

**From:** Zacharuk, Christina PSEC:EX  
**To:** Wright, Don J. PREM:EX; Yuma Morisho, Okenge PSA:EX  
**Cc:** Kennedy, Christine PREM:EX; Rathbone, Chris PSEC:EX; Draper, Kindree PSEC:EX  
**Subject:** FW: MLA increases since 2007  
**Date:** April 11, 2019 9:47:55 AM  
**Attachments:** image002.png

Hi Don – below is a table with the MLA increases compared to unionized general wage increases – the yellow is where MLAs took no increases.

Thanks, CZ

**From:** Draper, Kindree PSEC:EX  
**Sent:** April 11, 2019 9:45 AM  
**To:** Robb, Katie GCPE:EX <Katie.Robb@gov.bc.ca>; Lawson, Liam FIN:EX <Liam.Lawson@gov.bc.ca>; Spilker, Robyn FIN:EX <Robyn.Spilker@gov.bc.ca>  
**Cc:** Zacharuk, Christina PSEC:EX <Christina.Zacharuk@gov.bc.ca>; Rathbone, Chris PSEC:EX <Chris.Rathbone@gov.bc.ca>  
**Subject:** MLA increases since 2007

Year	BC Inflation (CPI)	Public Sector General Wage Increases (GWI)	MLA Salary	Incremental Change
2007	1.8%	2%	\$ 98,000	
2008	2.1%	2%	\$ 99,764	\$ 1,764
2009	0.0%	2%	\$ 101,859	\$ 2,095
2010	0.0%	0%	\$ 101,859	\$ -
2011	0.0%	0%	\$ 101,859	\$ -
2012	0.0%	2%*	\$ 101,859	\$ -
2013	0.0%	2%*	\$ 101,859	\$ -
2014	1.0%	0%	\$ 101,859	\$ -
2015	1.1%	1%	\$ 102,878	\$ 1,019
2016	1.8%	0.95%	\$ 104,009	\$ 1,132
2017	2.1%	1.85%	\$ 105,881	\$ 1,872
2018	2.7%	2.25%	\$ 108,105	\$ 2,224
2019	N/A	2%	\$ 111,024	\$ 2,919
<b>Total Compounded</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>\$ 111,024</b>	<b>\$ 13,024</b>
*2012/2013 GWIs derived from savings				

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s.12; s.14

## **Wensink, Alison PREM:EX**

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**From:** Wanamaker, Lori FIN:EX  
**Sent:** February 26, 2019 2:04 PM  
**To:** Wright, Don J. PREM:EX  
**Subject:** s.13

s.13; s.14

MINISTRY OF CITIZENS' SERVICES  
**INFORMATION NOTE**

**DATE:** December 19, 2019

**CLIFF#: 111435**

**PREPARED FOR:** Don Wright, Deputy Minister to the Premier

**ISSUE:** Update on British Columbia's work on Digital Government

**BACKGROUND:**

The rapid rise of digital technologies is changing the way people live and work. These changes are putting pressure on governments around the world to modernize the services they provide, the way they use technology and the way they engage across government and beyond its borders.

British Columbia is actively pursuing digital government. Ministries are developing services around the needs of people, using modern tools and approaches to solve tough problems, and realizing the benefits of using data to understand complex issues and develop comprehensive policy.

Key examples of the advancements BC has made include:

- Government's Procurement Strategy, along with its Continuous Service Improvement Lab, enable quick-to-market, user-friendly tools such as FirstVoices. The application supports First Nations language revitalization work in BC.
- The Integrated Data Division has integrated the 25 most important social data sets from across government. This has enabled analysis of how children and youth with mental health challenges access services across government and how those services have affected their outcomes into adulthood.
- The OrgBook, a blockchain-based technology, is an online service making it easier for businesses to interact in the digital economy. The service enables the finding and sharing of verified business data issued by the province and provides trusted, real-time verification of a company's incorporation status.
- The BC Services Card, a foundational piece for any digital government, has enabled a number of digital services, including:
  - In the post-secondary system, verifying a student's identification by activating their BC services card on their mobile device making it easier for students to apply for financial assistance.
  - In paying government, citizens are able to use their BC Services card to log into the Billing and Payment Portal to pay and manage their revenue services accounts; i.e. BC Student Loans, Court Fines and Fair Pharmacare and Medical services plan.
  - Aligning the Provincial Education Number to the BC Services Card to enable more streamlined access to child care and other early life services.

