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s.14 ; s.16 ; s.17 ; s.21

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DUPLICATE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND LOW CARBON INNOVATION

BRIEFING NOTE FOR INFORMATION

PREPARED FOR: Honourable David Eby, Premier of British Columbia

ISSUE: AME Roundup 2023 in Vancouver, January 23 – 26, 2023

SUMMARY:

- With several thousand participants annually, AME Roundup provides an opportunity for wide engagement with mineral exploration and development industry and Indigenous leaders.
- Premier David Eby has been given the opportunity to provide an address at the conference opening ceremony.
- Minister Josie Osborne and Senior staff are among those slated to attend the conference.

MINISTRY RESPONSE:

Government is committed to growing a responsible, competitive, and inclusive mineral exploration and development industry in British Columbia (BC).

BACKGROUND:

The Association for Mineral Exploration (AME) is the lead association for the mineral exploration and mine development industry based in BC. AME Roundup is an annual conference organized by the association. It is designed to be a gathering place for geoscientists, prospectors, financiers, investors, suppliers, governments, and Indigenous partners to engage, share knowledge, and stay at the forefront of the opportunities and challenges shaping the industry. The conference has several thousand participants each year from across BC, Canada, and around the world. AME Roundup 2023 will be held from January 23-26 at the Vancouver Convention Centre.

DISCUSSION:

The theme of AME Roundup 2023 is “Critical to our Future.” It will focus on the vital role that responsible mineral and metal exploration and development can play in the transition to a low-carbon future. The following topics will be addressed through keynote talks and ‘Targeted Sessions:’

- Government-Industry Forum
- Indigenous Relations (“The Gathering Place”)
- Environmental, Social & Governance
- Permitting
- Commodities & Financial Markets
- Mining’s Critical Role in our Future

- Finance

Held in conjunction with the keynotes and targeted sessions will be an Exhibit Hall with several hundred industry exhibitors. There will also be technical and poster sessions that share the latest trends, advances and innovations in mineral exploration geoscience and business, and a student night designed to provide networking opportunities and showcase sector career paths.

AME Roundup 2023 includes a diverse spectrum of prominent leaders involved in all aspects of BC's mineral exploration and development industry, including Indigenous leaders. The conference will provide an Indigenous view on resource development and has continuing strong interest, support, and attendance by Indigenous leaders. Additionally, Chief Ian Campbell of Squamish Nation will open the conference with remarks and a land acknowledgement. The conference provides an important platform for dialogue on the role industry can play in reconciliation with Indigenous peoples.

AME Roundup has historically provided an opportunity for government to make announcements highlighting support for the mining sector and connect with leaders from industry and Indigenous nations. Premier Eby has been invited to follow Chief Ian Campbell's opening with an address. Among members of Cabinet, Ministers Osborne, Bailey, Cullen, Rankin, and Heyman are scheduled to participate in the conference along with the Premier. Senior staff from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation and other ministries will also participate. The BC Geological Survey Branch (BCGS) will have a booth in the exhibit hall, offering delegates the opportunity to speak to provincial geologists and Ministry staff, obtain BCGS technical maps, reports, and annual publications, receive demonstrations on accessing BC's geoscience data, and respond to other questions/concerns.

CONCLUSION:

As in previous years, AME Roundup 2023 will convene a diverse group of people involved in BC's mineral exploration and development industry including geoscientists, industry leaders, governments, and Indigenous partners. The conference offers participants opportunities to engage, share knowledge, and stay at the forefront of the opportunities and challenges shaping the industry.

The conference will provide an opportunity to engage and communicate with the broad mineral exploration and development industry on the current state and future of BC's mining sector and signal the Province's support for the sector.

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BRIEFING NOTE FOR INFORMATION

DATE: January 13th, 2023
PREPARED FOR: Premier David Eby, Honourable Bruce Ralston, Ministry of Forests
ISSUE: 20th Annual BC Natural Resources Forum – Top Forestry Issues

BACKGROUND:

- The BC Natural Resources Forum (BCNRF) has grown over the past 19 years to become Western Canada's largest multi-sector resource conference bringing First Nations, Government, and the Natural Resources Sector together to discuss opportunities, innovative solutions, and success stories.
- The BC Natural Resources Forum offers an arena to discuss and learn first-hand the latest news, trends, and opportunities within the resource sector in BC and across Canada.
- The Forum annually hosts a large contingent of federal, provincial, and local government leaders, as well as continuing strong interest, support and attendance by Indigenous leaders, representatives from resource developers and service and supply sectors that are the foundation of our resource economy.
- Below are the key forestry issues that could be raised at the forum.

