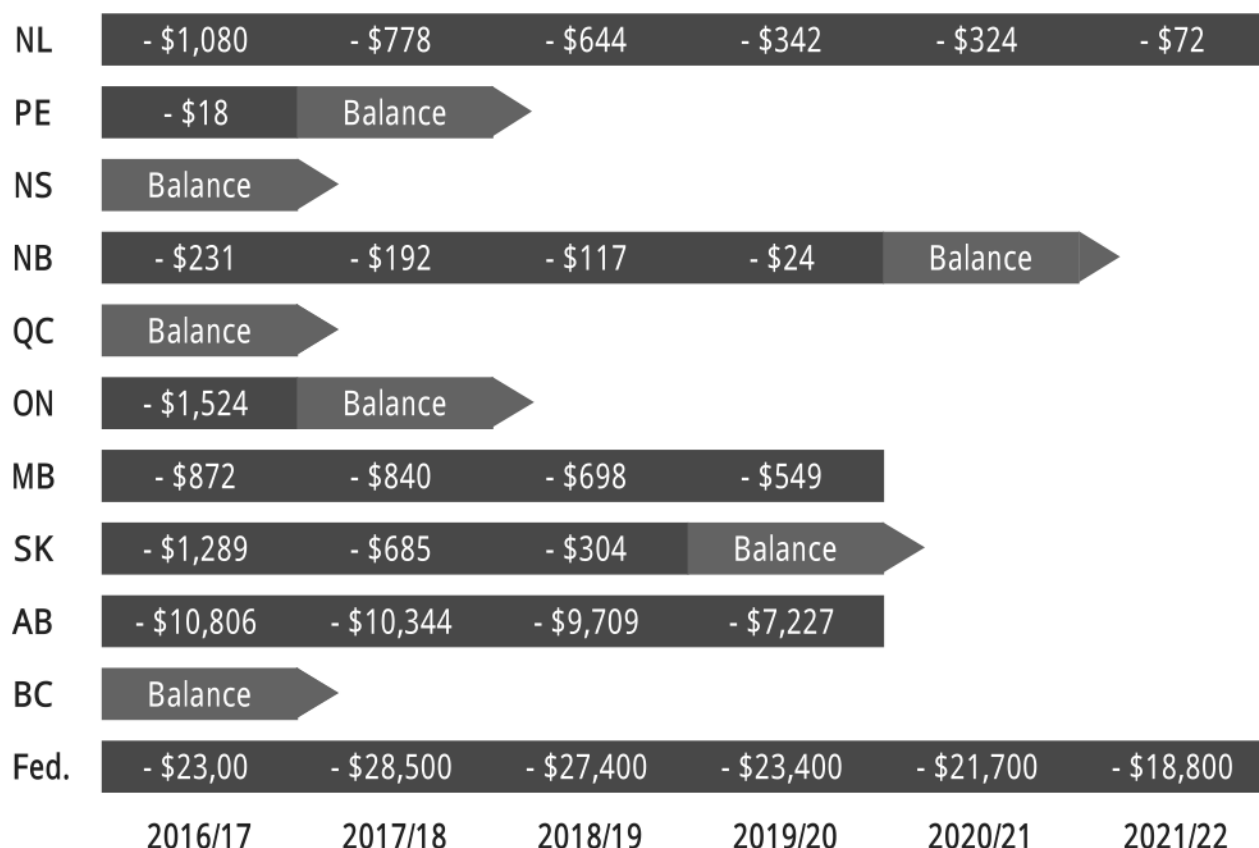
FISCAL BALANCES

Short to Medium Term Outlook

The federal government and half of the provinces are currently in deficit, but with fiscal plans that anticipate either reducing or eliminating deficits over the short to medium term.

Chart 1: Timeline for Achieving Budget Balance

(\$ millions)



Source: Federal and Provincial budgets and financial reports

Five provinces plan to balance their budgets in 2017/18 - British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. For Ontario, this will be its first balanced budget since 2007/08 and for Prince Edward Island, it will be its first balanced budget since 2006/07.

Of the provinces expected to post a deficit in 2017/18, several plan to return to balance over the medium term. Saskatchewan's 2017 budget indicated the government's intent to return to balance by 2019/20 through tax increases and spending cuts to programs. New Brunswick's 2017 budget contained a more gradual plan to balance its budget by 2020/21.

Alberta and Manitoba have stated their intent to balance their budgets by 2023/24 and 2024/25, respectively. However, these target dates are beyond the time horizon of their fiscal plans and as a result, there are few details of how this will be achieved. Newfoundland and Labrador has indicated that it intends to balance its budget by 2022/23.

Long Term Sustainability

The federal government's 2017 budget has no target or date by which to balance the budget, and its own projections suggest that further policy action will be required to do so beyond the current planning period. However, because the projected deficits are small relative to the size of the economy and declining over time, the federal government's debt-to-GDP ratio is expected to fall. For this reason, the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) and many other experts contend that the federal government's status quo fiscal situation is sustainable.

In contrast, provincial governments collectively face a serious fiscal challenge. The PBO indicates that the current situation for provinces is unsustainable due in large part to slower potential economic growth over the medium to long term coupled with growing cost pressures for public services such as health care, both of which are a consequence of an aging population. Health is the largest public expenditure by any order of government in Canada, and because health is a provincial responsibility, provinces bear this cost disproportionately.

The effects of aging also impact the federal government by way of its transfers to persons under the Old Age Security (OAS) Program and its Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS). However, OAS is not as large a program for the federal government as is health care for the provinces and territories. Moreover, the associated federal expenditure burden will peak in the early 2030s, while the cost pressures provinces and territories will experience will be sustained over a longer period and peak later. Unless revenue and expenditure imbalances between the two orders of government are addressed, provincial/territorial debt could become unsustainable in the 2040s.

The collective "fiscal gap" facing the provinces and territories appears to be larger than can be addressed by federal transfers alone. Provinces and territories will also be faced with the need to increase revenue and/or further constrain program spending.

TRENDS IN PROVINCIAL 2017 BUDGETS

The spring 2017 provincial budgets revealed some significant divergences in terms of the fiscal approaches taken by provincial governments, reflecting the different situation each currently finds itself in. Unsurprisingly, provinces with budgets currently in balance are increasing expenditures and reducing taxes, while those currently seeking to control the size of their deficits have raised taxes and decreased expenditures.

Since late 2014, Canada's oil producing provinces – Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador – have been dealing with the negative effect that the decline in energy prices has had on their economies and their fiscal circumstances. While oil prices have recovered somewhat over the past year, they remain significantly below their peak, forcing these provinces to consider alternative and additional revenue sources.

Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan have reduced their program expenditure growth rates and the size of their public services and are increasing taxes – measures designed to reduce their deficits. Newfoundland and Labrador, in its 2016 budget, increased its portion of the Harmonized Sales Tax by 2 percentage points and increased collections from other revenue sources such as personal and corporate income tax. However, its 2017 budget took a different approach with no new taxes or major spending cuts, and even rolled back some of tax increases from the previous budget. Saskatchewan increased its Provincial Sales Tax by 1 percentage point in its 2017 budget and increased the range of goods and services that it applies to, while also making modest income tax reductions.

Alberta has taken a different approach in its 2017 budget, which highlights maintaining its support for health and education program expenditures. Manitoba also opted for a slower path to achieve budget balance and did not include any major tax increases or spending cuts in its 2017 budget.

Alberta and Saskatchewan have relatively low levels of debt, allowing them room to borrow. Newfoundland and Labrador, however, has the highest ratio of debt to GDP of any province and, therefore, the greatest imperative to lower its deficit.

Now that it has posted successive balanced budgets, Quebec in its 2017 Budget provided some tax relief by eliminating its health contribution tax. As well, it has increased government expenditure in areas such as education, transit, health, and research and innovation.

In its 2017 budget, Ontario combined a projected surplus with several new program spending announcements. The new measures aim to make life more affordable for its citizens and include plans to reduce hydro rates, create child-care spaces, and cool down the housing market.

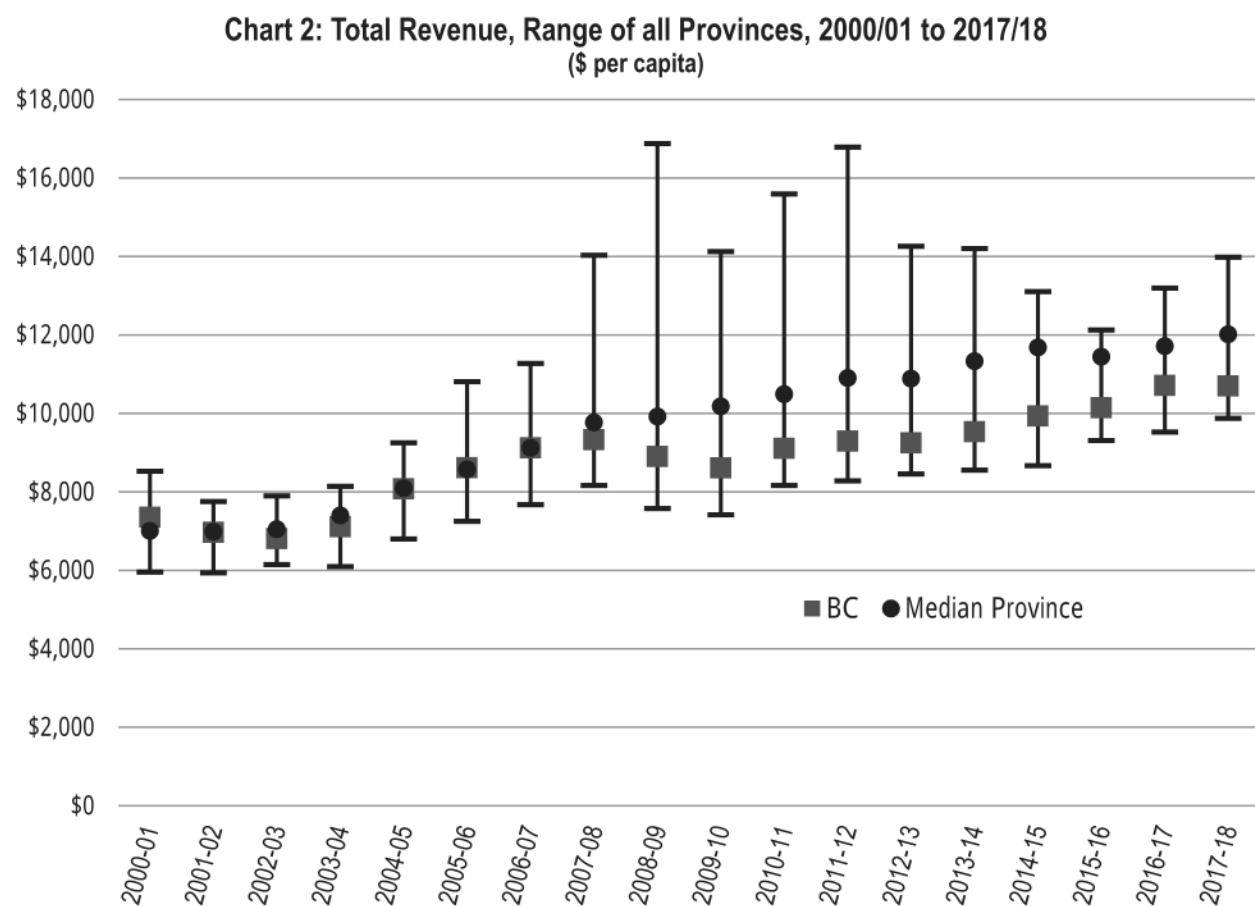
Two days prior to the release of the 2017 federal budget, Ontario's Finance Minister Sousa publicly requested that the federal government raise the capital gains inclusion rate for non-principal

residences. The current capital gains inclusion rate is 50 per cent. The request did not specify what the inclusion rate should be raised to. The federal government did not raise the capital gains rate in their 2017 budget.

Subsequent to Minister Sousa's request and the release of the federal budget, Ontario announced a 15 per cent tax on foreign buyers and an expansion of rent control rules. Ontario's 2017 budget announced a program to use provincial land to build more affordable housing units.

COMPARISONS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA, 2017/18

BC's total revenue per capita was close to the median from 2000/01 until 2008/09. Most provinces experienced falling revenues during the 2009 recession, but BC's per capita revenue growth remained relatively low for years afterwards just as other provinces experienced a surge in resource revenues. Over the entire period covered in Chart 2, BC had the slowest total revenue growth of any province. Since 2013/14, however, BC's revenue per capita has grown consistently as other provinces have been set back by falling commodity prices. In 2017/18, per capita revenue in BC is expected to be about \$1,316, or 11%, lower than the median province.

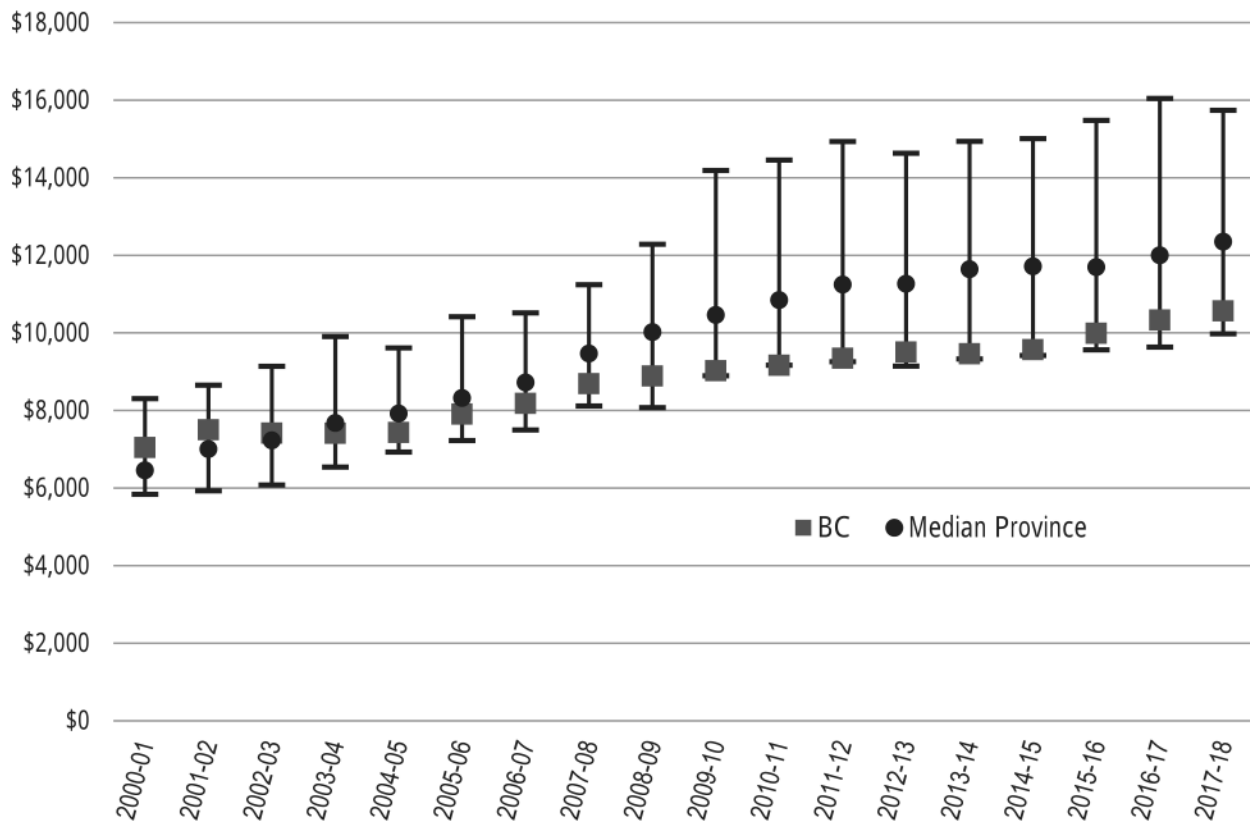


Source: Public Accounts from Finance Canada and BC Finance

On the spending side, BC's per capita expenditure was higher than the median province in 2000. The gap slowly narrowed over the following years until BC dropped below the median in 2003/04 and continued to fall further below for the next ten years. The largest gap between BC and the rest of Canada was in 2013/14 when BC's per capita expenditure was 19% below the median province.

The gap has narrowed slightly in recent years and in 2017/18 BC's expenditure per capita is expected to be about \$1,790, or 14%, lower than the median province.

Chart 3: Total Expenditure, Range of all Provinces, 2000/01 to 2017/18
(\$ per capita)



Source: Public Accounts from Finance Canada and BC Finance

MAJOR TRANSFER PROGRAMS

Most of the funding provinces and territories receive from the federal government comes in the form of two or three largely unconditional transfer programs – the Canada Health Transfer (CHT), the Canada Social Transfer (CST) as well as Equalization for eligible provinces or Territorial Formula Financing (TFF) for the three territories. Collectively, these transfers are referred to as the major transfers.

The CHT is the largest major transfer (\$37.1 billion in 2017/18) and is the primary vehicle for federal financial support of provincial and territorial health care programs, accounting for about 23 per cent of funding. It has been allocated on an equal per capita cash basis since 2014/15 and increases annually at a rate that is based on the 3-year moving average of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, with a 3 per cent floor.

The CST (\$13.7 billion in 2017/18) provides financial support for provincial and territorial post-secondary education, social assistance and social services, early childhood development, and early learning and child care programs. It has been allocated on an equal per capita cash basis since 2007/08, and increases annually by 3 per cent.

There are significant differences in the ability of individual provincial and territorial governments to fund the services for which they are responsible. These differences in revenue-raising ability are termed fiscal disparities, and those disparities change over time based on economic developments. The federal government addresses fiscal disparities across provinces primarily through the Equalization Program and across the territories through TFF. Annual increases under these programs are based on a 3-year moving average of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Federal transfers and contributions outside of the four major programs comprise an estimated 17 per cent of total federal contributions to other levels of government. Among the smaller transfers, there are two areas worth noting – infrastructure and labour market transfer agreements (see sections below).

Because virtually all federal transfers are expected to grow by less than projected program costs, the federal share of funding for provincial/territorial health care, post-secondary education and social service programs is expected to decline. Similarly, because all federal transfers and contribution programs are scheduled to grow, if at all, at rates at or below projected federal revenue growth, transfers to provinces and territories will decline as a share of overall federal expenditure over time.

British Columbia

Federal transfers currently account for 16.4 per cent of BC revenue. Major transfers in support of health care and social programs account for 13.1 per cent, while other federal transfers and contribution programs account for the remaining 3.2 per cent. In 2017/18 it is expected that federal transfers will total \$8.3 billion, of which the CHT will account for \$6.8 billion and the CST for \$1.8 billion.

Canada Health Transfer (CHT)

The federal government provides funding to provinces and territories for health care through the CHT. Provinces and territories are obligated to follow the principles outlined in the *Canada Health Act* in providing health care, and the federal Minister of Finance can deduct amounts for non-compliance (e.g. extra billing).

The cost of providing health care services varies across provinces and territories because of the different age structure of each jurisdiction. The CHT does not take this measure of differing need into account. As a result, it is arguable that the CHT goes farther in helping to cover the costs of health care in jurisdictions with younger populations than in jurisdictions such as BC with older populations.

The CHT, which had been increasing at an annual rate of 6 per cent until March 31, 2016, is now legislated to increase annually by the greater of (a) the 3-year moving average of the rate of growth in national GDP¹; or (b) a floor of 3 per cent. The new formula is expected to yield average annual growth of 3.6 per cent. A proposal by provinces and territories to set the growth rate at 5.2 per cent (reflecting long-term cost pressures) was rejected by the federal government at a meeting of Finance and Health Ministers in December 2016.

Although no agreement was reached in terms of long-term funding under the CHT, bilateral agreements between the federal government and all jurisdictions, except Manitoba, were reached to provide additional funding for mental health and home care. BC's bilateral agreement, reached on February 17, 2017, provides an estimated \$1.4 billion over 10 years for home care and mental health, as well as \$10 million in one-time funding to help address the opioid crisis.

Since 2014/15, the CHT has been allocated on an equal per capita basis. Until then, it had been allocated in a way that recognized the differing value each province received from the tax income tax points transferred by the federal government to provinces in 1977/78. Under that allocation, BC had been receiving more per capita cash than the national average.

Canada Social Transfer (CST)

The Canada Social Transfer has contributed in the order of 10-15% of the funding of provincial and territorial post-secondary education, social assistance and social services, early childhood development, and early learning and child care programs. The only condition imposed on provinces and territories is that they not impose a residency requirement for services. The CST grows by 3 per cent annually and is allocated on an equal per capita basis.