## **DISCUSSION:**

The Ministry of Citizens' Services has developed a Digital Framework that will support greater cohesion of digital approaches in government and deliver:

- Better services to British Columbians;
- Better decisions about policies, programs and services; and
- Better value from government's investments.

A key focus of the framework is the establishment of a corporate enabler program that promotes broad adoption of corporate services for identity and authenticating and paying government. Supporting this program is the need for trusted, secure data sets of record that are used by multiple programs across government.

Accordingly, an important priority for BC is the co-development of a Pan-Canadian Trust Framework for sharing digital identification across jurisdictions. BC is co-developing this Framework with its FPT counterparts, several private sector organizations and the Digital ID and Authentication Council of Canada (DIACC). This Trust Framework will help modernize government services across the country and will enable a digital economy and society in Canada.

As well, improved mechanisms for sharing priority data sets between the Federal and Provincial governments is needed. BC's partnership with Statistics Canada on a pilot project with the City of Surrey to better understand the opioid crisis using data from multiple levels of government is a positive first step but further work is required to support better outcomes and an improved citizen experience.

## **SUMMARY**

- BC has a number of digital initiatives underway that will support better services to citizens and improve the information upon which policies are developed – from the foundational BC Services Card to the Integrated Data Division.
- Success in delivering better services to citizens is reliant on establishing universally adopted frameworks for digital functions such as identity – the Pan-Canadian Trust Framework would be an important step in that direction.
- All governments can benefit from secure sharing of critical data sets. Concerted effort should be made to enable trusted data sharing between jurisdictions.

ADM Contact: Hayden Lansdell, Executive Lead, Integrated Data Division, Office of the Chief Information Officer

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s.13; s.14

**PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYERS' COUNCIL SECRETARIAT  
DECISION NOTE**

**PREPARED FOR:** Appointee Remuneration Committee (ARC)

**ISSUE:** Classification request: British Columbia Financial Services  
Authority (BCFSA)

**BACKGROUND:**

As per *Treasury Board Directive 1/17 - Remuneration Guidelines for Appointees to Administrative Tribunals and Regulatory Boards*, ARC is responsible for classifying these tribunals and regulatory boards.

**REQUEST:**

**British Columbia Financial Services Authority (BCFSA)**

The Ministry of Finance has requested that ARC consider classifying BCFSA as a Level 5 tribunal under TBD 1/17.

The Financial Institutions Commission (FICOM) is the provincial regulatory agency within the Ministry of Finance responsible for regulation of mortgage brokers, insurance and trust companies, pensions and credit unions under the *Financial Institutions Act*. FICOM is currently classified as a Level 4 tribunal under TBD 1/17.

On April 4, 2018, government introduced legislation to replace FICOM with a new Crown agency – the British Columbia Financial Services Authority (BCFSA). BCFSA will maintain responsibility regulating the same bodies as FICOM and the appointed BCFSA board members will continue to render regulatory decisions. The BCFSA board will consist of a part-time chair and part-time members, all of whom are expected to be appointed in May 2019. BCFSA is expected to be fully operational in late 2019, at which point FICOM will be formally dissolved.

As per section 3.1 of TBD 1/17, tribunals and regulatory boards are classified by ARC after considering the criteria established in Schedule 1 of the directive (see Appendix A).

The FICOM board's authorities and responsibilities are limited to the regulatory activities set out in legislation and include decisions related to incorporations, business authorizations, amalgamations, liquidations and wind-ups of financial institutions in BC, as well as decisions about credit union stabilization, supervision and deposit insurance. FICOM's current board has no operational oversight of the organization nor does it have any oversight over the activities of the Superintendent of Pensions and Registrar or Mortgage Brokers.

The new BCFSa board will retain all the regulatory authorities and responsibilities currently exercised by the FICOM board. In addition, however, the BCFSa's board will be responsible for governance of BCFSa operations.