DISCUSSION:

1. Declining Annual Allowable Cut and Projection

- Following the Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) epidemic, the allowable annual cut (AAC) levels for timber supply areas (TSAs) and tree farm licences (TFLs) declined as beetle-killed timber became less economically viable. The total AAC for TSAs and TFLs went from a pre-infestation level of 70M cubic metres to the current level of 61.5M cubic metres.
- By 2028, the timber supply for TSAs and TFLs is projected to decrease to about 55M cubic metres, approximately 21% below the pre- MPB infestation level of 70M cubic metres, and this reduction may last up to 5 decades (the mid-term). The decrease is required to sustain the existing mature green timber over time until regenerating beetle-killed forests become harvestable.
- The AAC projected for 2028 does not account for potential impacts of current/emerging initiatives including: Old-Growth strategy, caribou habitat protection and modernized land use planning or for anticipated losses from catastrophic wildfire or forest health events.
- These additional factors may impact the mid-term AAC to be lowered significantly below projections, potentially as low as 40M.

2. Stumpage Projection by Quarter

- Coast
 - Jan 1, 2023 (actual): \$28.35/m³
 - April 1, 2023: \$18.70/m³
 - July 1, 2023: \$12.71/m³
 - Oct 1, 2023: \$8.96/m³
- Interior
 - Jan 1, 2023 (actual): \$30.28/m³
 - April 1, 2023: \$20.35/m³
 - July 1, 2023: \$17.11/m³
 - Oct 1, 2023: \$18.12/m³
- Stumpage forecasts are based on the lumber futures market which is highly volatile. The futures market is predicting a recovery in SPF lumber.
- There is downside risk to this forecast if a recession occurs.
- Additionally, this forecast is more optimistic than the forecast used in the Provincial Budget.

3. BCTS Category Value Added Announcement

- As part of Modernizing Forest Policy in British Columbia (Forest Intentions Paper), government committed to strengthening the value-added sector through the BC Timber Sales (BCTS) Category 2 program.
- The new BCTS value-added program will also support government's goal to increase and diversify forest sector participation.
- A strong registration process is proposed to ensure only active and viable facilities that can meet the program's objectives are registered in Category Value-added.
- A more detailed announcement is planned for later this month (January 2023)

4. Value Added

- The BC Value Add Coalition and COFI are actively working together to explore industry led solutions to address the fibre shortages for the BC's secondary Value Add manufactures. The province is hopeful these 2 sectors can find business to business solutions to the issue.

5. Intentions Paper

- The Province continues to engage and have conversations with Indigenous Nations on the Modernizing Forest Policy in BC (Intentions Paper) policy items.
- Work continues for priority Intention Paper items related to Prescribed and Cultural Fire (IP#9), Discretion in Authorizations (IP#13), Modernizing Tenure Replicability Conditions

(IP#15) and Strengthening Compliance and Enforcement (IP#19). Target is for Fall 2023 legislative session.

- Regulation development is advancing in support of legislative changes accomplished through Bill 28 (Forest Act) and Bill 23 (FRPA). Engagement with Nations and regulation development specific to IP#s 1, 2, & 3 Forest Tenure Compensation is occurring this month. This regulation is key in support of pending tenure transfer and protected area creations decisions, and of high interest to Indigenous Nations and Industry.

6. Old Growth Deferrals

- January deferral numbers show that old growth deferrals (not limited to TAP) continue to increase at a modest rate (increase of 8,000ha from November 2022).
- With the recent approval of \$25M to support 8 additional Forest Landscape Planning tables, deferral of old growth is expected to increase over the next 6 months.
- Engagement to inform the co-development (First Nations/Province) of an action plan for implementing the remainder of the Old Growth Strategic Review recommendations will launch on January 30 with First Nations and on February 6 with targeted stakeholders. The action plan is on track for submission to Cabinet in December 2023.