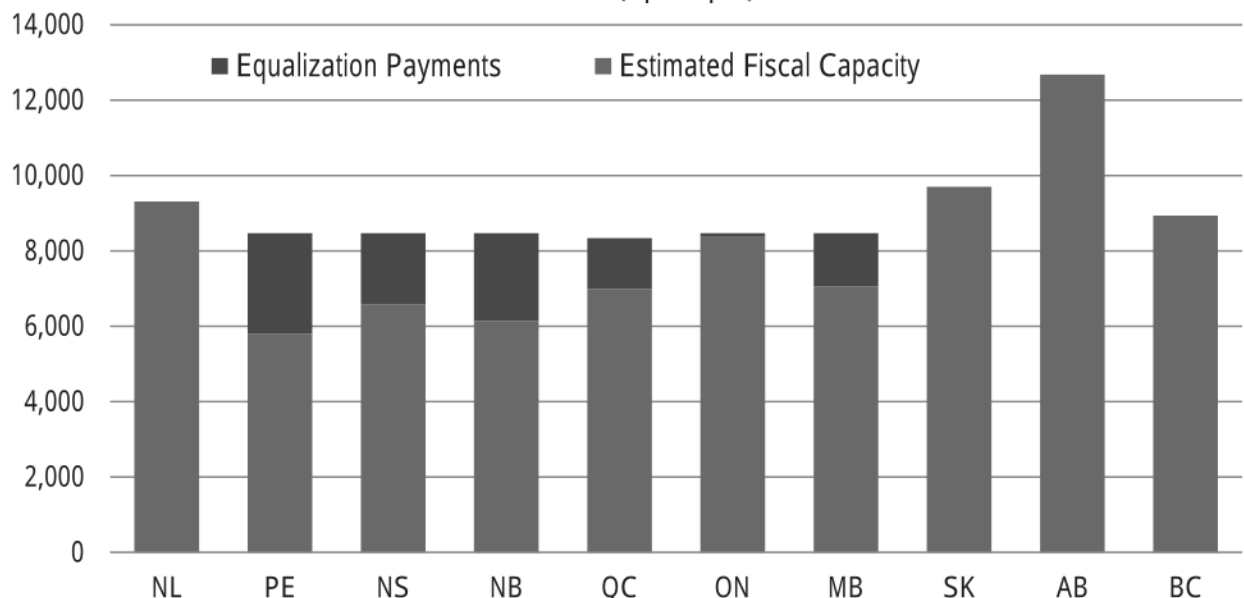
¹ For example, CHT growth for 2018/19 will be based on Fall 2017 estimates of nominal GDP growth in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Equalization

Section 36(2) of the Constitution Act of 1982 commits the federal government to the principle of Equalization, “to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation.”

As illustrated in Chart 6 below, there are significant differences in revenue-raising (fiscal) capacity across provinces. In 2017/18, this ranges from a low of \$5,801 per capita for Prince Edward Island to a high of \$12,680 for Alberta. This reflects, to a large degree, differences in natural resource endowment. Equalization (\$18.3 billion in 2017/18) reduces these differences, but significant disparities across provinces persist in their ability to fund comparable levels of public services without lower-capacity jurisdictions having to resort to higher levels of taxation.

Chart 4: Federal Estimates of Provincial Fiscal Capacities
and Equalization Payments, 2017/18
(\$ per capita)



Source: Finance Canada (December 2016). Fiscal capacities reflect 2013/14, 2014/15, and 2015/16 data and determine 2017/18 entitlements.

Equalization is a federal program that the federal government funds solely out of its general revenue. Provinces do not contribute to funding the Program. Growth in the Equalization Program is tied to the 3-year moving average of the rate of growth in national GDP.

Currently, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba receive Equalization, although every province has at one time received Equalization payments. In this regard, BC was a recipient from 1957/58 to 1961/62 and from 1999/2000 to 2006/07 (except for 2000/01). Over the most recent period of Equalization entitlement, BC received approximately \$2.5 billion.

With its estimated fiscal capacity above that of recipient provinces, BC currently does not qualify for Equalization, nor is it expected to over the foreseeable future.

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Other Federal Transfers and Contributions

Included in other federal funding are programs that are cost-shared between federal and provincial or territorial governments, or ones that are funded by the federal government but administered or delivered by provincial or territorial governments. Regardless of the form of the agreements, they generally involve some degree of conditionality, such as program eligibility constraints, outcome reporting requirements or auditing requirements.

Other funding arrangements include payments to provinces and territories that are unrelated to program delivery, that only apply to a limited number of jurisdictions and that are for a limited time period. These include items such as contributions under the terms of the Atlantic offshore accords; Harmonized Sales Tax transition payments; and disaster financial assistance arrangements. Not all of these items are treated in the same way in federal and provincial/territorial accounting systems.

Infrastructure

Currently, the federal government provides infrastructure funding to provinces, territories and municipalities through four major programs – the New Building Canada Plan, Public Transit, Social Infrastructure and Green Infrastructure. These programs are further subdivided into multiple programs each with its own funding envelope, time horizon, eligibility criteria, allocation methodology and cost-sharing requirements. There are also minor programs for post-secondary, rural broadband, trade and transportation, and rural and northern infrastructure.

Over the next five years, federal infrastructure transfers will average between \$11 and \$12 billion per year nationally. While BC's allocation is expected to be close to its share of population, it could be higher or lower since funding for many programs is merit-based and the eligibility criteria for several others have yet to be established. With the exception of some funding to municipalities, virtually all infrastructure programs are cost-shared by the federal government at a rate between one-third and one-half of eligible costs. The ministry responsibility for negotiating the bilateral agreements (if applicable), nominating projects for selection and administering funds varies for both federal and provincial governments, depending on the specific program.

Traditionally, infrastructure projects were related to trade, transportation and 'brick and mortar' ventures. Over the last two budgets, however, the federal government has expanded the infrastructure umbrella to cover items such as internet access, early learning and child care funding, social housing retro-fits, homelessness initiatives and adaption to (and mitigation of) climate change. In addition, proportionately larger funding amounts are being allocated to Indigenous communities or directly to municipalities, and consequently do not flow through provincial treasuries.

Of note, the federal government announced it will create the Canada infrastructure Bank (CIB) by the end of 2017 to attract investment in large infrastructure projects. While the eligibility of projects through the CIB has yet to be established, funding will be contingent upon a project's ability to leverage private sector investment and generate a revenue stream to repay borrowed funds. The federal government has indicated approximately one-fifth (\$15 billion) of the Public Transit, Green

Infrastructure, and Social infrastructure funds will flow through the CIB. An additional \$20 billion in funds will come from the CIB holding assets in the form of equity or debt.

Labour Market Transfer Agreements

Labour market transfer agreements are designed to increase effective labour force participation, boost workforce productivity, and address growing labour and skills shortages by providing employment supports and skills training to eligible workers.

There are three major labour market transfer agreements between the federal and provincial governments that secure federal funding for provincial employment programs - the Canada Job Fund Agreement (CJFA), the Labour Market Development Agreements (LMDA) and the Labour Market Agreement for Persons with Disabilities (LMAPWD). There is also a fourth, albeit relatively minor, agreement for the Targeted Initiative for Older Workers (TIOU).

Over the last five years, federal transfers under the labour market transfer agreements have totalled between \$2.7 and \$2.8 billion per year nationally. BC's share has averaged around \$400 million (or about 15 per cent of the total). The largest agreement is the LMDA, which accounts for a little less than three-quarters of federal transfers in respect of labour market training.

The 2017 federal budget announced new, additional funding of \$1.8 billion over six years (2017/18 to 2022/23) for the LMDA. It also allocated \$900 million in new funding over the same period for the other three agreements, which the federal government will consolidate into a new Workforce Development Agreement. Beginning in 2017/18, federal labour market agreement funding will increase to \$2.9 billion and ramp up to \$3.3 billion in the final two years of the funding commitment. Based on previous allocations, BC could receive between \$425 million and \$490 million per year.

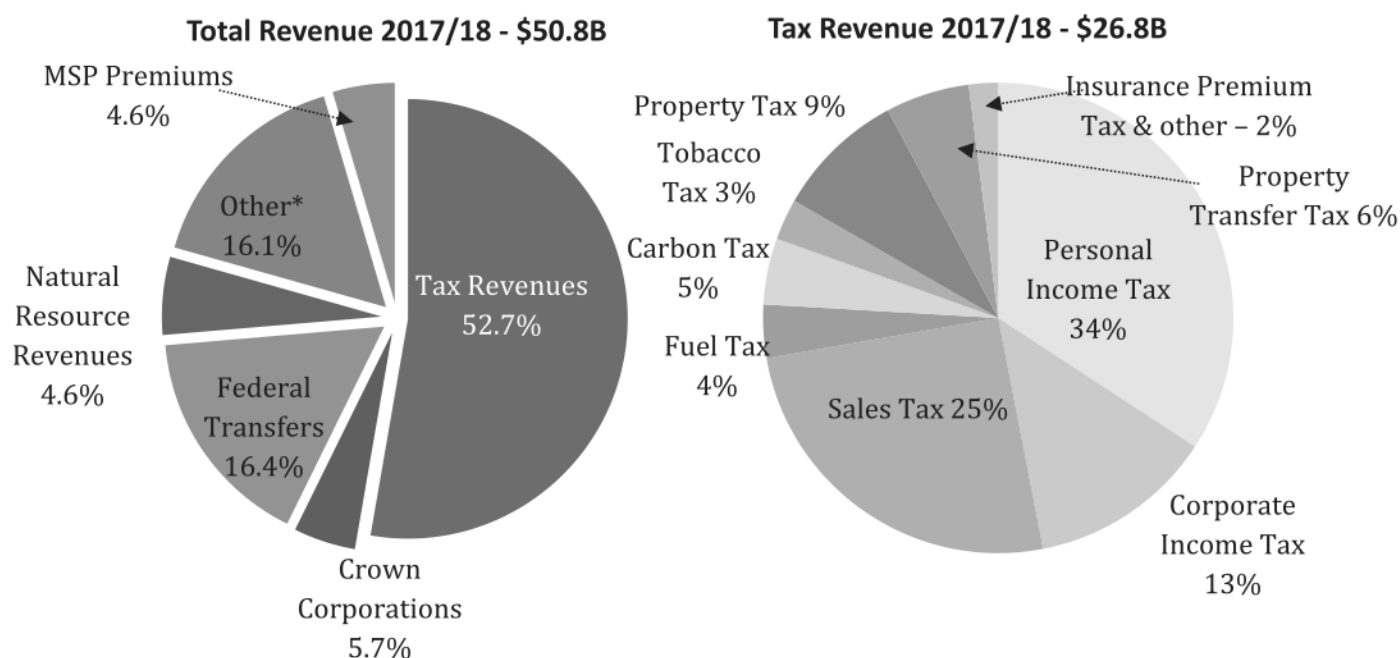
Funding increases will be accompanied by "significant reform" of the four agreements, including the consolidation of three of the agreements (CJFA, LMAPWD and TIOU) into one.^{s.13,s.16}
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Each of the three agreements that the federal government intends to collapse into one has been administered by a different BC ministry.

OVERVIEW OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TAX SYSTEM

- The provincial tax system is comprised of a variety of taxes on income, consumption and property. Tax policy considerations include balancing fairness, competitiveness, efficiency, administrative simplicity and economic objectives.
- In 2017/18, total government revenues are expected to exceed \$50 billion, with just over half generated from tax sources.



* Other revenue includes: post-secondary education fees, motor vehicle licences and permits, investment earning, release of surplus assets, etc.

- About 34% of tax revenues are generated from personal income taxes, followed by 26% from sales tax, 11% from corporate income tax and 10% property tax. All other tax revenues account for 19% of total tax revenues.
- Although generally not included as part of tax revenues, the province will also generate over \$2.3 billion from MSP premiums in 2017/18, accounting for just over 5% of total revenues.
- The carbon tax is revenue neutral, meaning carbon tax revenues are used solely to reduce other taxes.

COMPARISON OF PROVINCIAL TAXES BY PROVINCE – INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

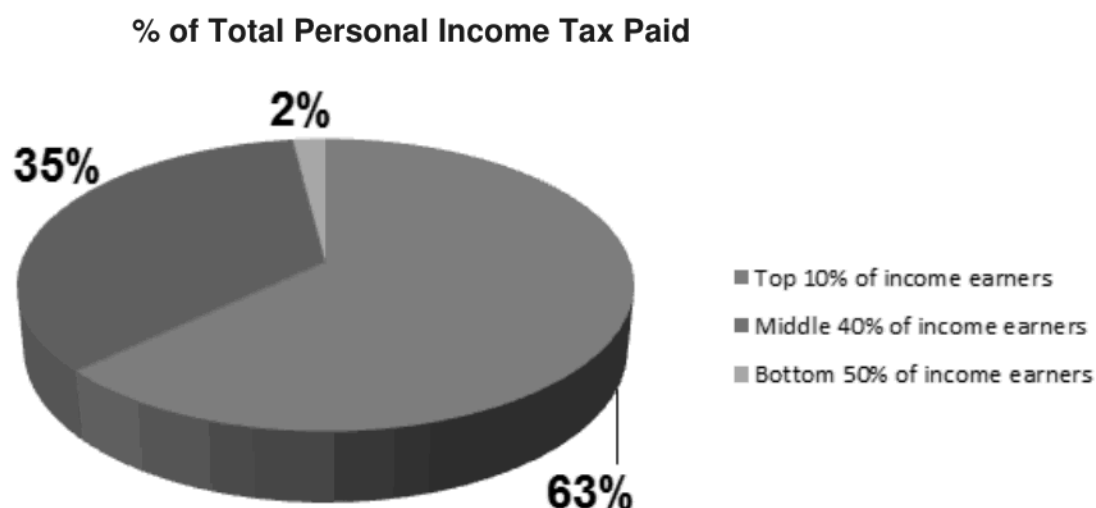
Each year, the Ministry of Finance publishes a tax comparison table showing the amount of tax paid by various individuals and families in BC with the same family types in other provinces. The analysis includes personal income tax, sales tax, property tax, fuel tax, carbon tax and health premiums. Details of this analysis and assumptions used are provided in Table A3 and included in Tab 5G.

This analysis shows that, when all taxes are considered, including MSP premiums, British Columbia has one of the lowest tax burdens in the country. General findings include the following:

- When all taxes are considered, Alberta generally has the lowest personal taxes in Canada.
- Comparing a particular tax across provinces is less meaningful than looking at the entire tax system as a whole. For example, BC levies low personal income taxes compared to other provinces but, unlike other provinces, also levies MSP premiums.
- Overall tax burdens tend to be relatively similar from province to province, although individual taxes can vary significantly. This means that in some cases, a small change in a particular tax can have a big impact on a province's interprovincial tax ranking.
- While tax competitiveness is an important component of family affordability, an assessment of family affordability should also consider non-tax related costs. These might include things like other government fees (drivers' licences and tuition), as well as other expenses such as electricity, auto insurance, home heating and mortgage costs.

Provincial Personal Income Tax – Summary Statistics, 2014 Tax Year

- BC population - 4.6M Taxfilers – 3.7M Taxpayers – 1.9M



- Of the 3.7 million taxfilers in 2014, only 1.9 million paid provincial income tax. Taxfilers who are not taxpayers (i.e., who did not pay provincial income tax) mainly include lower income individuals and families, stay-at-home spouses and some children.
- The top 2% of income earners (those with incomes over \$150,000) paid 35% of total provincial personal income tax.

COMPETITIVENESS ISSUES – TAXATION OF BUSINESS

As confirmed by the report by the Commission on Tax Competitiveness, currently, the most significant tax competitiveness issue for BC businesses arises from the re-implementation of the Provincial Sales Tax (PST), its impact on the marginal effective tax rate and its potential impact on investment.

Marginal Effective Tax Rate

- Taxes imposed on business affect the rate of return and can, therefore, affect the amount of investment undertaken. While the statutory corporate income tax rate is a key indicator of how the tax system affects investment, it does not paint a complete picture.
- The marginal effective tax rate (METR) is a more comprehensive indicator of tax competitiveness than the statutory rate. It combines into a single measure the key elements of the overall corporate tax structure, including the statutory income tax rate, factors that affect the tax base such as capital cost allowances, and profit-insensitive taxes such as sales taxes and capital taxes.
- According to the Commission on Tax Competitiveness, BC's economy-wide METR is 27.9 per cent, compared with 18.9 per cent for the rest of Canada. BC has the second-highest METR in Canada (only Manitoba is higher). BC's high METR is largely due to the re-implementation of the PST and the elimination of input tax credits for business.

Provincial Sales Tax

- Most provinces in Canada have harmonized their sales taxes with the federal goods and services tax (GST). Only Saskatchewan and Manitoba have retail sales taxes. Alberta has no broad sales tax.
- The BC provincial sales tax (PST) is a retail sales tax that taxes most goods and select number of services. Under the PST most businesses are required to pay tax on most goods and taxable services acquired for business use.
- *Budget 2017*, adopted the recommendation of the Commission on Tax Competitiveness with respect to electricity and announced a phase-out of PST on electricity for business use (residential and farm use electricity is already exempt from PST). The PST rate on electricity would be reduced to 3.5 per cent from 7 per cent October 1, 2017 and electricity would be fully exempt effective April 1, 2019; however, the legislation to implement the phase-out has not passed.
- Also in *Budget 2017*, the government acknowledged that further improvements to the PST are a priority of the business community and committed that the Commission's other recommendations would be considered in the context of the province's fiscal situation and competing funding priorities. The government also endorsed the Commission's recommendation for broad public consultation and engagement with British Columbians prior to considering any substantive changes to the PST.

Corporate Income Tax

General Corporate Income Tax Rate

- At 11 per cent, BC has the lowest general corporate income tax rate in the country. Saskatchewan announced in its 2017 Budget that the province's plan is to reduce its general corporate income tax rate to 11 per cent on July 1, 2019. At that point, BC will be tied for the lowest general corporate income tax rate in the country.
- An interprovincial comparison of tax rates can be seen in the attached Table A2 (updated since Budget 2017).

Small Business Corporate Income Tax Rate

- BC's small business rate of 2.5 per cent applies to active business income of Canadian-controlled private corporations up to a \$500,000 income threshold.
- At 2.5 per cent BC has the third lowest small business corporate income tax rate in the country (after Manitoba at 0 per cent and Alberta and Saskatchewan at 2 per cent) and has the same \$500,000 threshold limit as 7 other provinces.
- BC's Budget 2017 announced a decrease to the small business corporate income tax rate to 2 per cent from 2.5 per cent effective April 1, 2017, however, the legislation to implement the decrease was not passed.
- Under the Tax Collection Agreement, BC must notify the federal government by August 1, 2017 to confirm the rate decrease. The legislation to implement the decrease must be passed by October 1, 2017.
- Small businesses must be incorporated to benefit from the rate reduction. The majority of small businesses in BC are unincorporated and pay income tax at the applicable personal income tax rates.
- A large portion (≈30%) of income taxed at the small business rate is earned by incorporated high income individuals (e.g., doctors, dentists, consultants, lawyers, real estate agents and accountants) who do not usually grow, hire or significantly expand their businesses over time.

Liquefied Natural Gas Income Tax Act

- In 2014, the government introduced the *Liquefied Natural Gas Income Tax Act* to tax any income derived from liquefaction activities at an LNG plant in BC.
- The liquefied natural gas income tax is comprised of a minimum tax of 1.5 per cent of net operating income (no deduction for capital expenses), and a 3.5 per cent tax on net income (after all capital expenses have been fully deducted). In 2037, the 3.5 per cent tax on net income will increase to 5 percent.
- As part of the liquefied natural gas income tax, a natural gas tax credit will be introduced into the *Income Tax Act* allowing LNG income taxpayers to deduct 3 per cent of the cost of natural gas acquired or delivered through an LNG facility inlet meter from their corporate income tax. With the credit, LNG taxpayers can effectively reduce their corporate income tax rate to as low as 8 per cent.

- As of April 1, 2017, the *Liquefied Natural Gas Income Tax Act* has not been brought into force;
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Carbon Tax

- When the carbon tax was introduced, a key principle was that the tax would be revenue neutral meaning that all carbon tax revenue would be returned to individuals and businesses through reductions in other taxes.
- The BC low Income Climate Action Tax Credit helps to offset the carbon tax paid by lower income individuals and families. The credit is set at \$115.50 per adult and 34.50 per child. Even with the carbon tax at \$30 per tonne, the credit continues to over-compensate many low income recipients for the carbon tax they pay.

Business Tax Incentives

The following measures are BC's primary business tax expenditures. In total, their estimated cost was \$733 million in 2016/17. This represents a significant transfer to these sectors. By comparison, each percentage point decrease in the general corporate income tax rate costs approximately \$295 million (i.e., moving from the current 11 per cent rate to 10 per cent), while each percentage point decrease for the small business rate costs approximately \$136 million.

Film and Television Industry Tax Credits – 2016/17 estimated cost: \$452 million

- BC offers two types of film and television tax credits:
 - the film and television tax credit is limited to domestic productions with qualifying levels of Canadian content, and
 - the production services tax credit is for domestic and foreign productions and there is no Canadian content requirement.
- The low Canadian dollar has significantly decreased the cost for foreign productions to film in Canada.
- On October 1, 2016, the BC government lowered the production services tax credit from 33 per cent to 28 per cent as well as the additional digital animation, visual effects and post-production (DAVE) tax credit from 17.5 per cent to 16 per cent.