Board members will need to engage in quasi-judicial decision-making as well as strategic operational governance, including the hiring and performance management of the CEO and accountability for the organization's annual service plan and financial reporting. Members of the BCFSa board must have knowledge, skills and experience in these governance activities as well as the conduct of administrative decision-making and regulatory functions.

In the short term, the regulatory authorities and decisions to be delegated to the BCFSa CEO will be similar to those currently delegated under the FICOM structure. However, the scope and frequency of regulatory delegation is expected to increase over the next 12 to 18 months. As delegation to the CEO and staff increases, the function of the BCFSa will increasingly focus on organizational governance rather than regulatory decision-making.

The FICOM board typically meets for 6-8 short meetings per year and remuneration for the seven board members was approximately \$67,000 in 2017/18. It is expected that BCFSa will maintain a full board (11 directors permitted by legislation) and the frequency of meetings will increase to monthly full day board meetings. If the BCFSa remains a Level 4 tribunal/regulatory board, total board remuneration will be approximately \$177,000 per year.

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**Recommendation:** s.13  
s.13

(APPROVED/NOT APPROVED)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christina Zacharuk  
Chair, Appointee Remuneration Committee

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Appendix A – Administrative Tribunal and Regulatory Board Classification Structure Criteria

Criteria on which administrative tribunals and regulatory boards are to be classified for the purposes of this directive include:

- Primary legislation, regulations and policies
- Accountability and subsequent review processes: level, deference by the courts and privative clause
- Public policy role as defined in legislation
- Scope/focus of function
- Case complexity
- Procedural complexity: complexity of dispute prevention and/or resolution process
- Alternative dispute resolution processes and innovation
- Participant needs
- Scope and complexity of decision-making and skills required
- Strategic importance to government and public policy
- Strategic importance to industry or sector
- Impact on individuals
- Required knowledge, skills, expertise, and experience
- Requirement for external engagement, either with communities, industry, sector, government representatives, or professions
- Expectations to generate and implement innovation

## Appendix B – Estimated BCFSA Remuneration

	TBD 1/17 - Regulatory Board	
	Level 4	Level 5
	Per Diem	Per Diem
Chair	\$ 800	\$ 900
Member (x10)	\$ 575	\$ 650
# of Board meetings	12	12
# of Other Meetings (industry etc.)	15	15
TOTAL	\$ 176,850	\$ 199,800

## Appendix C – TBD 1/17 Classification List

<b>Tribunal</b>	<b>Group</b>
Building Code Appeal Board	1
Disciplinary and Professional Conduct Board	1
Health Care Practitioners Special Committee for Audit Hearings	1
Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board	2
Hospital Appeal Board	2
Industry Training and Appeal Board	2
Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	2
Passenger Transportation Board	2
Property Assessment Review Panels	2
Agricultural Land Commission	3
Container Trucking Commissioner	3
Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	3
Employment Standards Tribunal	3
Financial Services Tribunal	3
Forest Appeals Commission	3
Forest Practices Board	3
Health Professions Review Board	3
Mental Health Review Board	3
Property Assessment Appeal Board	3
Safety Standards Appeal Board	3
BC Farm Industry Review Board	4
BC Review Board (Criminal Code)	4
Civil Resolution Tribunal	4
Environmental Appeal Board	4
<b>Financial Institutions Commission</b>	<b>4</b>
Human Rights Tribunal	4
Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal	4
<b>Labour Relations Board</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Utilities Commission</b>	<b>5</b>

**PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYERS' COUNCIL SECRETARIAT  
DECISION NOTE**

**PREPARED FOR:** Appointee Remuneration Committee (ARC)

**ISSUE:** Re-classification request: Passenger Transportation Board (PTB)

**BACKGROUND:**

As per *Treasury Board Directive 1/17 - Remuneration Guidelines for Appointees to Administrative Tribunals and Regulatory Boards*, ARC is responsible for classifying these tribunals and regulatory boards.

**REQUEST:**

**Passenger Transportation Board (PTB)**

The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure is seeking a review of the PTB classification. It is currently classified as a Level 2 tribunal/regulatory board under TBD 1/17.