PREPARED BY:

Timber, Range, and Economics
Division

REVIEWED BY:

	Initials	Date
Associate DM	EOD	Jan 12, 2023
ADM	MS	Jan 12, 2023

BRIEFING NOTE FOR INFORMATION

DATE: January 13, 2023
PREPARED FOR: Premier David Eby, Honourable Bruce Ralston, Minister of Forests
ISSUE: Government Actions in Support of the Pulp and Paper Sector

BACKGROUND:

- Canfor has operated three pulp mills within Prince George: Northwood, Intercontinental and Prince George Pulp & Paper. Canfor also operates a thermomechanical pulp mill in Taylor.
- Canfor has 1100 employees working in the four pulp facilities until March 2023. 300 employees at Prince George Pulp & Paper will be laid off.
- The pulp mills have a capacity of 140,000 tonnes of paper, 230,000 tonnes of bleached chemi-thermo mechanical pulp and 1.1 million tonnes of Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft (NBSK).
- Canfor is the largest holder of Annual Allowable Cut in the province with 7.9 million metres, and 250,000 cubic metres jointly owned with West Moberly First Nation. Canfor, as an integrated firm, has the ability to provide woodchips to their pulp operations.
- The closure of Prince George Pulp & Paper will reduce the production by 280,000 tonnes of NBSK.
- Curtailments:
 - Canfor Taylor mill curtailed February 2022 - Spring 2023.
 - Paper Excellence Powell River mill was curtailed indefinitely in November 2021.
 - Crofton curtailed paper operations indefinitely in December 2022.
 - Intercontinental curtailed for four weeks in January 2023.
- The Pulp & Paper Coalition was formed in 2016 and included Canfor until the fall of 2021.
- The Pulp & Paper Coalition is a collaboration of pulp companies and senior ministry staff. Its objective is to improve the competitiveness of the pulp sector in BC.

DISCUSSION:

The following presents a listing of activities in support of the pulp and paper sector over the period of 2019 to 2023. These initiatives were collaboratively developed with the Pulp & Paper Coalition.

Initiatives that were requested by the pulp sector on January 18, 2022:

- Renewing Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) Funding: Completed in February 2022
 - s.13
 - s.13
- Commercial Thinning: Projects in the North. Little benefits.
- Re-instating Fibre Recovery Zones (FRZ) on the Coast: Completed August 1st, 2022
 - s.13; s.17

Funding:

- There is a request for additional funding to FESBC pending year-end approval.
- Feb 2022: \$25 million to FESBC.
- Jan 2022: CleanBC: \$21.3 million to pulp companies. They have received funding since 2019, except for Canfor.
- 2020-2022: FPInnovations Indigenous Bio-Economy fund to First Nations to conduct due diligence on acquisitions.
- Dec 2021-Jun 2022: Resiliency grant from Jobs, Economic Development and Innovation to the Namgis First Nation for Atli Chip facility located in the North end of Vancouver Island.
- Sept 2020: Added \$5 million to FESBC and Forests for Tomorrow programs.

Logging Waste Recovery-furnish residual fibre for mills:

s.13

- May 2023: Target date to create Concurrent Residual Harvest System (CRHS) burnt timber strata when there is enough data in the Harvest Billing System.

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- 2022: Developing policies to reduce open burning of slash or prohibit open burning entirely in selected areas and the use of packing ratios for waste piles.
- Mar 2021-Aug 2022: Provide data and analysis for a chipping facility to First Nation
- Nov 2021-May 2022: Logging waste working group
- s.13
- Aug 2022: Coast Fibre Recovery Zone (FRZ) was reinstated. It charges triple waste within the mapped FRZ. The Compensation and Business Analysis Branch (CBAB) will facilitate disputes between pulp companies and licensees. Volume: 200,000m³
- Dec 2021: Updates to the Concurrent Residual Harvest System (CRHS) pulp strata with new small top log stratum.
- Fall 2021: Provided economical logging waste numbers.
- 2020: Partly implemented a more precise waste measurement system in the Interior.
- Changed cruise compensation rules to better reflect damage from wildfires and spruce beetles.
- Changed bucking waste policy to be neutral rather than punitive.
- April 2019: Implementation of the Fibre Recovery Zone on the coast.
- 2019: Increased utilization of log sort chunks and changes to pulp log sorts on the coast.
- 2018-19: Developed and implemented alternate methods of scale that reduce scaling costs: CRHS, Chip Outturn and Simple Sampling.