Interactive Digital Media Tax Credit – 2016/17 estimated cost: \$56 million

- *Budget 2017* announced the following changes to the interactive digital media tax credit, however, the legislation to implement the changes was not passed:
 - the requirement to be principally in the business of interactive digital media development will be removed for corporations with eligible annual salaries of at least \$2 million,
 - the restriction preventing eligible business corporations from claiming the interactive digital media tax credit if they participated in the small business venture capital program will be removed,
 - the interactive digital media tax credit will be expanded to augmented reality and virtual reality products designed to entertain.
- On March 14, 2017, the BC government announced the expansion of the program for augmented reality and virtual reality products will be extended to all products.

Scientific Research and Experimental Development Tax Credit – 2016/17 estimated cost: \$150 million

- *Budget 2017* extended the scientific research and experimental development tax credit through August 31, 2022, however, the legislation to implement the extension was not passed.

Mining Exploration Tax Credit – 2016/17 estimated cost: \$42 million

- *Budget 2017* expanded the mining exploration tax credit to include costs incurred for environmental studies and community consultations; however, the legislation to implement the expansion was not passed.

International Business Activity Program – 2016/17 estimated cost: \$20 million

- This program provides a refund of BC corporate income tax paid on income arising from a corporation's international business activities.
- The original rationale for the IBA Program was to attract certain international activities to BC by providing internationally competitive tax rates.

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Book Publishing Tax Credit – 2016/17 estimated cost: \$3 million

- BC's Budget 2017 extended the book publishing tax credit through April 1, 2019; however, the legislation to implement the extension was not passed.

Training Tax Credit – 2016/17 estimated cost: \$10 million

- BC's Budget 2017 extended the training tax credit through 2020; however, the legislation to implement the extension was not passed.

Capital Tax and Payroll Tax

- BC has no capital tax and no payroll tax.

Table A2 Interprovincial Comparisons of Tax Rates – 2017
(Rates known and in effect as of April 1, 2017)

Tax	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland and Labrador
Corporate income tax (per cent of taxable income)										
General rate	11	12	12 ¹	12	11.5	11.8	14	16	16	15
Manufacturing rate ²	11	12	10 ³	12	10	11.8	14	16	16	15
Small business rate ⁴	2.5	2	2	0	4.5	8	3	3	4.5	3
Small business threshold (\$000s)	500	500	500	450	500	500	500	350	500	500
Corporation capital tax (per cent)										
Financial ⁵	Nil	Nil	0.7/4	6	Nil	Nil	4/5	4	5	6
Health care premiums/month (\$)										
Individual/family ⁶	75/150	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Payroll tax (per cent) ⁷	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.15	1.95	4.26	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Insurance premium tax (per cent) ⁸										
	2-4.4	3-4	3-4	2-3	2-3.5	3.48	2-3	3-4	3.75-4	5
Fuel tax (cents per litre) ⁹										
Gasoline	21.17	17.49	15.0	14.0	22.6	29.2	25.3	25.4	22.9	45.1
Diesel	22.67	18.35	15.0	14.0	21.9	30.4	31.9	25.1	30.5	32.6
Sales tax (per cent) ¹⁰										
General rate	7	Nil	6	8	8	9.975	10	10	10	10
Tobacco tax (dollars per carton of 200 cigarettes) ¹¹										
	47.80	50.00	60.48	68.04	37.75	29.80	54.38	65.95	60.40	59.30

¹ On July 1, 2017, the general corporate income tax rate in Saskatchewan will decrease to 11.5 per cent.

² In British Columbia (and some other provinces), the general rate applies to income from manufacturing and processing. In Quebec, the rate for manufacturing corporations eligible for the small business rate is 4 per cent; the rate for other manufacturing corporations is the general rate.

³ On July 1, 2017, the manufacturing and processing corporate income tax rate in Saskatchewan will decrease to 9.5 per cent.

⁴ BC Budget 2017 announced a decrease to the small business rate to 2 per cent effective April 1, 2017, however, legislation was not passed prior to the May 9, 2017 provincial election.

⁵ In Saskatchewan, small financial corporations (defined as having \$1.5 billion or less of taxable capital) pay the rate of 0.7 per cent. Large financial corporations are subject to the 4 per cent rate. In New Brunswick, trust and loan companies are subject to the rate of 4 per cent, while banks are subject to the rate of 5 per cent.

⁶ Effective January 1, 2018, British Columbia Medical Services Plan premiums will be reduced by 50 per cent for individuals and families with family net income up to \$120,000. Ontario levies a health premium, as part of its provincial personal income tax system, of up to \$900 per year.

⁷ Provinces with payroll taxes provide payroll tax relief for small businesses. Quebec also levies a compensation tax of up to 4.48 per cent on salaries and wages paid by financial institutions.

⁸ Lower rates apply to premiums for life, sickness and accident insurance; higher rates apply to premiums for property insurance including automobile insurance. In Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland and Labrador, specific sales taxes also apply to certain insurance premiums except, generally, those related to individual life and health.

⁹ Tax rates are for regular fuel used on highways and include all provincial taxes payable by consumers at the pump. The British Columbia rates include 6.75 cents per litre dedicated to the BC Transportation Financing Authority and the carbon tax rates of 6.67 cents per litre for gasoline and 7.67 cents per litre for diesel. The British Columbia rates do not include regional taxes that increase the gasoline and diesel tax rates by 11 cents per litre in the South Coast British Columbia transportation service region and by 3.5 cents per litre in the Capital Regional District. The Alberta rates include carbon levy rates of 4.49 cents per litre for gasoline and 5.35 cents per litre for diesel. The tax rates for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador include provincial sales tax based on average pump prices as of January 2017. Quebec's tax rates do not include increased or reduced regional tax rates, such as an additional tax of 3 cents per litre on gasoline in the Montreal area.

¹⁰ Tax rates shown are statutory rates. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador have harmonized their sales taxes with the federal GST. Alberta imposes a 4 per cent tax on short-term rental accommodation.

¹¹ Includes estimated provincial sales tax in all provinces except British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec. British Columbia intends to increase its tobacco tax rate to \$49.40 per carton effective October 1, 2017.

Table A3 Comparison of Provincial and Federal Taxes by Province – 2017

Tax	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland and Labrador
Two Income Family of Four - \$90,000										
	(\$)									
1. Provincial Income Tax.....	3,072	3,994	3,568	5,670	3,455	7,121	5,834	6,767	6,767	5,815
Net Child Benefits.....	-660	0	0	--	0	-2,257	0	0	--	0
2. Property Tax - Gross.....	4,136	3,578	4,955	3,945	5,471	5,525	5,300	4,455	3,721	3,316
- Net.....	3,566	3,578	4,955	3,945	5,471	5,525	5,300	4,455	3,721	3,316
3. Sales Tax.....	1,564	0	1,480	1,907	2,224	2,835	2,747	2,697	2,409	2,653
4. Fuel Tax.....	218	195	225	210	339	438	380	381	344	677
5. Net Carbon Tax.....	236	-105	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Provincial Direct Taxes.....	7,996	7,662	10,228	11,732	11,489	13,661	14,261	14,301	13,241	12,460
7. Health Care Premiums/Payroll Tax...	1,800	--	--	1,935	1,755	3,834	--	--	--	1,800
8. Total Provincial Tax.....	9,796	7,662	10,228	13,667	13,244	17,495	14,261	14,301	13,241	14,260
9. Federal Income Tax.....	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,745	7,770	7,770	7,770	7,770
10. Net Federal GST.....	1,474	1,568	1,510	1,379	1,427	1,354	1,384	1,359	1,398	1,337
11. Total Tax.....	19,041	17,000	19,509	22,816	22,441	26,594	23,415	23,430	22,410	23,367
Two Income Family of Four - \$60,000										
1. Provincial Income Tax.....	1,216	1,555	590	2,551	767	2,999	3,047	3,544	3,746	3,037
Net Child Benefits.....	-660	-448	0	--	0	-3,357	0	0	--	0
2. Property Tax - Gross.....	3,011	2,904	3,302	3,190	3,924	3,798	2,947	2,795	2,959	2,283
- Net.....	2,441	2,904	3,302	3,190	3,924	3,798	2,947	2,795	2,959	2,283
3. Sales Tax.....	1,303	0	1,269	1,637	1,842	2,539	2,321	2,293	1,941	2,254
4. Fuel Tax.....	218	195	225	210	339	438	380	381	344	677
5. Net Carbon Tax.....	208	-106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Provincial Direct Taxes.....	4,725	4,099	5,385	7,587	6,873	6,417	8,694	9,013	8,990	8,250
7. Health Care Premiums/Payroll Tax...	1,800	--	--	1,290	1,170	2,556	--	--	--	1,200
8. Total Provincial Tax.....	6,525	4,099	5,385	8,877	8,043	8,973	8,694	9,013	8,990	9,450
9. Federal Income Tax.....	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001	3,984	4,001	4,001	4,001	4,001
10. Net Federal GST.....	1,228	1,339	1,295	1,183	1,225	1,220	1,169	1,155	1,186	1,136
11. Total Tax.....	11,754	9,439	10,681	14,061	13,269	14,177	13,864	14,169	14,177	14,587
Two Income Family of Four - \$30,000										
1. Provincial Income Tax.....	0	0	-824	-460	-667	-3,302	0	305	409	0
Net Child Benefits.....	-660	-1,393	0	--	-2,087	-3,613	-52	0	--	0
2. Property Tax.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Sales Tax.....	1,060	0	996	1,347	510	2,298	1,886	1,866	1,505	991
4. Fuel Tax.....	145	130	150	140	226	292	253	254	229	451
5. Net Carbon Tax.....	-126	-106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Provincial Direct Taxes.....	420	-1,369	322	1,027	-2,017	-4,325	2,087	2,425	2,143	1,442
7. Health Care Premiums/Payroll Tax...	0	--	--	645	585	1,278	--	--	--	600
8. Total Provincial Tax.....	420	-1,369	322	1,672	-1,432	-3,047	2,087	2,425	2,143	2,042
9. Federal Income Tax.....	256	256	256	256	256	248	256	256	256	256
10. Net Federal GST.....	151	233	168	125	214	262	103	92	121	110
11. Total Tax.....	827	-880	746	2,053	-962	-2,538	2,446	2,773	2,520	2,408
Unattached Individual - \$25,000										
1. Provincial Income Tax.....	301	349	361	694	240	-242	649	949	1,372	1,015
2. Property Tax.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Sales Tax.....	477	0	457	600	484	943	903	886	656	429
4. Fuel Tax.....	145	130	150	140	226	292	253	254	229	451
5. Net Carbon Tax.....	-49	-59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Provincial Direct Taxes.....	873	420	968	1,434	950	993	1,805	2,089	2,257	1,895
7. Health Care Premiums/Payroll Tax...	0	--	--	538	488	1,065	--	--	--	500
8. Total Provincial Tax.....	873	420	968	1,971	1,437	2,058	1,805	2,089	2,257	2,395
9. Federal Income Tax.....	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,398	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405
10. Net Federal GST.....	58	85	63	30	46	37	33	24	26	20
11. Total Tax.....	2,336	1,909	2,436	3,406	2,888	3,493	3,242	3,517	3,688	3,820



Table A3 Comparison of Provincial and Federal Taxes by Province – 2017

Tax	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland and Labrador
Unattached Individual – \$80,000										
	(\$)									
1. Provincial Income Tax.....	3,959	5,161	6,400	6,979	5,078	8,921	7,525	8,401	8,056	7,556
2. Property Tax – Gross.....	2,060	2,873	3,582	4,711	3,803	5,041	2,396	3,672	2,727	2,342
– Net.....	1,490	2,873	3,582	4,711	3,803	5,041	2,396	3,672	2,727	2,342
3. Sales Tax.....	1,119	0	1,036	1,350	1,664	1,962	2,021	1,973	1,758	1,931
4. Fuel Tax.....	218	195	225	210	339	438	380	381	344	677
5. Net Carbon Tax.....	186	196	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Provincial Direct Taxes.....	6,971	8,425	11,242	13,250	10,884	16,362	12,322	14,427	12,885	12,506
7. Health Care Premiums/Payroll Tax.....	900	--	--	1,720	1,560	3,408	--	--	--	1,600
8. Total Provincial Tax.....	7,871	8,425	11,242	14,970	12,444	19,770	12,322	14,427	12,885	14,106
9. Federal Income Tax.....	10,151	10,151	10,151	10,151	10,151	10,119	10,151	10,151	10,151	10,151
10. Net Federal GST.....	1,132	1,188	1,102	1,022	1,065	943	1,022	997	1,034	976
11. Total Tax.....	19,155	19,765	22,496	26,143	23,661	30,833	23,495	25,575	24,070	25,234
Senior Couple with Equal Pension Incomes – \$30,000										
1. Provincial Income Tax.....	0	0	-592	-1,109	-1,604	-1,236	0	-237	0	-1,200
2. Property Tax – Gross.....	3,011	2,904	3,302	3,190	3,924	3,798	2,947	2,795	2,959	2,283
– Net.....	2,166	2,904	3,302	3,190	3,924	3,798	2,947	2,795	2,959	2,283
3. Sales Tax.....	867	0	804	1,151	864	1,693	1,634	1,657	1,271	1,263
4. Fuel Tax.....	145	130	150	140	226	292	253	254	229	451
5. Net Carbon Tax.....	-57	-111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Provincial Direct Taxes.....	3,121	2,923	3,664	3,372	3,410	4,547	4,834	4,470	4,453	2,796
7. Health Care Premiums/Payroll Tax.....	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Total Provincial Tax.....	3,121	2,923	3,664	3,372	3,410	4,547	4,834	4,470	4,453	2,796
9. Federal Income Tax.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Net Federal GST.....	322	348	317	325	320	281	271	282	296	341
11. Total Tax.....	3,443	3,271	3,981	3,696	3,730	4,828	5,105	4,752	4,756	3,137

Personal Income Tax

- Income tax is based on basic personal credits, applicable credits and typical major deductions at each income level. Quebec residents pay federal income tax less an abatement of 16.5 per cent of basic federal tax. This abatement has been used to reduce Quebec provincial tax rather than federal tax, for comparative purposes. The two income family of four with \$60,000 annual income is assumed to have one spouse earning \$40,000 and the other \$20,000, the family with \$30,000 income is assumed to have one spouse earning \$50,000 and the other \$40,000, the family with \$30,000 is assumed to have each spouse earning \$15,000 and each senior is assumed to receive \$15,000. All representative families are assumed to have employment income except the senior couple.

Net Child Benefits

- Net child benefits are provincial measures affecting payments to families with children. Provincial child benefit measures are available in British Columbia (BC Early Childhood Tax Benefit), Alberta (Alberta Child Benefit, Family Employment Credit), Ontario (Child Benefit), Quebec (Child Assistance Payments), New Brunswick (Child Tax Benefit), Nova Scotia (Child Benefit) and Newfoundland and Labrador (Child Benefit).

Property Tax

- It is assumed that the family at \$30,000 and the individual at \$25,000 rent accommodation, the family at \$60,000 and the senior couple own bungalows, the family at \$90,000 owns a two-storey executive-style home, and the individual at \$80,000 owns a luxury condominium in a major city for each province. Net local and provincial property taxes are estimated as taxes owing, after credits provided through the property tax system are subtracted.

Sales, Fuel and Carbon Tax Estimates

- Includes sales tax on meals, liquor and accommodation. Estimates are based on expenditure patterns from the Survey of Household Spending. In estimating individual and family taxable consumption, disposable income is reduced by 20 per cent to reflect housing (mortgage and property taxes or rent) costs. The senior couple is assumed to own their home and have no mortgage costs. For each province, disposable income is further reduced by estimated federal income taxes, estimated provincial income taxes and health care premiums/payroll taxes if applicable. In addition, the single individual with \$80,000 annual income and the family with \$90,000 annual income are assumed to have savings equal to 5 per cent of their disposable income. For each family, disposable income is distributed among expenditures using the consumption pattern of a typical family with the relevant characteristics as estimated using family expenditure data, and the relevant sales tax component is extracted. Sales tax includes: provincial retail sales taxes in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba; Quebec's value added tax; the provincial component of the HST in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador; and Alberta's Tourism Levy. Sales tax estimates have been reduced by sales tax credits where applicable.
- Fuel tax is based on annual consumption: 1,000 litres of unleaded fuel for the individual at \$25,000, the family at \$30,000 and the senior couple; others are assumed to consume 1,500 litres.
- Carbon tax applies in British Columbia to household consumption of gasoline, natural gas and home heating fuel. Estimated carbon tax liabilities are based on natural gas and home heating fuel consumption amounts from the Survey of Household Spending and the assumed fuel consumption noted above. Net carbon tax is estimated as carbon tax liabilities less the low income climate action tax credit where applicable. Alberta implemented a carbon levy in 2017. The price is currently set at \$20 per tonne of carbon dioxide but will increase to \$30 per tonne in 2018. Assumptions regarding natural gas and fuel consumption in Alberta are taken from Alberta Treasury Board and Finance.

Health Care Premiums/Payroll Tax

- A health care premium is levied in British Columbia only. Payroll taxes, in the four provinces that levy them, are paid by the employer. Employer-paid payroll taxes and employer-paid health care premiums are generally reflected in reduced wages.

Effective Tax Rates

- British Columbia taxes have been calculated using rates in effect for 2017. Taxes for other provinces were calculated using rates that were announced prior to April 1, 2017, and that come into effect during 2017.

CREDIT RATINGS

Red = Rating Downgrade or Outlook Lowered

Green = Rating Upgrade or Outlook Raised

N.R. = Not Rated

* = where available

Credit Ratings (As of March 27, 2017)

	Long term							
	Moody's		S & P		DBRS		Fitch	
	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook
<i>British Columbia</i> (date of last change)*	Aaa / Aaa October 5, 2006	Stable March 26, 2015	AAA / AAA May 18, 2007	Stable March 24, 2004	AA (high) May 14, 2007	Stable	AAA	Stable
<i>Alberta</i> (date of last change)*	Aa1 / Aa1 April 25, 2016	Negative January 18, 2016	AA May 19, 2016	Negative May 19, 2016	AA (high) April 15, 2016	Stable	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Saskatchewan</i> (date of last change)*	Aaa September 23, 2014	Stable September 23, 2014	AA+ June 24, 2016	Negative October 8, 2015	AA October 15, 2009	Stable September 29, 2009	AA	Stable
<i>Manitoba</i> (date of last change)*	Aa2 July 10, 2015	Stable July 16, 2015	AA- July 14, 2016	Negative July 14, 2016	A (high)	Stable	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Ontario</i> (date of last change)*	Aa2 April 26, 2012	Stable April 26, 2016	A+ July 6, 2015	Stable July 6, 2015	AA (low) October 22, 2009	Stable October 22, 2009	AA- December 19, 2014	Stable December 19, 2014
<i>Quebec</i> (date of last change)*	Aa2 November 14, 2006	Stable June 14, 2006	A+ June 29, 1995	Positive June 1, 2016	A (high)	Stable	AA-	Stable June 14, 2016
<i>New Brunswick</i> (date of last change)*	Aa2 August 24, 2009	Stable June 11, 2004	A+ June 7, 2012	Stable June 7, 2012	A (high)	Stable	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> (date of last change)*	Aa2 November 14, 2006	Stable August 2, 2006	A+ September 18, 2006	Stable November 16, 2009	A (high) July 5, 2013	Stable July 5, 2013	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> (date of last change)*	Aa2 November 14, 2006	Stable November 15, 2003	A November 9, 2001	Stable January 8, 2010	A (low)	Stable	N.R.	N.R.
<i>NIWT / Labrador</i> (date of last change)*	Aa3 July 21, 2016	Negative January 26, 2016	A January 29, 2016	Negative January 29, 2016	A (low) April 15, 2016	Stable	N.R.	N.R.
<i>NWT Territories</i> (date of last change)*	Aa1 November 14, 2006	Stable February 9, 2005	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Yukon</i> (date of last change)*	N.R.	N.R.	AA June 8, 2010	Stable June 8, 2010	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Canada</i> (date of last change)*	Aaa/Aaa May 3, 2002	Stable November 15, 2003	AAA / AAA	Stable	AAA / AAA 1992	Stable October 22, 1997	AAA	Stable

- Ratings separated by / denote split between domestic/foreign currency debt. Only BC & AB are so rated.