As per section 3.1 of TBD 1/17, tribunals and regulatory boards are classified by ARC after considering the criteria established in Schedule 1 of the directive (see Appendix A).

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**Recommendation:** s.13  
s.13

(APPROVED/NOT APPROVED)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christina Zacharuk  
Chair, Appointee Remuneration Committee

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Appendix A – Administrative Tribunal and Regulatory Board Classification Structure Criteria**

Criteria on which administrative tribunals and regulatory boards are to be classified for the purposes of this directive include:

- Primary legislation, regulations and policies
- Accountability and subsequent review processes: level, deference by the courts and privative clause
- Public policy role as defined in legislation
- Scope/focus of function
- Case complexity
- Procedural complexity: complexity of dispute prevention and/or resolution process
- Alternative dispute resolution processes and innovation
- Participant needs
- Scope and complexity of decision-making and skills required
- Strategic importance to government and public policy
- Strategic importance to industry or sector
- Impact on individuals
- Required knowledge, skills, expertise, and experience
- Requirement for external engagement, either with communities, industry, sector, government representatives, or professions
- Expectations to generate and implement innovation

## Appendix B – TBD 1/17 Classification List

<b>Tribunal</b>	<b>Group</b>
Building Code Appeal Board	1
Disciplinary and Professional Conduct Board	1
Health Care Practitioners Special Committee for Audit Hearings	1
Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board	2
Hospital Appeal Board	2
Industry Training and Appeal Board	2
Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal	2
<b>Passenger Transportation Board</b>	<b>2</b>
Property Assessment Review Panels	2
Agricultural Land Commission	3
Container Trucking Commissioner	3
Employment and Assistance Appeal Tribunal	3
Employment Standards Tribunal	3
Financial Services Tribunal	3
Forest Appeals Commission	3
Forest Practices Board	3
Health Professions Review Board	3
Mental Health Review Board	3
Property Assessment Appeal Board	3
Safety Standards Appeal Board	3
BC Farm Industry Review Board	4
BC Review Board (Criminal Code)	4
Civil Resolution Tribunal	4
Environmental Appeal Board	4
Financial Institutions Commission	4
Human Rights Tribunal	4
Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal	4
Labour Relations Board	5
Utilities Commission	5

**PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYERS' COUNCIL SECRETARIAT  
DECISION NOTE**

**PREPARED FOR:** Appointee Remuneration Committee (ARC)

**ISSUE:** Classification of the new Food Security Task Force

**REQUEST:**

As per Treasury Board Directive 2/17, the Office of the Premier (coordinating on behalf of the Ministries of Agriculture and Jobs, Trade and Technology) is seeking to classify the newly created Food Security Task Force as a level 1 advisory board.

**BACKGROUND:**

In 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture developed a targeted Agritech Plan to grow the sector, increase revenues and create economic benefits. The Ministry is now charging a Food Security Task Force (Task Force) to deliver recommendations to increase the productivity and competitiveness of the B.C. agriculture sector through innovation and the use of technology, grow the B.C. agritech sector and support the development of technologies which will be applicable in B.C. and globally, and promote food security through the adoption of technology and innovative practices.

The Task Force will consist of three members, including the Chair. The President and CEO of Innovate BC will be invited to participate as an ex-officio member of the Task Force. The members will provide relevant professional and personal expertise and experience and engage with the public and stakeholder groups to inform their recommendations. The Task Force will produce a final report with a summary of findings and recommendations that will be provided to the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Jobs, Trade and Technology by December 31, 2019.

**DISCUSSION:**

As per Directive 2/17, advisory boards are classified as level 1 board which limits remuneration to only the chair (max \$350 per meeting). However, there is no intention to remunerate the chair. All appointees, including the chair, will be reimbursed only for travel and out of pocket expenses. Potential appointees are aware that there is no remuneration.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Classify the Food Security Task Force as a level 1 advisory board.

**DECISION REQUESTED:**

APPROVED/NOT APPROVED by the Appointee Remuneration Committee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christina Zacharuk  
Chair, Appointee Remuneration Committee

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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