Fire Damaged Wood:

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- Summer- November 2022: Wildfire Salvage Opportunity Agreement - Worked on policies to expedite post-wildfire salvage - Direct award to First Nations by RED in moderate and heavy burnt stands.
- Sept 2021-Aug 2022: Identified 2021 volumes, areas, and opportunities. Volume: 43 million cubic meters x 5% = 2.15 million cubic meters
- Jul 2022: Finalized burnt timber log specifications with four pulp companies.
- Summer 2022: Senior staff tour pulp mills and chipping facilities in the Interior. Working on demonstration trials in the Interior to identify constraints and opportunities.
- May-Jun 2022: Identified economical areas to salvage from 2021 fires. Maps of fires, forest licences and delivered wood costs.
- Oct 2021-May 2022: Burnt timber working group
- Fall 2021: Changes in the Interior Appraisal, Log Scaling and Waste Survey Procedures manuals to ensure fire salvage is accurately priced the same.
- Other stumpage policies to accurately price wildfire and spruce beetle salvage, including targeted MPS variables.

Fibre Supply Support

- A number of unaligned pulp companies committed to the government to access fire-damaged timber and logging waste.
- The government has dedicated staff to work with secondary sectors, like pulp, which has improved utilization.
- Provide support, information, analysis, facilitation, and expertise on post-waste, low value stands, B2B projects, hog fuel surplus, funding, delivered log costs savings, pulp log specifications, and log handling to pulp and chipping companies.
- Ensure that pulp companies' concerns are documented in briefing materials. Monitor volumes delivered to pulp mill gates.
- January 2023: Agreement from pulp company to accept pulp logs that are removed and are navigational hazards in the Alberni Inlet.
- October 2022: Launch of the Pulp Fibre Supply Task Force to work on burnt timber and logging waste recovery. It is evaluating proposals to help reduce impediments to the movement of pulp wood fibre and improve the fibre supply to pulp and paper mills. This is being done in collaboration with local First Nations, chipping companies, and licensees.
- 2018-2022: Support chipping facilities like Atli Chip, BC Eco Chips, Stewart Systems, Ledcor, Terminal, and DCT Chambers.
- 2022: Staff toured operations of Mercer, Kruger, Crofton, and Skookumchuck.
- Apr 2022: Reduced survey obligations when the volume is shipped to a secondary user based on cut-to-cruise calculations.
- Jan-Apr 2022: Discussions with Port Authority, City, San Group, Alberni Pacific Division, and Paper Excellence. Identified transportation and fibre opportunities from private land, BCTS, marine log salvage, and waste.
- Apr 2021: Supported the acquisition of Atli Chip by the Namgis First Nation and continue to provide expertise. The plant was operating 2 days per week in 2019.
- 2020-Mar 2022: Supported the San Group which provides residual chips to the Port Alberni paper mill. The addition of the hew-saw increased the residual woodchip output for the paper mill.

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- 2020: They changed the BCTS regulation to allow no-bid sales to be advertised faster, use the BCTS Executive Director rate where there is a history of no-bid, and included pile nicely in some timber sale licence documents.
- 2019-2022: Approval of 9-Axle Logging truck routes and trailers. The Compensation and Business Analysis Branch (CBAB) co-chairs the working group. Funding to the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure for two engineering positions to free time to work on the 10-Axle chip truck.

Research

- Work with research organizations such as FPInnovations and UBC to advance our ministry's priorities such as transitioning from a high volume to a high-value forest economy.
- Weekly calls with the Pulp & Paper Coalition.

Electricity Purchase Agreement (EPA):

- 2019-2021: Ministry supported the renewals of EPAs for pulp mills. All were renewed except for Powell River.

Surplus of Hog Fuel:

- 2022: Listed and reminded the pulp company of workable solutions.
- 2022: Supporting a project in Howe Sound to compost and reclaim a gravel pit.
- 2021-2023: Provide expertise to the Ministry of Agriculture and biomass/energy companies to find sources of hog fuel.

PREPARED BY:

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REVIEWED BY:

	Initials	Date
DM		
Associate DM		
ADM	MS	Jan 13, 2022
ED	PJ	Jan 13, 2023

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INFORMATION NOTE

Cliff #: 161225

Date: January 16, 2023

PREPARED FOR: Honourable David Eby, Premier

ISSUE: BC Manufacturing Jobs Fund (MJF)

BACKGROUND:

- As part of the Forestry Worker Community Supports announced in November 2021, the Province committed to support manufacturing innovation in communities impacted by changes in the forest sector.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Forests, The Ministry of Jobs, Economic Development and Innovation (JEDI) has developed the BC Manufacturing Jobs Fund, a grant program investing in high-value manufacturing projects that drive clean and inclusive growth and create family-supporting jobs in regional and Indigenous communities.
- The program will address demand for dedicated provincial support for manufacturing projects – particularly in the value added manufacturing sector - that also leverage federal and private funding.