Ratings Definitions				
	Moody's	S & P	DBRS	Fitch
Highest	Aaa	AAA	AAA	AAA
Superior	Aa1	AA+	AA [high]	AA+
	Aa2	AA	AA	
	Aa3	AA-	AA [low]	
Satisfactory	A	A+	A [high]	A
	A1	A	A	
	A2	A-	A [low]	
	A3			
Adequate	Baa	BBB	BBB	BBB
Speculative	Ba	BB	BB	BB
Highly Speculative	B	B	B	B
Poor	Caa	CCC	CCC	CCC
Vulnerable to non-payment	Ca	CC	CC	CC
	C	C	C	C

	Province of BC		Moody's		S & P's*		DBRS	
Current Rating	n/a		Aaa		AAA		AA high	
	Taxpayer supported	Self Supporting /Other	Taxpayer supported	Self Supporting /Other	Taxpayer supported	Direct Debt	Taxpayer supported	Self Supporting /Other
Province Direct Debt	X		X		X		X	
Crown Corporations								
BC Hydro		X		X		X		X
BC Transmission		X		X	X			X
BC Lottery Corporation		X		X	X			
Columbia River Power Projects		X		X	X			X
Transportation Investment Corp		X		X		X		X
Other Fiscal Agency	X		X		X		X	
e.g. BCTFA, BCBC, Social Housing								
University self funded debt	X		X			X	X	
Less Investments Held	X		X		X		X	
Warehouse Borrowing Program		X		X ³	X		X	
Other Guarantees	X		X		X		X	
Non-Guaranteed Debt	X ¹	X ²	X ¹	X ²	X		X ¹	X ²
BCMFA/Municipalities						X	X	
Unfunded Pension Liabilities							X	

**"Self-Supporting Debt" is no longer used. It is all either "Direct Debt", or "Tax-Supported Debt".

¹ Taxpayer-supported

Includes British Columbia Securities Commission, British Columbia Transit, Columbia Basin Trust, Homeowner Protection Office, Land & Water British Columbia Inc., Legal Services Society, Oil and Gas Commission, Pacific National Exhibition and Provincial Rental Housing Corporation.

² Self-supported

Includes British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch, British Columbia Railway Company (Vancouver Wharves), and Columbia Basin Power Company (a joint venture of Columbia Basin Trust and Columbia Power Corporation).

Taxpayer-supported Debt excludes debt of commercial Crown corporations and agencies

and funds held under the province's warehouse borrowing program.

Taxpayer-supported Revenue includes revenue of the consolidated revenue fund (excluding dividends from enterprises) plus revenue from all government organizations and enterprises.

³ If there was a small balance in the warehousing debt program at the end of a fiscal year, and the interest earned on that amount was larger than the debt servicing costs, then Moody's would view the amount as self supporting." (Moody's - Feb. 2015)

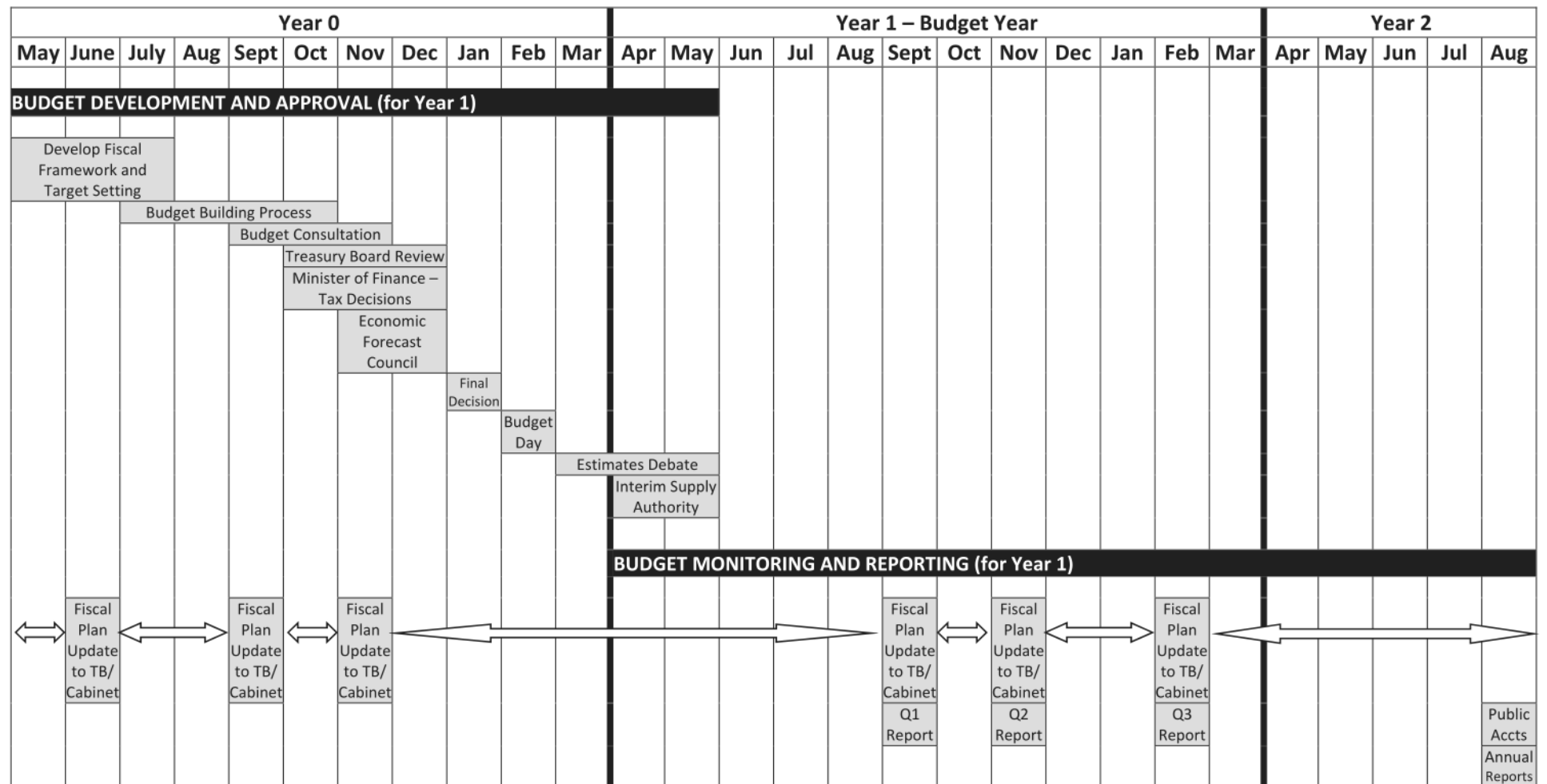
PROVINCIAL RATIOS
(As of March 31, 2017)

Note: All figures are actuals as of the Fiscal Year listed (ie. no forecast/budget numbers)
Increased or Decreased from previous report

	Moody's Investors Services						Standard & Poor's Corp.				Dominion Bond Rating Service				
	Net Debt / GDP (%)		Int. Costs / Total Rev		Net Debt / Total Rev		Net Direct & Guar. Debt / GDP (%)	Int. Costs / *Op. Rev		TS Debt / **Cons. Op Rev		Debt* / GDP** (%)		Int. Costs /Total Rev	
	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current		Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current
<i>British Columbia</i>	17.1% 2014/15	16.5% 2015/16	3.5% 2014/15	4.2% 2015/16	87.9% 2014/15	86.8% 2015/16	not provided	5.4% 2014/15	6.2% 2015/16	121.7% 2014/15	131.0% 2015/16	19.9% 2013/14	19.6% 2014/15	4.0% 2013/14	3.6% 2014/15
<i>Alberta</i>	4.1% 2014/15	4.0% 2014/15	1.2% 2013/14	1.5% 2014/15	23.9% 2013/14	30.4% 2014/15	not provided	1.2% 2013/14	1.5% 2014/15	60.1% 2014/15	67.8% 2014/15	7.0% 2013/14	7.1% 2013/14	1.3% 2013/14	1.5% 2014/15
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	5.8% 2013/14	5.8% 2014/15	1.9% 2014/15	2.1% 2015/16	34.2% 2014/15	42.6% 2015/16	not provided	3.9% 2014/15	3.8% 2014/15	32.2% 2014/15	78.4% 2014/15	14.7% 2013/14	14.9% 2014/15	3.8% 2013/14	3.5% 2014/15
<i>Manitoba</i>	34.3% 2014/15	37.0% 2015/16	5.7% 2014/15	5.7% 2015/16	149.2% 2014/15	161.8% 2015/16	not provided	6.1% 2013/14	5.8% 2014/15	229.6% 2013/14	245.1% 2014/15	37.6% 2013/14	38.8% 2014/15	5.4% 2013/14	5.4% 2014/15
<i>Ontario</i>	41.5% 2013/14	43.1% 2014/15	9.2% 2013/14	9.1% 2014/15	235.0% 2013/14	246.4% 2014/15	not provided	8.6% 2014/15	8.6% 2015/16	259.9% 2014/15	255.3% 2015/16	42.8% 2012/13	44.0% 2014/15	8.2% 2012/13	8.1% 2012/13
<i>Quebec</i>	49.6% 2013/14	51.4% 2014/15	8.0% 2013/14	7.7% 2014/15	193.1% 2013/14	198.3% 2014/15	not provided	11.0% 2014/15	10.9% 2014/15	226.5% 2014/15	235.0% 2014/15	61.0% 2013/14	61.9% 2014/15	14.9% 2012/13	11.0% 2013/14
<i>New Brunswick</i>	37.5% 2014/15	39.8% 2015/16	8.1% 2014/15	8.1% 2015/16	144.3% 2014/15	156.9% 2015/16	not provided	8.6% 2013/14	8.4% 2014/15	235.6% 2013/14	220.2% 2014/15	38.7% 2013/14	41.3% 2014/15	6.1% 2013/14	5.9% 2014/15
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	34.6% 2014/15	35.5% 2015/16	8.1% 2014/15	6.7% 2015/16	132.0% 2014/15	129.4% 2014/15	not provided	8.6% 2014/15	8.1% 2015/16	133.0% 2013/15	130.4% 2015/16	35.7% 2014/15	37.0% 2014/15	8.3% 2013/14	8.0% 2014/15
<i>Prince Edward Is.</i>	51.2% 2013/14	48.1% 2014/15	6.9% 2013/14	7.6% 2014/15	175.0% 2013/14	165.5% 2014/15	not provided	7.6% 2012/13	7.8% 2013/14	158.8% 2012/13	166.6% 2013/14	45.2% 2014/15	44.5% 2015/2016	7.1% 2014/15	7.2% 2015/16
<i>Newfoundland & Labrador</i>	17.2% 2014/15	25.3% 2014/15	6.0% 2014/15	13.7% 2015/16	122.4% 2014/15	199.9% 2015/16	not provided	6.1% 2014/15	5.7% 2014/15	95.0% 2014/15	93.5% 2014/15	27.5% 2013/14	48.2% 2015/16	10.7% 2013/14	15.6% 2015/16
<i>Northwest Territories</i>	7.8% 2013/14	7.8% 2013/14	0.6% 2013/14	0.6% 2013/14	19.3% 2013/14	19.3% 2013/14	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Yukon</i>	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	not provided	N.R.	0.20% 2013/14	5.1% 2013/14	14.7% 2013/14	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

BUDGET AND REPORTING OVERVIEW

The following provides a high level overview of a general annual budget and reporting cycle. Actual activities and/or timing in any given year may change depending on circumstances or other direction.



PUBLIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* (BTAA) prescribes public reporting requirements.

Public Requirement	Responsibility	Public Reporting no later than (annually unless otherwise indicated)
Budget Consultation Paper	Minister of Finance	September 15
Budget Consultation Report	Select Standing Committee	November 15
Budget (Main Estimates)*	Minister of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Tuesday in February; • 90 days after the post-election appointment of the Executive Council when there has been a general election before passage of the <i>Supply Act</i> for that fiscal year.
Government Strategic Plan	A Minister	On or before the date the Main Estimates are presented to the Legislative Assembly
Service Plans for ministries and government organizations	Minister Responsible	On the date the Main Estimates are presented to the Legislative Assembly
Quarterly Reports	Minister of Finance	September 15 – Q1 November 30 – Q2 February 28 – Q3 May 31 – for the preceding fiscal year if Estimates for the current year have not been presented to the Legislative Assembly.
Public Accounts	Minister of Finance	August 31
Annual Report on Government's Strategic Plan	A Minister	August 31
Annual Service Plan Reports for ministries and government organizations	Minister Responsible	August 31 or 5 months after an organization's fiscal year end
Report on estimated impact on forecast deficit or surplus when greater than \$25 million in any year of the fiscal plan, arising from a change in government composition or to accounting policy/standards	Minister of Finance	As soon as practicable after the change
Major Capital Projects (except if disclosure would be harmful)	Minister Responsible	Within one month after a commitment has been made

* Includes Main Estimates/*Supply Act* appropriations, economic and fiscal forecasts, statement of material assumptions and policy decisions underlying the forecasts, report on the advice of the Economic Forecast Council, signed statement by the Secretary to Treasury Board that the disclosure requirements have been met or an explanation of how requirements have not been met, a statement of adjustments in the final Supply Bill if the fiscal forecast is different than when the Minister believes is the most likely fiscal result, and information on major capital projects (total project cost greater than \$50 million).

TRANSITION BRIEFING NOTE

TYPES OF PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS (PSOs)

PSOs are organizations other than ministries, within the Province of British Columbia government reporting entity. These organizations are administered at varying levels of independence from central government, but are within government's ultimate control under standards defined by the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Board Handbook. The financial and legal tests for control include, but are not limited to, government's appointment or removal of a majority of the Board, government holding the majority of shares, access to assets, or responsibility for obligations.

PSOs report through a Minister Responsible. The Crown Agencies Resource Office, a central agency in the Ministry of Finance, oversees the corporate governance and accountability framework for PSOs.

The five types of PSOs include:

1. Commercial Crown Corporations

Commercial Crown corporations are separate legal entities that deliver goods and services on a commercial, for profit basis. They fully fund their operations and debt from revenue generated in a market environment, selling their services and products at commercial rates. Commercial Crown corporations collectively generate significant revenue for the province by way of dividends to the Province.

Examples of commercial Crown corporations include BC Hydro, Insurance Corporation of BC, BC Lottery Corporation and Transportation Investment Corporation.

2. Service Delivery Crown Corporations

Service Delivery Crown corporations are separate legal entities that deliver goods and services that are based on government policies and that have social and economic benefits to citizens. The majority receive all or most of their funding from government, but several are partially or fully self-funded.

Examples of service delivery Crown corporations are BC Housing and Destination BC.

3. School Districts, Public Post-Secondary Institutions & Health Authorities (SUCH Sector Organizations)

School districts, public post-secondary institutions and health authorities are separate legal entities. They receive government funding and collect some fees for services. SUCH sector organizations are overseen by the Ministries of Advanced Education, Education and Health.

Examples include Langara College, University of British Columbia and the Fraser Health Authority.

4. Advisory Boards

Advisory Boards provide advisory services to ministers and government. Advisory Boards aren't separate legal entities, and are subject to the same financial and administrative accountability as ministries. Statutory and non-statutory boards provide advisory services to Ministers and/or government.

Examples of advisory boards include the Auditor Certification Board and the Patient Care Quality Review Boards

5. Tribunals

Tribunals are created by the government but perform adjudicative functions independent of government. They are subject to the financial and administrative accountability as ministries. Tribunals are supported by the Dispute Resolution Office.

Examples of tribunals include the BC Human Rights Tribunal and the BC Utilities Commission.



British Columbia Crown Agency Registry

**Crown Agencies Resource Office
Ministry of Finance**

April 2017

CROWN AGENCIES BY CLASSIFICATION

Commercial Crown Corporations

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Hydro and Power Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Powerex Corporation</i> ○ <i>Powertech Labs Inc.</i> • BC Lottery Corporation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbia Power Corporation • Insurance Corporation of BC • Transportation Investment Corporation |
|--|--|

Service Delivery Crown Corporations

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Assessment Authority • BC Games Society • BC Housing Management Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Provincial Rental Housing Corporation</i> • BC Immigrant Investment Fund Ltd. • BC Innovation Council • BC Oil and Gas Commission • BC Pavilion Corporation • BC Securities Commission • BC Transit • BC Transportation Financing Authority • British Columbia Council for International Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Columbia Trade and Invest Ltd. • British Columbia Public School Employers' Association • Columbia Basin Trust • Community Living BC • Community Social Services Employers' Association • Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority • Crown Corporation Employers' Association • Destination British Columbia • First People's Heritage, Language and Culture Council (known as First Peoples' Cultural Council) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd. • Health Employers Association of British Columbia • Industry Training Authority • Knowledge Network Corporation • Legal Services Society of British Columbia • Nechako-Kitamaat Development Fund Society • Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia • Partnerships British Columbia • Post-Secondary Employers' Association • Royal BC Museum |
|--|--|---|

School Boards of Trustees

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbotsford • Alberni • Arrow Lakes • Boundary • Bulkley Valley • Burnaby • Campbell River • Cariboo-Chilcotin • Central Coast • Central-Okanagan • Chilliwack • Coast Mountains • Comox Valley • Conseil scolaire francophone • Coquitlam • Cowichan Valley • Delta • Fort Nelson • Fraser-Cascade • Gold Trail • Greater Victoria • Gulf Islands • Haida Gwaii • Kamloops-Thompson • Kootenay Lake • Kootenay-Columbia • Langley • Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows • Mission • Nanaimo-Ladysmith | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nechako Lake • New Westminster • Nicola-Similkameen • Nisga'a • North Okanagan-Shuswap • North Vancouver • Okanagan-Similkameen • Okanagan-Skaha • Peace River North • Peace River South • Powell River • Prince George • Prince Rupert • Qualicum • Quesnel • Revelstoke • Richmond • Rocky Mountain • Saanich • Sea to Sky • Sooke • South East Kootenay • Stikine • Sunshine Coast • Surrey • Vancouver • Vancouver Island North • Vancouver Island West • Vernon • West Vancouver |
|---|--|

Public Post-Secondary Institutions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Columbia Institute of Technology • Camosun College • Capilano University • College of New Caledonia • College of the Rockies • Douglas College • Emily Carr University of Art and Design • Justice Institute of British Columbia • Kwantlen Polytechnic University • Langara College • Nicola Valley Institute of Technology • North Island College • Northern Lights College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northwest Community College • Okanagan College • Royal Roads University • Selkirk College • Simon Fraser University • Thompson Rivers University • University of British Columbia • University of Northern British Columbia • University of the Fraser Valley • University of Victoria • Vancouver Community College • Vancouver Island University |
|---|---|

Health Organizations

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Clinical and Support Services Society • British Columbia Emergency Health Services • Fraser Health Authority • Interior Health Authority • First Nations Health Authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Health Authority • Provincial Health Services Authority • Vancouver Coastal Health Authority • Vancouver Island Health Authority |
|--|--|

Tribunals

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Land Commission • BC Farm Industry Review Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>BC Broiler Hatching Egg Commission</i> ○ <i>BC Chicken Marketing Board</i> ○ <i>BC Cranberry Marketing Commission</i> ○ <i>BC Egg Marketing Board</i> ○ <i>BC Hog Marketing Commission</i> ○ <i>BC Milk Marketing Board</i> ○ <i>BC Turkey Marketing Board</i> ○ <i>BC Vegetable Marketing Commission</i> • BC Human Rights Tribunal • BC Review Board • BC Utilities Commission • Building Code Appeal Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Resolution Tribunal • Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board • Discipline and Professional Conduct Board • Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal • Employment Standards Tribunal • Environmental Appeal Board • Financial Institutions Commission • Financial Services Tribunal • Forest Appeals Commission • Forest Practices Board • Health Care Practitioners Special Committee for Audit Hearings • Health Professions Review Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital Appeal Board • Industry Training Appeal Board • Labour Relations Board • Mental Health Review Board • Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal • Property Assessment Appeal Board • Property Assessment Review Panels • Safety Standards Appeal Board • Surface Rights Board • Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal |
|--|---|---|

Advisory Boards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Business and Investment Council • Accounting Policy Advisory Committee • Audit Council of the Auditor General for Local Government • BC Arts Council • BC Council on Admissions and Transfer • BC Patient Safety and Quality Council • BC Teachers' Council • Building Policy Advisory Committee • Data Stewardship Committee • Degree Quality Assessment Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Benefit Council • Expert Advisory Panel on Specialized Population (Employment Program of BC) • Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission • Independent School Teacher Certification Committee • Insurance Council of BC • Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC • Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women • Minister's Council on Tourism • Muskwa-Kechika Advisory Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Advisory Council • Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council • Medal of Good Citizenship Selection Committee • Multicultural Advisory Council of BC • Patient Care Quality Review Boards • Premier's Technology Council • Premier's Women's Economic Council • Provincial Child Care Council • Small Business Roundtable • Student Aid BC Program Appeal Committee

Professional College/ Board of Examiners		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC • Board of Examiners – BC Society of Landscape Architects • Board of Examiners of the BC Registered Music Teachers Association • Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia • College of Veterinarians of BC • BC College of Social Workers • College of Applied Biology • Auditor Certification Board • Assayer Certification Board of Examiners • Association of BC Land Surveyors • Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College of Chiropractors of British Columbia • College of Dental Hygienists of British Columbia • College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia • College of Dental Technicians of British Columbia • College of Denturists of British Columbia • College of Dietitians of British Columbia • College of Licensed Practical Nurses of British Columbia • College of Massage Therapists of British Columbia • College of Midwives of British Columbia • College of Naturopathic Physicians of British Columbia • College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia • College of Opticians of British Columbia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College of Optometrists of British Columbia • College of Pharmacists of British Columbia • College of Physical Therapists of British Columbia • College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia • College of Podiatric Surgeons of BC • College of Psychologists of British Columbia • College of Registered Nurses of British Columbia • College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of BC • College of Speech & Hearing Health Professionals of BC • Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board • Law Society of British Columbia • Notaries Public Board of Examiners • Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists

Other (Includes regulatory, trusts, non-profit societies, commission and regional transportation entities)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport Authority - Prince George • Airport Authority – Victoria • Architectural Institute of BC • Assisted Living Registrar • BC - Alberta Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement • BC Emergency Health Services • BC Ferry Authority • BC Ferry Commission • BC Investment Management Corporation • BC Land Title and Survey Authority • BC Law Institute • BC Pension Corporation • BC Railway Company <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>0839565 BC Ltd. and 0838465 BC Ltd.</i> ○ <i>BC Railway Properties Ltd.</i> ○ <i>Vancouver Wharves Ltd. and Vancouver Wharves Ltd. Partnership</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Registered Music Teachers' Association • BC Renaissance Capital Fund Ltd. • BC Safety Authority • BC Treaty Commission • Canada Revenue Agency Board of Management • Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety • Collective Agreement Arbitration Bureau Joint Advisory Committee • Consumer Protection BC • Creative BC • Haida Gwaii Management Council • Health Shared Services BC • Integrated Cadastral Information Society • Island Trust Fund Board • Knowledge-West Communications Corporation • Law Foundation of British Columbia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Services Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Podiatry Special Committee</i> • Motor Vehicle Sales Authority of BC • New Relationship Trust • New West Partnership Trade Agreement • North Island-Coast Development Initiative TrustNorthern Development Initiative Trust • Northstar Trade Finance Inc. • Notary Foundation • Police Boards • Port Authorities • Prince George Host Society • Private Managed Forest Land Council • Real Estate Council of BC • Real Estate Foundation of BC

CROWN AGENCIES BY MINISTRY

Ministry	Office of the Premier
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	N/A
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	N/A
Ministry	Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First People's Heritage, Language and Culture Council (known as First Peoples' Cultural Council)
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Treaty Commission Haida Gwaii Management Council New Relationship Trust
Ministry	Advanced Education
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Columbia Council for International Education
SUCH Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>See Public Post-Secondary Institutions, Page 4</i>
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Council on Admissions and Transfers Degree Quality Assessment Board Student Aid BC Program Appeal Committee
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC Board of Examiners - BC Society of Landscape Architects Board of Examiners of the BC Registered Music Teachers Association Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural Institute of BC BC Registered Music Teachers' Association
Ministry	Agriculture
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	N/A
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Land Commission Farm Industry Review Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Broiler Hatching Egg Commission BC Chicken Marketing Board BC Cranberry Marketing Commission BC Egg Marketing Board BC Hog Marketing Commission BC Milk Marketing Board

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>BC Turkey Marketing Board</i> ○ <i>BC Vegetable Marketing Commission</i>
Advisory Boards	N/A
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional College - College of Veterinarians of BC
Ministry	Children and Family Development
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	N/A
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Child Care Council
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC College of Social Workers
Ministry	Community, Sport and Cultural Development
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Assessment Authority • BC Games Society • Royal BC Museum
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Assessment Review Panels
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Council of the Auditor General for Local Government • BC Arts Council • Board of Examiners (Local Government)
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islands Trust Fund Board • Prince George Host Society • TransLink • Whistler Sports Legacies Society
Ministry	Education
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	N/A
SUCH Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>See list of School Boards of Trustees on Page 3</i>
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary and Professional Conduct Board
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Teachers' Council • Independent School Teacher Certification Committee • Education Advisory Council
Ministry	Energy and Mines
Commercial Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Hydro and Power Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Powerex Corporation</i> ○ <i>Powertech Labs Inc.</i> • Columbia Power Corporation
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbia Basin Trust
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	N/A

Ministry	Environment
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	N/A
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	N/A
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College of Applied Biology
Ministry	Finance
Commercial Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Lottery Corporation
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Securities Commission British Columbia Public School Employers' Association Community Social Services Employers' Association Crown Corporation Employers' Association Health Employers Association of British Columbia Partnerships British Columbia Post-Secondary Employers' Association
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Institutions Commission
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting Policy Advisory Committee Insurance Council of British Columbia
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditor Certification Board
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Pension Corporation BC Investment Management Corporation Canada Revenue Agency Board of Management Real Estate Council of British Columbia Real Estate Foundation of BC
Ministry	Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Practices Board
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muskwa-Kechika Advisory Board
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assayer Certification Board of Examiners Association of BC Land Surveyors Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Land Title and Survey Authority Integrated Cadastral Information Society Private Managed Forest Land Council Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission
Ministry	Health
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	N/A
SUCH Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>See Health Organizations, Page 4</i>
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Care Practitioners' Special Committee for Audit

Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Patient Safety and Quality Council • Data Stewardship Committee • Drug Benefit Council • Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission • Patient Care Quality Review Boards
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board • College of Chiropractors of British Columbia College of Dental Hygienists of British Columbia • College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia • College of Dental Technicians of British Columbia • College of Denturists of British Columbia • College of Dietitians of British Columbia • College of Licensed Practical Nurses of British Columbia • College of Massage Therapists of British Columbia • College of Midwives of British Columbia • College of Naturopathic Physicians of British Columbia • College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia • College of Opticians of British Columbia • College of Optometrists of British Columbia • College of Pharmacists of British Columbia College of Physical Therapists of British Columbia • College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia • College of Podiatric Surgeons of BC • College of Psychologists of British Columbia • College of Registered Nurses of British Columbia • College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of BC • College of Speech & Hearing Health Professionals of BC • Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Acupuncturists
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted Living Registrar • BC Emergency Health Services • Health Shared Services BC • Medical Services Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Medical Services Commission – Podiatry Special Committee</i>
Ministry	International Trade and Responsible for Asia Pacific Strategy and Multiculturalism
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Immigrant Investment Fund Ltd. • British Columbia Trade and Invest Ltd. • Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multicultural Advisory Council of BC • Medal of Good Citizenship Selection Committee • Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC –Alberta Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement • BC Renaissance Capital Fund Ltd. • New West Partnership Trade Agreement

Ministry	Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Minister Responsible for Labour
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination British Columbia • Industry Training Authority • Nechako-Kitamaat Development Fund Society
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Business and Investment Council • BC Jobs and Investment Board • Minister's Council on Tourism • Small Business Roundtable • Premier's Women's Economic Council
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety • Creative BC • North Island- Coast Development Initiative Trust • Northern Development Initiative Trust • Northstar Trade Finance Inc. • Southern Interior Development Initiative Trust • WorkSafeBC
Ministry	Justice
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Services Society of British Columbia
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Review Board • BC Human Rights Tribunal • BC Utilities Commission • Building Code Appeal Board • Civil Resolution Tribunal • Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board • Employment Standards Tribunal • Environmental Appeal Board • Financial Services Tribunal • Forest Appeals Commission • Health Professions Review Board • Hospital Appeal Board • Industry Training Appeal Board • Labour Relations Board • Mental Health Review Board • Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal • Property Assessment Appeal Board • Safety Standards Appeal Board • Surface Rights Board
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC
Professional Colleges/ Boards of Examiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Society of British Columbia • Notaries Public Board of Examiners
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Ferry Commission

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Law Institute • Consumer Protection BC • Law Foundation of British Columbia • Notary Foundation • Supreme Court Rules Revision Committee
Ministry	Natural Gas Development and Responsible for Housing
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Housing Management Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Provincial Rental Housing Corporation</i> • BC Oil and Gas Commission
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	N/A
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Safety Authority
Ministry	Public Safety and Solicitor General
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	N/A
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Vehicle Sales Authority of BC • Police Boards
Ministry	Social Development and Social Innovation
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Living BC
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Advisory Panel on Specialized Populations (Employment Program of BC)
Ministry	Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services
Commercial Crowns	N/A
Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Innovation Council • Knowledge Network Corporation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Knowledge-West Communications Corporation
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premier's Technology Council
Ministry	Transportation and Infrastructure
Commercial Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance Corporation of BC • Transportation Investment Corporation

Service Delivery Crowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Pavilion Corporation • BC Transit Corporation • BC Transportation Financing Authority • Rapid Transit Project 2000 Ltd.
SUCH Sector Organizations	N/A
Tribunals	N/A
Advisory Boards	N/A
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport Authority - Prince George • Airport Authority – Victoria • BC Ferry Authority • BC Railway Company <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 0839565 BC Ltd. and 0838465 BC Ltd. ○ BC Railway Properties Ltd. ○ Vancouver Wharves Ltd. and Vancouver Wharves Ltd. Partnership • Port Authorities • Victoria Regional Transit Commission

The Crown Agencies Resource Office maintains and updates the registry from time to time to ensure ongoing accuracy (updated April 2017)



Crown Corporations

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	First Peoples' Cultural Council	The First Peoples' Cultural Council is First Nations-run and supports the revitalization of Aboriginal language, arts and culture in B.C.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	4.335 4.335 0 0 0.4 0.015	• n/a
Advanced Education	British Columbia Council for International Education	The BC Council for International Education supports the government's internationalization efforts for public, private, post-secondary and language schools.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Debt Accumulated Surplus	1.998 1.998 0 0 0.76	• n/a
Community, Sport and Cultural Development	BC Assessment Authority	BC Assessment Authority produces annual property assessments for all property owners in the province.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	96 94 2 15 39 14	s.13

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Community, Sport and Cultural Development	BC Games Society	The BC Games Society guides the BC Winter and BC Summer Games and prepares Team BC for national multi-sport Games.	Revenue	2.858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a
			Expense	2.858	
			Net Income	0	
			Total liabilities	0	
			Accumulated Surplus	1.057	
Community, Sport and Cultural Development	Royal BC Museum	The Royal BC Museum Corporation collects and preserves items relating to B.C.'s natural and human history.	Revenue	19.92	s.13
			Expense	19.87	
			Net Income	0.05	
			Total Liabilities	0	
			Accumulated Surplus	13	
			Capital Expenditure	0.5	

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Energy and Mines	BC Hydro and Power Authority	The BC Hydro and Power Authority is a Crown corporation responsible for generating, purchasing, distributing and selling electricity, while ensuring that the environment is cared for, community needs are met and financial results are delivered.	Revenue	6,093	s.13
			Expense	5,395	
			Net Income	698	
			Net Debt	20,871	
			Equity	5,457	
			Capital Expenditure	2,421	s.12,s.13
					s.13

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Energy and Mines	Columbia Basin Trust	The Columbia Basin Trust is a regional Crown corporation that manages its assets for the ongoing economic, environmental and social benefit of the Columbia Basin region, without relieving governments of any obligations in the region.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Debt Accumulated Surplus	61.7 44.2 17.5 0.9 460	s.13
Energy and Mines	Columbia Power Corporation	The Columbia Power Corporation develops, owns and operates hydro power projects in the Columbia Basin and manages power project joint ventures with the Columbia Basin Trust.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	63.5 16.7 46.8 306 182 9.8	
Finance	BC Securities Commission	The British Columbia Securities Commission administers the Securities Act and is responsible for regulating capital markets in B.C.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital expenditure	46.3 49.7 (3.4) 11.9 58.2 7.7	• n/a

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Finance	British Columbia Lottery Corporation	The British Columbia Lottery Corporation conducts and manages gambling in a responsible manner while focusing on innovation, strategic partnerships and community outreach.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Accumulated Deficit Capital Expenditure	2,382.9 1,088.6 1,294.3 515.5 (73.7) 90	s.13
Finance	Partnerships British Columbia	Partnerships BC supports the public sector in meeting its infrastructure needs by partnering with the private sector in the procurement of complex capital projects.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	8.90 7.88 1.02 no info 18.39 0.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> major projects and timelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abbotsford Law Courts (MTICS/JAG) – RFP in the market Royal Inland Hospital Patient Tower (HLTH) – RFP in the market New Westminster Secondary School (EDUC) – RFP in the market Capital Regional District's (CRD) Wastewater Treatment Project (CSCD) – RFP in the market <p>s.13</p>

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Finance	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	The Real Estate Council of British Columbia regulates real estate in the public interest.	Revenue Expense Net Income	Under development	• n/a
International Trade and Responsible for Asia Pacific Strategy and Multiculturalism	BC Immigrant Investment Fund Ltd.	The BC Immigrant Investment Fund manages and invests B.C.'s share of funds received through the federal Immigrant Investor Program.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	4.343 2.163 2.180 158 75 0	• n/a
International Trade and Responsible for Asia Pacific Strategy and Multiculturalism	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd. is the government's market development agency for forest products.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	22 22 0 1.9 2.8 0.05	• n/a
International Trade and Responsible for Asia Pacific Strategy and Multiculturalism	British Columbia Trade and Invest Ltd.	British Columbia Trade and Invest Ltd. is to conduct Trade and Investment activities as a Representative Office in Malaysia	Revenue Expense Net Income	0.003 0.003 0	s.13
Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Minister Responsible for Labour	Destination British Columbia	Destination BC collaborates with tourism stakeholders across the province to coordinate tourism marketing at the international, provincial, regional and local levels.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	52 52 0 5 0.4 1.3	

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training and Minister Responsible for Labour	Industry Training Authority	The Industry Training Authority leads and coordinates B.C.'s skilled trades system by working with employers, employees, industry, labour, training providers and government to issue credentials, manage apprenticeships, set program standards and increase opportunities in the trades.	Revenue	108	s.13
			Expense	112	
			Net Income	(4)	
			Total Liabilities	6	
			Accumulated Surplus	11	
			Capital Expenditure	1.5	
Justice	Legal Services Society of British Columbia	The Legal Services Society, also known as Legal Aid BC, provides legal information, advice and representation services to people with low incomes.	Revenue	81.8	
			Expense	81.8	
			Net Income	0	
			Accumulated Surplus	5.3	
			Capital Expenditure	0.4	

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Natural Gas Development and Responsible for Housing	BC Housing Management Commission	The BC Housing Management Commission develops, manages and administers subsidized housing in the province, and is also responsible for the administration of the <i>Homeowner Protection Act</i> .	Revenue	826	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maple Ridge phased shelter closing (begins March 31 for 90 days) s.13
			Expense	784	
			Net Income	42	
			Total Debt	44	
			Accumulated Surplus	232	
			Capital Expenditure	5	
Natural Gas Development and Responsible for Housing	BC Oil and Gas Commission	The BC Oil and Gas Commission is a Crown corporation responsible for regulating oil and gas activities in B.C., including exploration, development, pipeline transportation and reclamation.	Revenue	48	
			Expense	48	
			Net Income	0	
			Accumulated Surplus	24	
			Capital Expenditure	5.5	

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Social Development and Social Innovation	Community Living BC	Community Living BC funds supports and services through service agencies for adults with developmental disabilities and their families in B.C.	Revenue	953.8	s.13
			Expense	953.8	
			Net Income	0	
			Accumulated Surplus	3.7	
			Capital expenditure	5.7	

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services	BC Innovation Council	The BC Innovation Council encourages the development and application of advanced or innovative technologies to meet the needs of industry in B.C., accelerating technology commercialization by supporting startups and developing entrepreneurs.	Revenue Expense Net Income Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	24 24 0 56 0.5	s.13
Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services	Knowledge Network Corporation	The Knowledge Network is a viewer-supported public broadcaster. Funded by an annual operating grant from the government and donations from viewers, it offers commercial-free documentaries, arts and culture, drama and children's programs from Canada and around the world.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	12.230 12.358 (0.128) 3.5 16.7 3.6	• n/a

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Transportation and Infrastructure	BC Pavilion Corporation	The BC Pavilion Corporation owns and operates two public facilities in downtown Vancouver: BC Place and the Vancouver Convention Centre.	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Debt Accumulated Deficit Capital Expenditure	114 129 (15) 140 (30) 15	s.13
Transportation and Infrastructure	BC Transit	BC Transit coordinates the delivery of public transportation across B.C. with the exception of those areas serviced by TransLink (Metro Vancouver).	Revenue Expense Net Income Total Liabilities Net Debt Accumulated Surplus Capital Expenditure	325 325 0 575 75 16 161	• n/a

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Transportation and Infrastructure	Insurance Corporation of BC	The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia provides universal auto insurance to B.C. motorists. They are also responsible for driver licensing and vehicle registration and licensing.	Revenue	5,874	s.13
			Expense	6,018	
			Net Income	(144)	
			Total Liabilities	15,967	
			Accumulated Surplus	2,449	
			Capital Expenditure	60	

Ministry	Crown Corporation	Description	2017/18 Budget (\$ millions)		Key issues
Transportation and Infrastructure	Transportation Investment Corporation	Transportation Investment Corporation is responsible for toll operations on the Port Mann Bridge and construction of the Port Mann/Highway 1 Improvement Project.	Revenue	148	s.13
			Expense	238	
			Net Income	(90)	
			Total Debt	4,240	
			Accumulated Surplus	572	
			Capital Expenditure	592	

Crown Agency Board Appointments, Guidelines and Remuneration

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to provide context to the board appointments and vacancies reports, attached as Appendices A and B in this binder. A key consideration pertaining to Board appointments is maintenance of quorum (defined as 50% plus one). It should be noted that eight boards that are listed in Appendices A and B face this issue beginning as early as June 30th. These boards are identified in yellow highlight in the appendices and identified as part of Immediate Appointments in Volume 1.

This paper also anticipates a desire to adjust appointments in advance of their expiry and identifies some factors which may be relevant to these considerations.

Background

British Columbia's Crown agencies help deliver the government's agenda including the strategic plan and policy priorities. The overall effectiveness of a Crown agency is influenced by the skill set and cohesion of its Board, which makes the Board selection process important. There are five types of Crown agencies in British Columbia which are described in detail in Section One of this binder. Each administered with differing degrees of independence from government, but all within government's ultimate control:

- Commercial Crown corporations;
- Service Delivery Crown corporations;
- School Districts, Universities, Colleges and Health Authorities (SUCH Sector Organizations);
- Tribunals; and
- Advisory Boards¹.

Expiry Report (Appendix A) - indicates appointed individuals with terms expiring immediately and to September 30, 2013. These individuals have not reached the 6 year maximum term,^{s.22}

s.22

s.13

Vacancy Report (Appendix B) - indicates current and upcoming vacancies and optional vacancies up to December 31, 2013. Current and upcoming vacancies are created by individuals resigning from boards or by reaching the 6 year maximum term. Optional vacancies are also indicated where opportunities for additional members on boards where legislation allows for this. The opportunity to make appointments exists but is not mandatory, according to the legislation pertaining to the agency.

¹ A listing of each Tribunal is located on page 3.

Competency Matrix, Recruitment and Remuneration

The ministry with statutory responsibility for a Crown manages the Board appointment process, along with the Board Resourcing and Development Office (BRDO), which has established guidelines and processes and uses a Competency Matrix (a sample is included in Attachment 1). BRDO assists ministry officials to develop director profiles and complete the recruitment process (Attachment 2 provides BRDO's recommended steps for filling a vacancy). Once selected, a successful candidate is appointed either by the responsible minister through a Ministerial Order, or by Cabinet through an Order in Council. A consistent and transparent approach to how much is paid to appointees across the public sector is provided for by two appointee remuneration Treasury Board Directives (included as Appendices C and D in this section of the binder) that are administered by the Appointee Remuneration Committee.

Terminating Existing Appointments

s.13

s.13

General concepts relevant to these considerations are described below and advice on specific appointments can be obtained from the Board Resource Development Office or the Attorney General's Legal Services Branch. Contacts at these offices are Natalya Brodie, Senior Analyst at 604-775-1683 and Norm MacPhee, Legal Counsel at 250-387-3140.

Appointees' Rights Continuum

s.13

s.13

s.13,s.14

s.13,s.14

Terminating Senior Executives of Crown Agencies

It may be that in addition to adjustments to board membership, there is a desire to replace senior executives of crown agencies. The Board of a Crown agency, as accepted corporate practice, is responsible for managing the terms and conditions of employment of the Chief Executive Officer. When decisions of this nature are made, the responsible Board will also usually work closely with the Public Sector Employers' Council (PSEC) to ensure a severance package is appropriate. PSEC is available to provide advice and information that pertains to specific positions. Tom Vincent is the Vice-President of PSEC and can be contacted at 250-356-6879.