DISCUSSION:

- The MJF program structure and funding allocation was approved by Treasury Board on January 6, 2023 for access of up to \$90 million over three years.
- Grants of up to \$10 million will support established for-profit organizations to undertake capital projects, with grants of up to \$50,000 available for business planning to prepare a project for investment readiness.
- Grants will support new or renovated manufacturing infrastructure facilities, technology, equipment and processes.
- All manufacturing sectors are eligible to apply, with a focus on supporting innovation in the value-added forestry sector.
- Projects must be located in regional B.C. (outside of Metro Vancouver and the Capital Regional District) and demonstrate market readiness, a viable business plan and alignment with economic diversification goals within communities.
- Project examples include a company that wants to build or expand a plastics alternative manufacturing facility in a rural community, or a forestry company that needs to purchase new equipment to support new product lines, such as mass timber production or small-diameter tree processing and manufacturing.
- The program will be administered by a dedicated team at JEDI, including regionally embedded program staff to provide high-touch support to organizations.

- Project proposals will be assessed using the StrongerBC Investment Framework.

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- Viable projects will be prioritized for funding based on the following criteria: within the forestry sector and/or located in forestry-dependent communities; having a high degree of readiness, need and direct impact; and those that are Indigenous-led.

NEXT STEPS:

- MJF will be announced on Tuesday, January 17, 2023 at the BC Natural Resources Forum in Prince George.
- Ministry staff will work finalize the program application process and undertake outreach and engagement activities in advance of program intake beginning.
- The intake will officially open and begin accepting proposals on February 28, 2023. It is expected that the intake will remain open for up to two years.

ATTACHMENTS: None

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Prepared by: Sonja Cunningham, Director, BC Manufacturing Jobs Fund

Reviewed by			
Dir: SC	ED:	ADM: CR	DM:

**MINISTRY OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS
INFORMATION BRIEFING NOTE**

CLIFF: 1248814, XREF 1248313 and 1248863

PREPARED FOR: Honourable David Eby, Premier & Honourable Jennifer Whiteside, Minister - **FOR INFORMATION**

TITLE: Provincial Health Officer (PHO) Orders and the Toxic Drug Crisis

PURPOSE: To provide an overview of the PHO orders related to the toxic drug crisis.

BACKGROUND:

On April 14, 2016, in response to a significant increase in illicit toxic drug poisoning deaths in BC, the PHO declared a province-wide public health emergency under the *Public Health Act*. The emergency declaration enabled the PHO to exercise emergency powers under the *Act* to order reporting of toxic drug poisoning events to inform the province's response, and ultimately to protect the health and safety of British Columbians. These powers are intended to be short-term interventions to allow for development of ongoing reporting regulations in the event of a sustained crisis.

There are nine active PHO Orders related to data in the context of the toxic drug crisis and one related to registered nurse (RN) and registered psychiatric nurse (RPN) prescribing. See Appendix A – Overview of PHO Orders” for a complete list.

The Reporting Orders (#1-6) and Delegation of Authority Orders (#7-9) compel several agencies and provincial ministries to report toxic drug poisoning-related information to the BC Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC), which has delegated authority to collect, use, and disclose the information to:

- Provide to regional health authorities to inform strategies and interventions to keep people who use drugs stay safe
- Inform the ongoing Provincial Overdose Cohort established in 2016 with the BCCDC to better understand the characteristics of those who experience fatal or non-fatal toxic drug poisonings and to identify potential risk factors.
- Report publicly on toxic drug poisoning-related indicators, including paramedic-attended toxic drug poisoning events and drug toxicity deaths.

The Registered Nurse (RN) and RPN Public Health Pharmacotherapy Order (#10) relates to an additional measure taken by Province to address the escalating toxic drug poisoning deaths in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

In September 2020, the PHO issued an order¹ authorizing RNs and RPNs in BC to diagnose and treat a problem substance use condition or substance use disorder, including by providing opioid agonist treatment and by prescribing pharmaceutical alternatives to

¹ <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/health/about-bc-s-health-care-system/office-of-the-provincial-health-officer/covid-19/covid-pho-order-rn-pharmacotherapy.pdf>. Accessed January 11, 2023.

illegally produced or street procured drugs, and by referring clients to primary care and specialized health and social services.²

This PHO order is also temporary and will be rescinded once the toxic drug crisis public health emergency is declared over (or earlier, should the PHO decide to terminate the order). In the meantime, the Ministry of Health is in the process of amending nursing regulations to enable nurse prescribing to be a permanent practice for RNs and RPNs.