Administrative Tribunals

British Columbia currently has 35 administrative tribunals that vary extensively in composition, size, mandate and scope. Tribunals are used to deal with a broad range of issues and work at arm's length from government to resolve disputes between private parties and between individuals and

government. According to their statute, their scope of powers range from investigative, adjudicative, policy making to regulatory. The following is a list of B.C.'s administrative tribunals:

1. Agricultural Land Commission
2. Appeal Board (Motion Picture Act)
3. Appeal Division (Workers Compensation Act)
4. BC Benefits Appeal Board
5. British Columbia Farm Industry Review Board (Natural Products Marketing (BC) Act)
6. British Columbia Securities Commission
7. British Columbia Utilities Commission
8. Building Code Appeal Board (Local Government Act)
9. Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board
10. Community Care Facility Appeal Board
11. Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal (Employment and Assistance Act)
12. Employment Standards Tribunal
13. Environmental Appeal Board
14. Farm Practices Board
15. Financial Institutions Commission
16. Forest Appeals Commission
17. Forest Practices Board
18. Health Care Practitioner's Special Committee for Audit (Medicare Protection Act)
19. Hospital Appeal Board (Hospital Act)
20. Human Rights Tribunal
21. Industry Training Appeal Board
22. Labour Relations Board
23. Land Reserve Commission
24. Medical Review Panel (Workers Compensation Act)
25. Medical Services Commission (Medicare Protection Act)
26. Motor Carrier Commission
27. Property Assessment Appeal Board
28. Property Assessment Review Panels
29. Provincial Agricultural Land Commission
30. Review Board (Criminal Code)
31. Review Panel (Mental Health Act)
32. Safety Standards Appeal Board
33. Surface Rights Board (Petroleum and Natural Gas Act)
34. Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal
35. Workers' Compensation Review Board

Attachment 1

Appointment Guidelines

The following is a summary of BRDO's appointments guidelines; the full document is available at: http://www.brdo.gov.bc.ca/appoint/AppointmentGuidelines_PublicAgencies.pdf

Key Competencies

Each vacancy (and organization) will have distinct skills and experience requirements. A Competency Matrix, which lists the key competencies required and overlays the competencies of the current directors, has been developed listing the particular skills and experience required to fill a position. BRDO strives to follow a structure of legal, finance and human resource expertise along with gender and geographical balance as building blocks for a successful board.

BRDO Competency Matrix

Competency Matrix for a Governing Board											
COMPETENCY	Desired #	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	Current #
Personal Attributes											
Ethics and integrity											
Business judgment											
No conflict											
Team Player											
Strong reasoning skills											
Capable of wide perspective											
Previous board experience											
Competencies											
<u>Operations/technical:</u> (e.g.)											
Insurance											
Investment Management											
Business Management											

COMPETENCY	Desired #	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	Current #
Risk Management											
Real Estate											
Communications											
Marketing											
e-commerce											
Labour relations											
Human Resources											
Other:											
Legal Expertise											
Financial Expertise											
Knowledge of how government											
Previous Leadership											
Governance expertise											
Diversity											
Gender											
Ethnicity											
Geography											
Other											

Due Diligence

Short listed candidates are asked to complete a due diligence process, including a review of the candidate's probity, identification of potential conflicts of interest and a declaration by the candidate accepting the responsibilities to the organization. All candidates, where applicable, who wish to be considered for a position must complete a Candidate Profile and Declaration and a Criminal Record Check form prior to appointment. BRDO may conduct additional due diligence if necessary.

General Conduct of Appointees

Government appointees are expected to meet high standards of conduct which enhance and maintain public confidence in the operation of BC's public agencies, boards and commissions. Conduct guidelines are in place and apply to anyone appointed by the provincial government to any agency, board or commission operating in BC, unless they are already subject to ethical guidelines specifically created by government for their particular agency, board or commission, or are appointed to act as a consequence of being a government employee.

Conflict of Interest

Appointees must avoid any conflict of interest that might impair or impugn the independence, integrity or impartiality of their agency, board or commission. There must be no apprehension of bias, based on what a reasonable person might perceive. Appointees who are in any doubt must disclose their circumstances and consult with their chair or registrar.

Remuneration Overview

Each board has specific policies regarding remuneration. A number of boards offer no remuneration and may only cover travel expenses related to board duties. Legislation may stipulate board member remuneration for a number of boards. A smaller number of boards may cover board member remuneration in their terms of reference.

Appointee Remuneration Committee (ARC)

The Appointee Remuneration Committee, which is determined by the Chair of Treasury Board, is responsible for the classification of Crown Agency boards and administrative tribunals into the remuneration levels established by Treasury Board. ARC may also approve temporary exceptions to the maximum levels within a limited scope.

Attachment 2

“Recommended Steps to Filling a Government Appointment”

Identify the Need for an Appointment

BRDO, the organization and host ministry should establish a dialog around upcoming appointment requirements, approximately six months before the appointment must be filled.

Needs Assessment

Strategic review the organization’s needs for particular skills sought. Board Competency Matrix of existing members to be reviewed to identify gaps. This process should include BRDO connecting with the Board Chair, Minister responsible, host ministry and with relevant stakeholders.

Notice of Position

After determining the required competencies, the organization prepares a draft Notice of Position. Notice of Position is a document that describes the organization, its mandate, scope, current board and leadership composition and outlines search parameters for recruitment of future board members.

Confirm recruitment and evaluation process

Partners in the recruitment process should develop a plan for generating candidates.

Submit Request for Appointment

The Ministry Appointment Coordinator or the organization submits a *Request for Appointment* package to BRDO, ideally at least five months before the date the new appointment is required. Depending on what is applicable to the organization, Request for Appointment package may include an updated Notice of Position, Performance Appraisals, new candidate recommendations, updated Board Competency Matrix along with other organization specific documents.

Identify Candidates

The process to identify candidates should be proactive, proportionate to the nature of the position being filled and appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the organization. BRDO is to develop a short list of potential candidates originating from various sources.

Nominating Committee

For organizations with a governing board, the nominating committee should identify and recommend to BRDO any candidates with the required skills and experience outlined in the Notice of Position. BRDO is to add these individuals to the short list.

Advertise the Vacancy

After the Notice of Position has been approved, it can be posted on BRDO’s website to allow for members of general public to apply to the advertised vacancy. BRDO web site: www.gov.bc.ca/BRDO

Following the application deadline, BRDO should compile, review and access all applicants in order to select individuals to be added to the short list.

Additional Candidates

BRDO may supplement the short list with candidates from BRDO database. BRDO may implement executive recruitment techniques to approach additional candidates that fit search parameters established in the Notice of Position.

Elected Officials and Public Sectors

Unless legislation allows or in exceptional circumstances, elected officials and public servants are not to be appointed to the governing boards of public sector organizations.

Candidate Selection

BRDO, in consultation with the organization, Minister Responsible and host ministry as appropriate, should evaluate potential candidates for appointment and create a short list of potential candidates for the position.

Due Diligence

Short listed candidates will be asked to complete a due diligence process, including a review of the candidate's probity, identification of potential conflicts of interest and a declaration by the candidate accepting the responsibilities to the organization. All candidates who wish to be considered for a position must complete a Candidate Profile and Declaration and a Criminal Record Check form prior to appointment. BRDO is to conduct additional due diligence as necessary.

Final Selection

Once the due diligence process has been completed, BRDO should present the short list to the responsible minister for selection (Minister's Order) or recommendation (OIC). Recommendations for OIC appointments should proceed to Cabinet for final review and decision.

Notifying the Public

The BRDO web site contains a page entitled Recent Appointments that lists all appointments made within the previous appointment cycle. BRDO's website is updated on a regular basis.

Expiry Report to 31 December, 2017

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Thiele, Konrad O.	First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Council	Voting Member	02-Nov-15		02-Nov-17
Kuzma, Terry Joseph	New Relationship Trust	Director	18-Apr-07	01-Dec-14	01-Dec-17
Wesley, Angela G.	New Relationship Trust	Director	16-Mar-15		01-Dec-17
Bawtinheimer, Brian C.	Haida Gwaii Management Council	Member	31-Dec-15		31-Dec-17

Agriculture

Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Bains, Satwinder Kaur	Agricultural Land Commission	Member - South Coast Panel	08-Oct-14		08-Oct-17
Busche, Sandra	Agricultural Land Commission	Member - North Panel	08-Oct-14		08-Oct-17
Forbes, A. Honey M.	Agricultural Land Commission	Member - Island Panel	08-Oct-14		08-Oct-17
Knudsen, Ian G.	Agricultural Land Commission	Member - Kootenay Panel	08-Oct-14		08-Oct-17
Bond, J.W. Brad	BC Egg Marketing Board	Chair	06-Oct-14		31-Oct-17
Norton, Greg	Agricultural Land Commission	Member - Okanagan Panel	30-Dec-14		30-Dec-17
Bombardier, Harvey Paul	Agricultural Land Commission	Member - Kootenay Panel	24-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Locke, Brenda J.	BC Farm Industry Review Board	Member	19-Dec-14		31-Dec-17
Wendell, Christopher K.	BC Farm Industry Review Board	Member	01-Apr-15		31-Dec-17
van Dalfsen, Klaas (Bert) Barteld	BC Hog Marketing Commission	Chair	17-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
Krause, Alfred	BC Vegetable Marketing Commission	Chair	31-Dec-14		31-Dec-17
Oppal, Wallace (Wally) T.	Professional College - College of Veterinarians of BC	Public/Lay Member	24-Feb-16		31-Dec-17

Advanced Education

Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
West, M. Sharon	Board of Examiners of the BC Registered Music Teachers Association	Member	21-Jul-11	31-Jul-14	31-Jul-17
Gowan, Donald (Don) Ross	College - College of New Caledonia	Governor	28-Apr-16		31-Jul-17
Pettersen, Kevin Michael	College - College of New Caledonia	Governor	28-Apr-16		31-Jul-17
Shinkewski, Gerald W.	College - Douglas College	Vice Chair	31-Jul-11	31-Jul-16	31-Jul-17
Williams, Shelley C.	College - Douglas College	Chair	30-Nov-10	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-17
Grauer, Daniel Kwin	College - Langara College	Chair	31-Jul-11	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-17

Zeunert, Robert K. O.	College - Northern Lights College	Governor	30-Nov-11	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-17
Euverman, Tom	College - Northwest Community College	Vice Chair	31-Jul-10	31-Jul-16	31-Jul-17
Pond, Herb	College - Northwest Community College	Chair	25-Nov-10	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-17
van Dyk, Donald (Donny) J.	College - Northwest Community College	Governor	25-Nov-10	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-17
McGregor, James (Jim) S.	Institute - Justice Institute of British Columbia	Chair	08-Jul-11	31-Jul-16	31-Jul-17
Hunt, Terena V.	Institute - Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Jul-17
Wesley, Angela G.	Institute - Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	Governor	14-Jan-10	31-Jul-16	31-Jul-17
McAdam, Edward (Michael)	University - Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Alumni Member	09-Jun-16		31-Jul-17
Barnsley, Roger H.	BC Council on Admissions and Transfer	Co-Chair	15-Aug-11	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Billy-Minnabarriet, Verna I.	BC Council on Admissions and Transfer	Member	31-Aug-14		31-Aug-17
Greengoe, Nicole C.	BC Council on Admissions and Transfer	Member	31-Aug-12	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Longo, Julie	BC Council on Admissions and Transfer	Member	31-Aug-12	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Murcia, Maria Carolina	BC Council on Admissions and Transfer	Student Representative	20-Sep-16		31-Aug-17
Owen, William J.	BC Council on Admissions and Transfer	Member	31-Aug-12	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Sutherland, Katherine G.	BC Council on Admissions and Transfer	Member	15-Aug-11	20-Sep-16	31-Aug-17
Beaton Futchter, Calvin Russell	StudentAid BC Appeal Committee	Student	29-Nov-16		31-Aug-17
Nolt, Lori	StudentAid BC Appeal Committee	Financial Aid Officer	08-Mar-10	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Petri, Beverley L.	StudentAid BC Appeal Committee	Financial Aid Officer Alternate	31-Aug-14		31-Aug-17
Smith, Brian W.	StudentAid BC Appeal Committee	Chair	27-Sep-10	31-Dec-14	31-Aug-17
Stuart-Chiu, Naomi J.	StudentAid BC Appeal Committee	Financial Aid Officer	10-Sep-11	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Urban, Matus	StudentAid BC Appeal Committee	Student	29-Nov-16		31-Aug-17
Laloge, Kenneth E.	Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC	Public/Lay Member	23-Sep-13	23-Sep-15	23-Sep-17
Cunningham, William (Bill) Keith	University - Simon Fraser University	Alumni Member	30-Sep-11	31-Jul-16	30-Sep-17
Turner, John V.	Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC	Public/Lay Member	20-Oct-15		20-Oct-17
Cunnin, Elizabeth A.	Board of Examiners - BC Society of Landscape Architects	Professional Member 8(c)(i)	05-Oct-11	31-Oct-14	31-Oct-17
Pechet, Bill	Board of Examiners - BC Society of Landscape Architects	Professional Member 8(c)(ii)	30-Nov-11	31-Oct-14	31-Oct-17
Derickson, Christopher R.	College - Okanagan College	Vice Chair	31-Jul-14	31-Jul-15	31-Oct-17

Johal, Susan	College - Okanagan College	Governor	31-Jul-14	31-Jul-15	31-Oct-17
Blair, Sandra V.	University - Thompson Rivers University	Alumni Member	24-Nov-15		24-Nov-17
Lefebure, David V.	Degree Quality Assessment Board	Member	30-Nov-16		30-Nov-17
McKendrick, Don	Degree Quality Assessment Board	Member	12-Apr-13	30-Nov-15	30-Nov-17
Pasacreta, Frank A.	Degree Quality Assessment Board	Member	20-Oct-09	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Rubidge, Nicholas A.	Degree Quality Assessment Board	Chair	16-May-08	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Stubbs, John O.	Degree Quality Assessment Board	Vice Chair	16-May-08	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Toone, Trevor W.	Degree Quality Assessment Board	Member	30-Nov-16		30-Nov-17
Malfair, Gillain (Gil) Allen	College - College of New Caledonia	Governor	14-Dec-16		30-Dec-17
Brink, Barbara Ann	Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	01-Jun-15		31-Dec-17
Jackson, Elizabeth A.	Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	01-Jun-15		31-Dec-17
Krueger, Roland Martin	Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	01-Jun-15		31-Dec-17
Giuliany, Nigel G.	College - Camosun College	Governor	24-Oct-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Lazaruk, Russell J.	College - Camosun College	Chair	31-Jul-11	31-Jul-15	31-Dec-17
Giles, Rodney (Rod) M.	College - College of the Rockies	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Holden, Heather	College - Langara College	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Jaworski, Michal	College - Langara College	Governor	02-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Everson, Robert Andrew Slade	College - North Island College	Governor	25-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Mosley, Eric John	College - North Island College	Governor	02-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Best, Peta M.S.E.	College - Northern Lights College	Governor	17-Oct-16		31-Dec-17
Dahlen, Wayne Albert	College - Northern Lights College	Governor	18-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Gakhal, Riminder Kaur	College - Okanagan College	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
LeRose, Q.C., Bruce Allan	College - Selkirk College	Governor	07-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
Grant, Howard Edward	College - Vancouver Community College	Governor	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Kukucha, Stephen Leslie	College - Vancouver Community College	Governor	18-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Dhillon, Manjit S.	Institute - British Columbia Institute of Technology	2nd Vice Chair	31-Jan-13	31-Jul-16	31-Dec-17
Koh, Kok-Jin (Jin)	Institute - British Columbia Institute of Technology	Governor	16-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Samji, Asifa	Institute - British Columbia Institute of Technology	Governor	16-Jun-16		31-Dec-17

Smith, Colin Earl	Institute - British Columbia Institute of Technology	Governor	16-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Gorton, Jacqueline (Jackie) Irene	Institute - Justice Institute of British Columbia	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Coutlee, Shane J.	Institute - Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	Governor	10-Nov-08	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Cartmell, Nicholas Ivan	University - Capilano University	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Itty, Cherry	University - Capilano University	Alumni Member	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Williams, Jessie A.L.	University - Capilano University	Governor	30-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Brown-Ganzert, Lynda	University - Emily Carr University of Art and Design	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Buric, Zdenka	University - Emily Carr University of Art and Design	Governor	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Hawthorn, Scott	University - Emily Carr University of Art and Design	Alumni Member	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Bicknell, Elizabeth (Liz)	University - Royal Roads University	Governor	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Stewart, James Brockwell	University - Simon Fraser University	Governor	21-Oct-16		31-Dec-17
Rinaldi, Nicholas A.	University - Thompson Rivers University	Alumni Member	24-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
Gopal, Raghwa	University - University of British Columbia	Governor	02-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Haldane, Celeste Ann	University - University of British Columbia	Governor	18-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Korenberg, Michael	University - University of British Columbia	Governor	25-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Lee, Graham Sean	University - University of British Columbia	Governor	14-Apr-16		31-Dec-17
Park, Beverlee (Bev) Faye	University - University of British Columbia	Governor	25-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Sidoo, David	University - University of British Columbia	Governor	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Carmack, Timothy (Tim) E. M.	University - University of Northern British Columbia	Alumni Member	25-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
Good, Shawn Lowell	University - University of the Fraser Valley	Governor	21-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Leijen, Ann Marie	University - University of the Fraser Valley	Governor	21-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
McIntyre, Cathy L.	University - University of Victoria	Alumni Member	26-Nov-15		31-Dec-17
Constable, Gregory (Greg) Charles	University - Vancouver Island University	Governor	30-Jun-16		31-Dec-17

Children and Family Development

Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Cloke, Cheney	BC College of Social Workers	Public/Lay Member	24-May-16		31-Jul-17
Gloag, Alisa Jane	BC College of Social Workers	Public/Lay Member	15-Aug-16		31-Jul-17

Beim, Natacha V.	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	12-Feb-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Brito, Carlos	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	05-May-16		31-Dec-17
Hyndes, Melissa J	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	05-May-16		31-Dec-17
Maitland, Angela (Angie)	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	25-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Menzer, Sandra	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	20-Oct-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Smedley, Amanda Jolan-Marie	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	12-Feb-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Sterling-Bur, Suzanne (Sue) L.	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	12-Feb-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Warcup, Margaret Kathleen	Provincial Child Care Council	Member	25-Feb-16		31-Dec-17

Community, Sport and Cultural Development

Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Clayton, Anne H.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	28-Oct-14		01-Nov-17
Fiebig, Katherine Ann	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	01-Nov-11	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Heron, Lachlan Gordon	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	01-Nov-12	01-Nov-15	01-Nov-17
Kajani, Sameer	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	01-Nov-08	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Lange (nee Toth), Shiela D.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	28-Oct-14		01-Nov-17
Leong, Janice Lesley	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	01-Nov-08	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Maude, Anthony (Tony) John	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	01-Nov-16		01-Nov-17
Robertson, Linda-Mae	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	16-Jan-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Scott, B. Ann	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	28-Oct-14		01-Nov-17
Smerychynski, Linda J.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	28-Oct-14		01-Nov-17
Thomas, Casda N.L.E.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	28-Oct-14		01-Nov-17
Woods, Robert J.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	Chair	16-Jan-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17

Allen, L. Amber	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Allen, Robert William	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Anderson, James David	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Beedham, Andrew Gordon	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Brander, Clayton M.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Carlson, Gary J	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Castley, Peter K.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Charania, Haji G.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Chow, William Kim	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Coelho, Jorge Manuel	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-16	01-Nov-17
Ellett, Earl Kenneth	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	12-Dec-07	01-Nov-15	01-Nov-17
Enger, Eric Martin	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Fennell, Lee Matthews	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Gabriel, Maryfrances Penny	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Galbraith, Joseph Thomas	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Gilchrist, David M.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	16-Jan-13	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Glavas, Zelko	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	12-Dec-07	01-Nov-15	01-Nov-17

Gunn, Barbara G	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Hackett, Michelle	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	16-Jan-13	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Hardy, Garnet Wayne	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Haworth, Richard S.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	16-Jan-13	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Jaques, Rosemary Evelyn	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Kellins, Randall (Randy) Edward	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Kerklaan, Kelly Laine	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Kroeker, Robert Wayne	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Lipp, William C.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	04-Feb-10	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Low, Keith W.K.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Magrum, David R.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	16-Jan-13	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Mah, Diana	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Martin, Sylvia Margaret	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	02-Jan-04	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Mitchell, Terrence	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	04-Feb-10	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Nagra, Karnail S.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Neufeld, Henry	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	12-Dec-07	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Nider, Deborah (Debbie) Susan	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	11-Dec-06	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17

Nider, Sheldon	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	11-Dec-08	01-Nov-15	01-Nov-17
Oliver, Edward M.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	14-Feb-13	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Oppen, William	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	08-Feb-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Phelps, William Harry	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Pope, Elspeth Sheila Frances	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Quan, Ken Fun	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Ray, Patricia C.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	16-Jan-13	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Rolinski, Evelyn Marina B,	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Roth, Heike D.	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Sandher, Jaswinder Singh	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	22-Oct-09	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Spring, Carmen James	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	16-Jan-13	01-Nov-16	01-Nov-17
Steele, Frances (Poppy) Delphine	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Sep-15		01-Nov-17
Warren, Martha	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	12-Dec-07	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Yu, Wayne Keith	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	Member	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-14	01-Nov-17
Beckerman, Merla A.	BC Arts Council	Chair	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Blair, Claudia I.	BC Arts Council	Member	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Harris, Gordon	BC Arts Council	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Jackson, Susan Hadden	BC Arts Council	Member	21-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Marchand, Lori A.	BC Arts Council	Vice Chair	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Marcotte, Cindy L.	BC Arts Council	Member	19-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Wosk, Yosef	BC Arts Council	Member	01-Nov-16		31-Dec-17

Nelson, Deborah E.	BC Assessment Authority	Director	31-Mar-13	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Williams, Robin Ashley	Islands Trust Fund Board	Member	18-Jan-17		31-Dec-17
Fitzpatrick, James (Gordon)	Royal British Columbia Museum	Director	14-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Joseph, Tewanee Rangira Rongonui	Royal British Columbia Museum	Director	21-Oct-16		31-Dec-17
King, Wendy	Royal British Columbia Museum	Director	31-Dec-14		31-Dec-17
Education					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Blair, Rebecca (Becky) L.	BC Teachers' Council	BCTF Rep	23-Apr-12	23-Apr-14	23-Apr-17
Palmantier, Montgomery Charles	BC Teachers' Council	FNESC Rep	23-Apr-12	23-Apr-14	23-Apr-17
Riecken, Ted J.	BC Teachers' Council	ABCDE Rep	23-Apr-14		23-Apr-17
Van Huizen, Peter	BC Teachers' Council	FISA Rep	23-Apr-14		23-Apr-17
Blair, Rebecca (Becky) L.	Disciplinary and Professional Conduct Board	BCTF Rep	23-Apr-14		23-Apr-17
Hall, John C.	Disciplinary and Professional Conduct Board	BCTF (elected) Vancouver Coastal	23-Apr-12	23-Apr-15	23-Apr-17
Riecken, Ted J.	Disciplinary and Professional Conduct Board	ABCDE Rep	23-Apr-14		23-Apr-17
Van Huizen, Peter	Disciplinary and Professional Conduct Board	FISA Rep	23-Apr-14		23-Apr-17
Moore, Elizabeth	Independent School Teaching Certificate Standards Committee	Member	11-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Enviroment					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Fogarassy, Josef Anthony (Tony) Steve	College of Applied Biology	Public/Lay Member	19-Apr-16		31-Jul-17
Finance					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Brown, Q.C., Trudi L.	BC Lottery Corporation	Director	02-Apr-08	30-Apr-16	30-Jun-17
Yung, Eric	Insurance Council of British Columbia	Voting Member - Category F	25-Jul-11	30-Jun-16	25-Jul-17
Daly, John Lawrence	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	Member	12-Oct-16		31-Oct-17
Holmes, Q.C., Robert D.	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	Chair	12-Oct-16		31-Oct-17
Lonsdale, Kevin	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	Member	24-Oct-16		31-Oct-17
Mignosa, Elana Valerie	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	12-Oct-16		31-Oct-17

Sterritt, Laurie Marie	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	Member	24-Oct-16		31-Oct-17
Chan, Gordon	Accounting Policy Advisory Committee	Member	27-May-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Crawford, James C.	Accounting Policy Advisory Committee	Member	08-Apr-13	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Daykin, Ernest (Ernie) S.	Accounting Policy Advisory Committee	Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
McKenna, Mary Lynn	Accounting Policy Advisory Committee	Member	15-Sep-09	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Nagy, John J.	Accounting Policy Advisory Committee	Member	27-May-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Yaremko, Cheryl A.	BC Investment Management Corporation	Director	31-Dec-12	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Keith, Moray B.	BC Lottery Corporation	Director	11-Dec-08	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Watson, Matthew Gerard	BC Lottery Corporation	Director	04-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
Joe, Calvin Q.	Insurance Council of British Columbia	Non-Voting Member - Category C	25-May-16		31-Dec-17
Ray, Terence R.	Insurance Council of British Columbia	Non-Voting Member - Category A	25-May-16		31-Dec-17
Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Dirom, Gavin C.	Muskwa-Kechika Advisory Board	Member	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-17
Killam, Stephanie Gale	Muskwa-Kechika Advisory Board	Chair	31-Mar-06	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-17
Mikes, Johnny	Muskwa-Kechika Advisory Board	Member	07-May-07	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-17
Puetter, Juergen K.	Muskwa-Kechika Advisory Board	Member	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-17
Rasmussen, Paul M.	Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority	Provincial Government Member	14-Jul-14		14-Jul-17
Dawson, Elaine M.	Integrated Cadastral Information Society	Provincial Government Member	11-Apr-12	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Hlasny, Bradley S.	Integrated Cadastral Information Society	Provincial Government Member	06-Sep-11	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Marson, Michael J.	Integrated Cadastral Information Society	Provincial Government Member	24-Aug-10	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-17
Hollingsworth, Shaun D.	Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission	Canadian Co-Chair	01-Aug-07	31-Oct-15	25-Oct-17
Wilkin, Nancy L.	Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission	Commissioner	31-Oct-11	31-Oct-15	25-Oct-17
Visser, Roderick (Rod) D.	Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals	Public/Lay Member	20-Oct-11	31-Oct-14	31-Oct-17
Visser, Roderick (Rod) D.	Private Managed Forest Land Council	Member	31-Oct-11	30-Nov-14	30-Nov-17
Archibald, Ralph	Forest Practices Board	Member	01-Dec-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
McGill, William B.	Forest Practices Board	Vice Chair	01-Dec-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Ryan, Timothy S.	Forest Practices Board	Chair	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Health					

Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Hyndes, Melissa J	Professional College - College of Naturopathic Physicians of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	31-Jul-16		31-Jul-17
Choi, Jamie N. Y.	Professional College - College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	01-Sep-14	01-Sep-15	01-Sep-17
McGivern, Maura	BC Patient Safety and Quality Council	Member	01-Nov-16		30-Sep-17
Shore Trimble, Barbara (Johanna) Joan	BC Patient Safety and Quality Council	Member	28-Jul-16		30-Sep-17
Larsen Soles, Trina M.	Medical Services Commission	2nd Alternate BCMA	01-Oct-16		01-Oct-17
Norton, Bryan R.	Medical Services Commission	BCMA Rep	01-Oct-10	01-Oct-16	01-Oct-17
Webb, Charles D.	Medical Services Commission	1st Alternate BCMA	01-Oct-16		01-Oct-17
Buxton, Peter Frederick	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Fraser	Member	27-Aug-15	15-Oct-16	15-Oct-17
Hodge, Gillian M.	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Fraser	Member	08-Sep-16		15-Oct-17
Virk, Rita K.	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Fraser	Member	27-Aug-15		15-Oct-17
Blais, Pauline	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Interior	Member	19-Jun-16		15-Oct-17
Kahle, Roy Michael	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Interior	Member	22-Dec-16		15-Oct-17
Bowering, David J.	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Northern	Member	22-Jul-15	15-Oct-16	15-Oct-17
Norton, William E.	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Northern	Chair	15-Oct-08	15-Oct-16	15-Oct-17
Hestrin, Barbara Mildred	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Provincial Health Services	Member	10-Feb-17		15-Oct-17
Ng, Yi Hong Ambrose	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Provincial Health Services	Member	24-May-16		15-Oct-17
Tung, Amrik S	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Provincial Health Services	Member	08-Sep-16		15-Oct-17
Hestrin, Barbara Mildred	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Vancouver Coastal	Member	07-Feb-17		15-Oct-17

Ng, Yi Hong Ambrose	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Vancouver Coastal	Member	26-May-16		15-Oct-17
Tung, Amrik S	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Vancouver Coastal	Member	08-Sep-16		15-Oct-17
Buchanan, Barbara Elisabeth	BC Clinical and Support Services Society	Public/Lay Member	29-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
Owen, David Arthur	BC Clinical and Support Services Society	Professional Member	29-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
Bennett, Lorianna	BC Emergency Health Services	Member	07-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Chong, Ida	BC Emergency Health Services	Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Ritchie, Allan G.	BC Emergency Health Services	Member	01-Apr-11	31-Jul-15	31-Dec-17
Collins, Teresa (Teri)	Data Stewardship Committee	Ministry Representative	01-Mar-16		31-Dec-17
Elliot, Elizabeth (Liz)	Data Stewardship Committee	Public Member	01-Sep-16		31-Dec-17
Keirstead, Graeme Vernon	Data Stewardship Committee	College of Physicians and Surgeons Nom	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
MacDonald, William E	Data Stewardship Committee	Chair	11-Dec-12	16-Jul-15	31-Dec-17
Nakagawa, Robert (Bob) Sadayuki	Data Stewardship Committee	College of Pharmacists Nominee	02-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
Berg, Mattias Erik Bertel	Drug Benefit Council	Professional Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Chan, Justin Jeehan	Drug Benefit Council	Member	29-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
Crossland, Robert W.	Drug Benefit Council	Chair	26-Nov-09	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Heath, Sandra Lynn	Drug Benefit Council	Public Member	31-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
O'Connor, M. Peter	Drug Benefit Council	Professional Member	26-Nov-09	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Parwana, Harjinder	Drug Benefit Council	Professional Member	26-Feb-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Pregler, Kurt Joseph	Drug Benefit Council	Public Member	10-Feb-17		31-Dec-17
Kramer, Q.C., Kenneth Matthews	Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board	Chair	31-Dec-11	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Leverett, William (Bill) Gordon	Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board	Member	01-May-00	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Allam, Kareem Mahmoud	Health Authority - Fraser	Member	22-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Kolybabi, Deanie L.	Health Authority - Fraser	Member	21-Mar-08	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Burrows, Kenneth W.	Health Authority - Interior	Member	20-Apr-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Cannon, Debra (Debbie) Lynn	Health Authority - Interior	Member	26-Jan-15	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Jules, Diane H.	Health Authority - Interior	Member	26-Jan-15	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Rounsville, Dennis E.	Health Authority - Interior	Member	02-Apr-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Tugnum, Tammy J.	Health Authority - Interior	Member	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Dec-17
Hartwell, Sharon L.	Health Authority - Northern	Member	17-Jun-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Killam, Stephanie Gale	Health Authority - Northern	Member	23-Feb-15	31-Mar-16	31-Dec-17
Sander, Benjamin (Ben) A.	Health Authority - Northern	Member	18-Dec-12	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17

Bennett, Lorianna	Health Authority - Provincial Health Services Authority	Member	07-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Chong, Ida	Health Authority - Provincial Health Services Authority	Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Ritchie, Allan G.	Health Authority - Provincial Health Services Authority	Member	22-Jul-05	31-Jul-16	31-Dec-17
Fregin, Clifford (Cliff) G.	Health Authority - Vancouver Coastal	Member	01-Mar-16		31-Dec-17
Fung, Kenneth Kai Yan	Health Authority - Vancouver Coastal	Member	15-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
MacDiarmid, Margaret	Health Authority - Vancouver Coastal	Member	17-Sep-13	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Woodward, C.C. (Kip)	Health Authority - Vancouver Coastal	Chair	13-Apr-10	31-Mar-16	31-Dec-17
Yeung, Sze-Mei	Health Authority - Vancouver Coastal	Member	23-Feb-15	31-Mar-16	31-Dec-17
Barnsley, Roger H.	Health Authority - Vancouver Island	Member	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Dutton, James W.	Health Authority - Vancouver Island	Member	28-Jan-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Kenyon, Robin William	Health Authority - Vancouver Island	Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Winchester, Starr L.	Health Authority - Vancouver Island	Member	01-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
Bird, David P.	Health Care Practitioners' Special Committee for Audit Hearings	Beneficiary Rep	14-Apr-16		31-Dec-17
Gowda, Isabel J.	Health Care Practitioners' Special Committee for Audit Hearings	Government Rep	14-Apr-16		31-Dec-17
Postowski, Hiedi N.	Health Care Practitioners' Special Committee for Audit Hearings	Professional Member	30-Sep-16		31-Dec-17
Rajan, Shabira	Health Care Practitioners' Special Committee for Audit Hearings	Beneficiary Rep	19-Sep-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Tomchenko, Oleg Henry	Health Care Practitioners' Special Committee for Audit Hearings	Government Rep	11-Jun-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Ashby, Kent	Health Professions Review Board	Member	28-Nov-13	28-Nov-15	31-Dec-17
Bawa, Karima	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Bentley, Shannon Aileen	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Bhimji, Fazal	Health Professions Review Board	Member	28-Nov-13	28-Nov-15	31-Dec-17
Clark, D. Marilyn	Health Professions Review Board	Member	08-Dec-08	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Cottick, William R	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Edwards, Brenda L.	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Harrison, Leigh	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Kucheran, Robert J.	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Kuhl, Victoria (Vicki)	Health Professions Review Board	Member	08-Dec-08	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17

McCallum, Sandra Kathleen	Health Professions Review Board	Member	08-Nov-12	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
O'Fee, John Henry	Health Professions Review Board	Member	29-Mar-12	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Silber, Q.C., Herbert (Herb) S.	Health Professions Review Board	Member	08-Mar-12	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Woodruff, Kent Gary	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Zutter, Deborah Lynn	Health Professions Review Board	Member	02-Mar-15		31-Dec-17
Code, Jillianne R.	Medical Services Commission	Beneficiary Rep	30-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Werker, Kenneth Jay	Medical Services Commission	Beneficiary Rep	30-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Chan, Emily C.	Professional College - College of Dental Technicians of British Columbia	Public Member	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Bal, Kulwant S.	Professional College - College of Denturists of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	31-May-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Sparrow, Dianne Bronwyn	Professional College - College of Midwives of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	22-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Luongo, Pietro (Peter)	Professional College - College of Opticians of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	23-Feb-15	23-Feb-16	31-Dec-17
Sidhu, Savik Singh	Professional College - College of Opticians of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	18-Dec-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Embree, Norman	Professional College - College of Pharmacists of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Gustavson, Kris J.	Professional College - College of Pharmacists of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	15-Jul-11	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Walton, George Douglas	Professional College - College of Pharmacists of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	26-Feb-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Gill, Ranjit (Diane) Kaur	Professional College - College of Physical Therapists of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	24-May-16		31-Dec-17
Awan, Mahmood A.	Professional College - College of Podiatric Surgeons of BC	Public/Lay Member	26-Jan-11	30-Jun-14	31-Dec-17
Readman, J. Dean	Professional College - College of Psychologists of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	14-Dec-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Seed, Lisa J.	Professional College - College of Psychologists of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	11-Apr-13	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Mollineaux, Michelle C.	Professional College - College of Registered Nurses of British Columbia	Public/Lay Member	31-Aug-16		31-Dec-17
Mollineaux, Michelle C.	Professional College - College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses of BC	Public/Lay Member	28-Oct-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17

Dutton, J. Alexander	Professional College - College of Speech & Hearing Health Professionals of BC	Public/Lay Member	26-Feb-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Justice and Attorney General					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Crabtree, Thomas James	Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC	Chair - Presiding Member	08-Apr-10		08-Apr-17
Hogg, QC, John M.	Supreme Court Rules Revision Committee	Member	20-May-13	20-May-14	20-May-17
McCreary, Catherine R.	BC Human Rights Tribunal	Member	31-May-12		31-May-17
Hansford, Frederick W.	BC Review Board	Member	08-Jul-11	31-Jul-14	31-Jul-17
Renwick, David M.	BC Review Board	Member	08-Jul-11	31-Jul-14	31-Jul-17
Crawford Q.C., Dean A.	Legal Services Society	Director	20-Aug-15		20-Aug-17
Lundell, Maureen Q.C. L.A.	Supreme Court Rules Revision Committee	Member	24-Nov-14		30-Nov-17
Cook, Kerry L.	Law Foundation of British Columbia	Member	17-Feb-15	17-Feb-16	17-Dec-17
Friesen, Ingrid A.	BC Review Board	Member	20-Jan-15		31-Dec-17
Cote, Dennis A.	BC Utilities Commission	Commissioner	30-Oct-08	31-Oct-15	31-Dec-17
Magnan, Bernard A.	BC Utilities Commission	Commissioner	22-Jun-12	31-Jul-16	31-Dec-17
Vance, R. Douglas	Building Code Appeal Board	Member	24-Aug-15		24-Aug-17
Gatensby, Maura	Building Code Appeal Board	Vice Chair	04-Jan-05	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Baird, Q.C., Maureen E.	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Baker, Q.C., Wendy Anne	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Berge, Q.C., Kathryn A.	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Bleay, Jamie	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Cattell, Q.C., Colleen J.	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Elster, Bonnie S.	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Gay, Andrew D.	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Harrison, Richard (Hoops)	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Lehal, Kamaljit Kaur	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Litchfield, Michael Brandon	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Long, Barry Lloyd	Civil Resolution Tribunal	Member	08-May-15		31-Dec-17
Danon-Schaffer, Monica N.	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	31-Oct-07	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Gyug, Les W.	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	31-Oct-07	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Hackett, James S.	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	21-Nov-02	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Lang, Gabriella	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	31-Oct-07	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Mattison, James (Jim) S.	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	03-May-12	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17

Searle, Q.C., David	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	21-Oct-04	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Stancil, Daphne E.	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	28-Feb-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Tourigny, Richard Michael	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	31-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
VanDine, Douglas Finlay	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Wickett, Robert (Bob) V.	Environmental Appeal Board	Vice Chair	27-Nov-03	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Yates, Norman E.	Environmental Appeal Board	Member	19-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Danon-Schaffer, Monica N.	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	31-Oct-07	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Gyug, Les W.	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	31-Oct-07	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Hackett, James S.	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	21-Mar-99	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Lang, Gabriella	Forest Appeals Commission	Vice Chair	31-Oct-07	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Mattison, James (Jim) S.	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	03-May-12	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Searle, Q.C., David	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	01-Nov-04	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Stancil, Daphne E.	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	28-Feb-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Tourigny, Richard Michael	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	31-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
VanDine, Douglas Finlay	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Wickett, Robert (Bob) V.	Forest Appeals Commission	Vice Chair	27-Nov-03	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Yates, Norman E.	Forest Appeals Commission	Member	19-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Perry, David G.	Hospital Appeal Board	Chair	07-Dec-12	07-Apr-14	31-Dec-17
Kirkpatrick, Karin E.	Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC	Member	08-Jul-11	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
McRae, Gordon Christopher	Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC	Member	07-Nov-16		31-Dec-17
St. Pierre, David	Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC	Member	01-Jan-17		31-Dec-17
Van Ommen, Q.C., Herman	Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC	Member (Non-BRDO)	01-Jan-17		31-Dec-17
Welsh, Michael	Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC	Member (Non-BRDO)	01-Jan-17		31-Dec-17
Munkley, Marjorie E.	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	27-Aug-15		27-Aug-17
Baird, Q.C., Maureen E.	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	04-Oct-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Beattie, Craig William	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Physician	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Buckley, L. Ralph	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Carey, Marilyn L.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Cochran, Douglas Scott	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Eaman, Stanley G.	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Physician	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17

Grant, Karen M.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Hebert, Natalie L.	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Hyatt, Stan L.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Oct-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Ingram, Marie	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
John, Lal	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Physician	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Lamb, Diane M.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Lee, Loraine	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	11-Apr-13	05-Nov-15	31-Dec-17
McFadyen, Renee Y.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Parnell, Peter	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Perehudoff, Alex	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Peters, Irene G.	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Pfliger, Jennifer	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Plenert, Wayne N.	Mental Health Review Board	Member - Lawyer	04-Oct-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Richardson, J.A. (Gus)	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Rogers-Rainey, Tanya	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Shewchuk, Daria O.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	11-Apr-13	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Smerychynski, Linda J.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Williams, Laurie J.	Mental Health Review Board	Public/Lay Member	04-Apr-05	30-Apr-15	31-Dec-17
Danon-Schaffer, Monica N.	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Gyug, Les W.	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Hackett, James S.	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Lang, Gabriella	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Mattison, James (Jim) S.	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	03-May-12	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Searle, Q.C., David	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Vice Chair	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Stancil, Daphne E.	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	28-Feb-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Tourigny, Richard Michael	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	31-Dec-15		31-Dec-17
VanDine, Douglas Finlay	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Wickett, Robert (Bob) V.	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	07-Oct-10	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Yates, Norman E.	Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	Member	19-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Risk, Q.C., Donald H.	Property Assessment Appeal Board	Member	15-Mar-08	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Dixon, Marc	Safety Standards Appeal Board	Member	31-May-15		31-May-17
Drown, Emily C.	Safety Standards Appeal Board	Chair	15-May-08	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Haaf, Tim	Safety Standards Appeal Board	Member	01-May-04	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17
Simmons, Ted	Safety Standards Appeal Board	Member	01-May-04	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-17

Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Moore, Wayne	Collective Agreement Arbitration Bureau Joint Advisory Committee	Arbitrator's Rep	07-Mar-11	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-17
Scollan, Clyde H.	Collective Agreement Arbitration Bureau Joint Advisory Committee	Employer Rep	07-Mar-11	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-17
Warnock, Joie D.	Collective Agreement Arbitration Bureau Joint Advisory Committee	Trade Union Rep	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-17
Beckett, John	WorkSafeBC	Chair	01-Dec-15		01-Dec-17
McNeil, Margaret	WorkSafeBC	Health Care and Rehab Rep	19-Dec-14		01-Dec-17
Yako, Louise Karori	WorkSafeBC	Public Interest Rep	01-Dec-16		01-Dec-17
Louie, Clarence Joseph	Destination British Columbia	Member	11-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Mosteller, Matthew W.	Destination British Columbia	Member	18-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Phinney, Loring B.	Destination British Columbia	Member	14-Mar-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Pratt, Robert J. M.	Destination British Columbia	Member	14-Mar-13	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Alexander, Darcy	Minister's Council on Tourism	Member	23-Nov-09	19-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Brownlie, Dave	Minister's Council on Tourism	Chair	23-Nov-09	19-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
McLaughlin, Stuart O.	Minister's Council on Tourism	Member	23-Nov-09	19-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Murray, Anne Christine	Minister's Council on Tourism	Member	27-Oct-15		31-Dec-17
O'Neill, John C.	Minister's Council on Tourism	Member	23-Apr-12	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Wall, Bruno Jacob	Minister's Council on Tourism	Member	29-Sep-15		31-Dec-17
Fraser, Doris Christine	Nechako - Kitamaat Development Fund Society	Member	23-Mar-16		31-Dec-17
Grant, Lindsay Gilbert	Nechako - Kitamaat Development Fund Society	Member	06-Oct-16		31-Dec-17
Klingspohn, Raymond E.	Nechako - Kitamaat Development Fund Society	Member	28-Mar-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
LaForge, Katherine Ann	Nechako - Kitamaat Development Fund Society	Member	15-Jun-15		31-Dec-17
Olson, Lianne M.	Nechako - Kitamaat Development Fund Society	Member	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Shelford, Cindy Marie	Nechako - Kitamaat Development Fund Society	Member	31-May-16		31-Dec-17
Energy and Mines (Core Review)					

Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Brown, Jamie M.	BC Hydro and Power Authority	Director	06-Jun-08	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Ritchie, John C.W.	BC Hydro and Power Authority	Director	01-Nov-09	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Booth, Wendy	Columbia Basin Trust	Regional Member	13-Dec-11	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
DeRosa, Gordon D.	Columbia Basin Trust	Regional Member	31-Mar-12	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Dooley, John A.	Columbia Basin Trust	Provincial Member	31-Dec-14		31-Dec-17
Jensen, Richard Bennett	Columbia Basin Trust	Chair	31-Dec-12	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-17
Ruston, QC, Rhonda	Columbia Basin Trust	Provincial Member	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Deck, Gregory S.	Columbia Power Corporation	Director	15-Oct-08	30-Jun-16	31-Dec-17
Doney, Robert Lee	Columbia Power Corporation	Chair	22-Feb-05	30-Jun-16	31-Dec-17
Jensen, Richard Bennett	Columbia Power Corporation	Director	30-Jun-15	30-Jun-16	31-Dec-17
Newton, Tim	Columbia Power Corporation	Director	24-Jul-12	30-Jun-16	31-Dec-17
Stanley, J. Tim	Columbia Power Corporation	Vice Chair	06-Jun-08	30-Jun-16	31-Dec-17
White, Lillian M.	Columbia Power Corporation	Director	30-Sep-09	30-Jun-16	31-Dec-17
International Trade					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Bond, MLA, Shirley	Medal of Good Citizenship Committee	Chair	31-Jul-15		30-Sep-17
Junger, Robin M.	BC - Alberta Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement	Member	07-Oct-13		07-Oct-17
Junger, Robin M.	New West Partnership Trade Agreement	Member	07-Oct-13		07-Oct-17
Baskerville, Shannon L.	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	Vice Chair	30-Jan-14	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Carroll, Sandra Ruth	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	Director	30-Jan-14	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Dhir, Robin	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	Director	23-Jan-17		30-Nov-17
Peterson, John (Dave) D.	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	Director	22-Nov-11	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Roberts, Q.C., Clark Murray	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	Director	30-Nov-16		30-Nov-17
Sheldan, Timothy (Tim) R.	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	Chair	27-Mar-14	30-Nov-16	30-Nov-17
Bain, Donald J.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Chan, Chi Tung	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Chan, Thomas	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Choi, David W.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Co-Chair	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Choo, Queenie	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Chow, Lily S.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Grant, Howard Edward	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Ing, George	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17

Ing, Jun Y.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Kwok, Fred Y.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	20-Apr-15	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Lai, David Chuenyan	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Lam, Diana M.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Lee, Carol A.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Lee, Shui Tung	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Lim, Imogene L.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Ma, William	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Ma, Zaixin	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Tom, Henry	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Tung, Kenneth	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Walls, Jan	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Wan, King R.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Member	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Yu, Henry S.N.	Legacy Initiatives Advisory Council	Co-Chair	24-Oct-14	15-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Duke, Garrison	Multicultural Advisory Council of BC	Member	19-Dec-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Hollinger, Angela Y.	Multicultural Advisory Council of BC	Member	21-Jul-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Popatia, Anar	Multicultural Advisory Council of BC	Member	01-Dec-11	31-Oct-15	31-Dec-17
Siddiqui, Tanveer M.	Multicultural Advisory Council of BC	Member	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Natural Gas Development					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Panneton, Jo-Ann	BC Safety Authority	Director	06-Dec-11	06-Dec-14	06-Dec-17
Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Orr, Sheila	Knowledge Network Corporation	Director	08-Jul-11	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-17
Heshka, Wendy	Knowledge Network Corporation	Vice Chair	31-Jul-10	31-Jul-16	31-Dec-17
MacMillan, Debbie C.	Knowledge Network Corporation	Director	29-Jul-10	31-Jul-16	31-Dec-17
Martin, Gerrold (Gerry) James	Knowledge Network Corporation	Director	20-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Shields, Stacy Jacqueline	Knowledge Network Corporation	Director	31-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Public Safety and Solicitor General					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Askew, Carolyn Judith	Police Board - Vancouver	Council Nominee	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-15	30-Jun-17

Palmer, Adam	Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia	Member	25-May-15		31-Dec-17
Rich, Robert (Bob) A.	Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia	Member	31-Jan-08	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Sylvén, Les	Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia	Member	03-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Tompkins, Janice L.	Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia	Member	03-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
Gill, Amaninder K.	Police Board - Abbotsford	Provincial Member	11-Apr-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Warkentin, Mark R.	Police Board - Abbotsford	Council Nominee	21-Jul-16		31-Dec-17
Welte, Michael Ross	Police Board - Abbotsford	Provincial Member	01-Oct-16		31-Dec-17
MacDonald, Wendy E.	Police Board - Central Saanich	Council Nominee	30-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Tupper, Christopher M.	Police Board - Central Saanich	Provincial Member	11-Apr-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Aroon, Hari	Police Board - Delta	Provincial Member	11-Apr-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
McLeod, Cameron C.	Police Board - Delta	Provincial Member	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Edwards, Elizabeth (Liz) Jean	Police Board - Nelson	Council Nominee	15-Sep-16		31-Dec-17
Dacre, Christine N.	Police Board - New Westminster	Council Nominee	21-Nov-14	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Hotel, Carla S.	Police Board - New Westminster	Provincial Member	11-Apr-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Littler, Blair Irvine	Police Board - Oak Bay	Provincial Member	16-May-16		31-Dec-17
Rendell, Brian W.	Police Board - Oak Bay	Council Nominee	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Courchesne, Leslie Marilyn	Police Board - Port Moody	Provincial Member	09-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Wilson Vellani, Mary Kathleen	Police Board - Port Moody	Provincial Member	09-Jun-16		31-Dec-17
Collins, Mary	Police Board - Saanich	Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Kane, Timothy (Tim) Michael	Police Board - Saanich	Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
James, Mark W.	Police Board - Vancouver	Provincial Member	11-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Marshall, Claire A.	Police Board - Vancouver	Provincial Member	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Tam, Thomas Fau Chuen	Police Board - Vancouver	Provincial Member	31-Dec-13	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Wong, Peter Kwok Kuen	Police Board - Vancouver	Provincial Member	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Norgaard, Derrold Vincent	Police Board - Victoria and Esquimalt	Member	31-Dec-16		31-Dec-17
Smith, Q.C., Brian R.D.	Police Board - Victoria and Esquimalt	Member	20-Jan-15	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Agopian, Clara K.	Police Board - West Vancouver	Provincial Member	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Bhalloo, Shafik	Police Board - West Vancouver	Provincial Member	14-Mar-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17
Joseph, Dennis Matthew	Police Board - West Vancouver	Provincial Member	15-Sep-16		31-Dec-17
Lisogar-Cocchia, Wendy P.	Police Board - West Vancouver	Provincial Member	25-Feb-16		31-Dec-17
McGee, John (Jack) E	Police Board - West Vancouver	Provincial Member	14-Mar-14	30-Jun-15	31-Dec-17

Social Development and Social Innovation					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Biring, Onkar S.	Community Living British Columbia	Director	20-Oct-14		20-Oct-17
Curry, Joanne E.	Community Living British Columbia	Director	01-Jul-15		31-Dec-17
Transportation and Infrastructure					
Name	Board	Position	Appoint	Reappoint	Expires
Kenyon, Robin William	BC Ferry Authority	Director	05-Jul-12	01-Apr-14	31-Mar-17
Woodruff, Janet Patricia	Transportation Investment Corporation	Director	08-Jun-15		08-Jun-17
Zurowski, Don R.	Airport Authority - Prince George	Director	31-Oct-13	31-Oct-16	30-Sep-17
Zurowski, Don R.	Passenger Transportation Board	Chair	01-Jan-10	30-Sep-16	30-Sep-17
Boivie, Catherine Aczel	Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	Director	28-Oct-10	28-Oct-16	28-Oct-17
Davidson, William G.	Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	Director	01-Nov-11	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Howe, Maureen Evelyn	Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	Director	16-Feb-12	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
McIntyre, Kevin Thomas	Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	Director	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-17
Olynyk, Ronald S.	Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	Director	08-Mar-12	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Sumal, Inderjeet (Inde)	Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	Director	19-Dec-14	19-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Bell, William (Bill) H.	Passenger Transportation Board	Member	01-Feb-08	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Brown, Brenda M.	Passenger Transportation Board	Member	31-Dec-08	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-17
Sjostrom, Mary F.	Passenger Transportation Board	Member	31-Dec-15		31-Dec-17

BRDO Vacancy Report - up to December 31, 2017 (not including expiries eligible for reappointments)
Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women	ABR	Member	ML		31-Dec-16	s.22

Advanced Education

Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Upcoming vacancy	College - College of the Rockies	AVED	Governor	OIC	31-Jul-11	31-Jul-17	s.22
Vacant	College - North Island College	AVED	Governor	OIC		18-Jan-17	
Vacant	University - Capilano University	AVED	Governor	OIC		16-Jan-17	
Vacant	University - Royal Roads University	AVED	Governor	OIC		31-Jan-17	
Upcoming vacancy	University - Royal Roads University	AVED	Chair	OIC	31-Jul-11	31-Jul-17	
Upcoming vacancy	University - Simon Fraser University	AVED	Alumni Member	OIC	30-Sep-11	30-Sep-17	
Vacant	University - Thompson Rivers University	AVED	Governor	OIC		8-Dec-16	
Upcoming vacancy	University - University of the Fraser Valley	AVED	1st Vice Chair	OIC	31-Jul-11	31-Jul-17	
Upcoming vacancy	University - University of Northern British Columbia	AVED	Governor	OIC	13-Dec-11	13-Dec-17	
Vacant	University - University of Victoria	AVED	Alumni Member	OIC	18-Jan-14	15-Jan-17	
Upcoming vacancy	University - University of Victoria	AVED	Governor	OIC	31-Jul-11	31-Jul-17	

Children and Family Development

Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	Provincial Child Care Council	CFD	Member	MO	15-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	s.22

Community, Sport and Cultural Development

Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	BC Assessment Authority	CSCD	Director	OIC		03-Nov-16	s.22
Upcoming vacancy	BC Assessment Authority	CSCD	Director	OIC	01-Dec-11	30-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	BC Assessment Authority	CSCD	Director	OIC	01-Dec-11	30-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	BC Assessment Authority	CSCD	Director	OIC	01-Dec-11	30-Nov-17	

Upcoming vacancy	Prince George Host Society - ML	CSCD	Director	MO	05-Oct-11	31-Dec-17	Therrien, Marcel P. served 6 years
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	CSCD	Chair	MO	01-Nov-11	01-Nov-17	s.22
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	CSCD	Chair	MO	01-Nov-11	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	CSCD	Chair	MO	01-Nov-08	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Chairs	CSCD	Chair	MO	01-Feb-04	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	15-Feb-06	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	15-Sep-15	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	03-Dec-08	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	01-Nov-07	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	11-Dec-06	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	15-Nov-12	01-Nov-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Property Assessment Review Panel - Members	CSCD	Member	MO	15-Sep-15	01-Nov-17	
Optional Vacancy	Royal British Columbia Museum	CSCD	Director	OIC	11-Dec-13	31-Dec-16	
Finance							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	BC Lottery Corporation	FIN	Director	OIC	26-Sep-01	30-Dec-15	s.22
Vacant	BC Investment Management Corporation	FIN	Director	MO	5 Jul 2011	31-Dec-16	
Vacant	Canada Revenue Agency Board of Management	FIN	Chair	SR	01-Dec-11	30-Nov-14	
Vacant	Insurance Council of British Columbia	FIN	Voting Member	OIC		14-Dec-16	s.22
Upcoming vacancy	Insurance Council of British Columbia	FIN	Voting Member	OIC	25 Jul 2011	25-Jul-17	

Vacant	Insurance Council of British Columbia	FIN	Non-Voting Member	MO		24-May-16	s.22
Vacant	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	FIN	Public/Lay Member	OIC		Current	Additional Member
Vacant	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	FIN	Public/Lay Member	OIC		Current	Additional Member
Vacant	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	FIN	Public/Lay Member	OIC		Current	Additional Member
Vacant	Real Estate Council of British Columbia	FIN	Public/Lay Member	OIC		30-Jun-16	s.22
Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	Forest Practices Board	FLNR	Member	OIC	30-Nov-14	30-Nov-16	
Vacant	Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission	FLNR	Alternate Commissioner	PO	01-Feb-12	01-Feb-16	Curley, Thomas A. moved to Commissioner
Vacant	Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission	FLNR	Alternate Commissioner	PO	01-Feb-12	01-Feb-16	s.22
Health							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	BC Clinical and Support Services Society	HLTH	Public/Lay Member (Dr.)	MO		Current	New postion
Vacant	BC Clinical and Support Services Society	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO		Current	New postion
Vacant	BC Clinical and Support Services Society	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO		Current	New postion
Upcoming vacancy	BC Patient Safety and Quality Council	HLTH	Chir	MO	24-Apr-08	30-Sep-17	s.22
Vacant	Health Authority - Fraser	HLTH	Member	MO		24-Sep-15	
Vacant	Health Authority - Interior	HLTH	Member	MO		31-Dec-16	
Upcoming vacancy	Health Authority - Northern	HLTH	Member	MO	31-Aug-07	30-Jun-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Health Authority - Vancouver Island	HLTH	Chair	MO	22-Nov-10	31-Dec-17	Hubbard, Don expiring 31 Dec 2017
Upcoming vacancy	Health Professions Review Board	HLTH	Chair	OIC	08-Dec-08	31-Dec-17	English, Q.C., John Thomas expiring 31 Dec 2017
Vacant	Medical Services Commission	HLTH	Beneficiary Rep	OIC	13-Apr-15	30-Jun-16	
Vacant	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Fraser	HLTH		MO		06-Nov-16	s.22
Vacant	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Interior	HLTH	Member - Legal (Optional)	MO		Current	(Optional vacancy)

Upcoming vacancy	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Interior	HLTH	Member	Mo	15-Oct-08	15-Oct-17	s.22
Upcoming vacancy	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Interior	HLTH	Chair	MO	15-Oct-08	15-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Northern	HLTH	Member	MO	15-Jul-11	15-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Northern	HLTH	Member	MO	14-Sep-11	15-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Provincial & Vancouver Coastal Health Services - Cross Appt.	HLTH	Member	MO	15-Oct-08	15-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Vancouver Island	HLTH	Chair	MO	15-Oct-08	15-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Patient Care Quality Review Board - Vancouver Island	HLTH	Member	MO	20-Oct-11	15-Oct-17	
Vacant	Professional College - College of Chiropractors of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO		24-Jan-17	
Vacant	Professional College - College of Chiropractors of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO		01-Feb-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Professional College - College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	03-Apr-09	01-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Professional College - College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	03-Apr-09	01-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Professional College - College of Licensed Practical Nurses of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	02-Dec-11	02-Dec-17	Khakzad, Pirouz expiring 02 Dec 2017
Upcoming vacancy	Professional College - College of Massage Therapists of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	30-Mar-10	31-Dec-17	Waithman, Marilynne expiring 31 Dec 2017
Upcoming vacancy	Professional College - College of Naturopathic Physicians of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	16-Jul-09	31-Jul-17	s.22
Upcoming vacancy	Professional College - College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	01-Sep-11	01-Sep-17	

Vacant	Professional College - College of Physical Therapists of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	18-Nov-10	31-Dec-16	s.22
Vacant	Professional College - College of Registered Nurses of British Columbia	HLTH	Public/Lay Member	MO	31-Jan-10	31-Jan-17	
Justice and Attorney General							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	BC Ferry Commission	JAG	Commissioner	OIC		01-Nov-17	s.22
Vacant	BC Utilities Commission	JAG	Commissioner	OIC		10-Nov-16	
Vacant	BC Utilities Commission	JAG	Commissioner	OIC		31-Dec-16	Additional member
Vacant	Environmental Appeal Board	JAG	Member, Mines Act	OIC		Current	Additional member - New Position
Vacant	Justice and Public Safety Council	JAG	Chair	MO			
Vacant	Law Foundation of British Columbia	JAG	Member	ML	31-Dec-10	31-Dec-16	s.22
Vacant	Legal Services Society	JAG	Director	OIC		03-Jan-17	
Vacant	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Member Prince George - Lawyer	MO		Current	Additional member
Vacant	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Member Kelowna - Doctor	MO		Current	Additional member
Upcoming vacancy	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Chair	MO		05-Sep-17	Arlene Doll Acting chair until 5 Sep 2017
Vacant	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Member Victoria - Doctor	MO		Current	Additional member
Vacant	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Member Victoria -Lawyer	MO		Current	Additional member
Vacant	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Member - Lawyer	MO		31-Dec-16	s.22
Vancant	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Member - Lawyer	MO	26-Nov-14	31-Dec-16	
Vacant	Mental Health Review Board	JAG	Member - Lawyer	MO	10-Dec-09	31-Dec-16	
13 Vacant	Supreme Court Rules Revision Committee	JAG	Member	MO		Current	
Vacant	Aboriginal Business and Investment Council	JTST	Chair	MO		15-Sep-16	

Vacant	Premier's Women's Economic Council	JTST	Member	ML		Current	Additional Member
Vacant	Premier's Women's Economic Council	JTST	Member	ML		Current	Additional Member
Energy and Mines (Core Review)							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	Powerex Corp.	MEM	Director	OIC		01-Nov-16	
International Trade							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Optional vacancy	Medal of Good Citizenship	MIT	Member	OIC		Current	(Optional Vacancy)
Member	Multicultural Advisory Council of BC	MIT	Member	OIC		13-Jun-16	s.22
Vacant	Multicultural Advisory Council of BC	MIT	Member	OIC		Current	Additional Member
Public Safety and Solicitor General							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Upcoming vacancy	Police Board - Abbotsford	PSSG	Provincial Member	OIC	30-Jun-11	30-Jun-17	s.22
Upcoming vacancy	Police Board - Nelson	PSSG	Provincial Member	OIC	21-Jul-11	30-Jun-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Police Board - Central Saanich	PSSG	Provincial Member	OIC	13-Dec-11	13-Dec-17	Elgersma, Del D. expiring 31 Dec 2017
Upcoming vacancy	Police Board - Oak Bay	PSSG	Provincial Member	OIC	13-Dec-11	13-Dec-17	Waddington, Sandra J. expiring 31 Dec 2017
Vacant	South Coast BC Transportation Authority Police Board	PSSG	Member	MO	21-Jul-15	30-Jun-16	s.22
Social Development and Social Innovation							
Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
2 Vacant	Expert Advisory Panel on Specialized Populations (Employment Programs of BC)	SDSI	Member	MO		Current	Board request 12 member - 2 vacant
Vacant	Expert Advisory Panel on Specialized Populations (Employment Programs of BC)	SDSI	Member	MO		03-Dec-16	s.22

Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	s.22
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Upcoming vacancy	Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	SDSI	Member	MO	06-Oct-11	31-Oct-17	
Vacant	Forest Practices Board	SDSI	Member	OIC		06-Feb-15	

Transportation and Infrastructure

Name	Board	Ministry	Position	OIC/MO/ML/SR/PO	Original appt date	Expiry Date	Notes
Vacant	Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	TRAN	Director	OIC		20-Jul-16	s.22
Vacant	Passenger Transportation Board	TRAN	Member	OIC		Current	Additional member - New Position