The proposed amendments to the nursing regulations under the *Health Professions Act* will enable RN/RPN prescribing for the treatment opioid use disorder (OUD) to be a permanent practice rather than a temporary measure under the public health order. Furthermore, the regulation changes will enable nurse prescribing for the treatment of OUD to become a certified practice. With these changes, certified practice RN/RPNs will be able to issue clinical orders to LPNs, RNs, and RPNs to compound, dispense, and administer controlled drugs to treat OUD. The inability of nurse prescribers to give clinical orders to other nurses has been a major implementation barrier that will be resolved with this transition. The implementation of the amendments to the nursing regulations are anticipated for September 2023.

The proposed regulation changes and transition to certified practice will not enable nurses to prescribe safer supply at this time. While nurse prescribing of prescribed safer supply to separate people from the illicit drug supply is enabled by the PHO Order, it has not yet been implemented.^{s.13}

DISCUSSION:

Over six years have passed since the declaration of the public health emergency and since March 2020, drug toxicity events and deaths have surged to and remained at historic highs, with long-term impacts to those who experience a non-fatal overdose.

Public health officials have identified that the ongoing sharing of toxic drug crisis related information is warranted to keep British Columbians who use drugs as safe as possible, while developing a growing understanding of vulnerabilities and risk factors that lead to toxic drug poisoning and death. These orders are integral to ensuring a timely, data-driven, and accelerated response to the toxic drug crisis; however, they are not a long-term solution.

Results enabled by the Nurse Prescribing PHO Order include:

- As of January 2023, 226 RNs and RPNs from all health authorities have enrolled in training and 105 have fully completed their training.
- In the month of September 2022, 216 patients filled prescriptions for buprenorphine/naloxone, methadone, or slow-release oral morphine at community pharmacies within B.C. written by 25 RN or RPN prescribers.

Many examples of data analytics generated as a result of the data-specific orders can be found on BCCDC's website and include more than 40 publications. Recent reports include:

² <https://www.bccnm.ca/bccnm/Announcements/Pages/Announcement.aspx?AnnouncementID=204>

- BCCDC Drug Poisoning Emergency Dashboard
- BCCSC Substance Use & Overdose reports, publications, case studies, and evaluations
- BC Coroners Service: Illicit Drug Toxicity Deaths in BC: January 1, 2012 – October 31, 2022.
- Opioid Agonist Treatment Prescriber Rates in BC by Local Health Area
- Use of Community Healthcare and Overdose in the 30 Days Following Release from Provincial Correctional Facilities in British Columbia (Sept 2021)
- Prevalence of co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder and association with overdose: a linked data cohort study among residents of British Columbia, Canada (Jan 2022)
- Using Linked Data to Identify Pathways of Reporting Overdose Events in British Columbia, 2015 – 2017 (Oct 2022)

The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (OIPC) has identified that the process and requirements for the reporting, collection, use, and disclosure of toxic drug poisoning related events, including deaths, should be publicly available, transparent, and approved through the legislature. This can be achieved by developing Regulations under the *Public Health Act* that reflect and replace the existing orders.

In 2019, prior to COVID-19, the Office of the PHO (OPHO) began working with OIPC and Ministries of Health and Mental Health and Addictions to examine options and next steps needed to ensure ongoing collection, use, and disclosure of toxic drug poisoning related events and deaths beyond the public health emergency. However, responding to the dual public health emergencies of COVID-19 and toxic drug crisis has placed the work to develop Regulations under the *Public Health Act* that reflect and replace the existing data-related PHO orders on hold.

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Program Contacts (for content): Dr. Brian Emerson, A/Deputy Provincial Health Officer and Carolyn Davison, Director, Overdose Evaluation & Monitoring

Drafters: Carolyn Davison, Director, Overdose Evaluation & Monitoring and Haley Miller, Senior Advisor, Public Health Policy, OPHO

Date: January 13, 2023

**MINISTRY OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS
INFORMATION BRIEFING NOTE**

CLIFF: 1248313, XREF 1248814/1248863

PREPARED FOR: Honourable David Eby, Premier & Honourable Jennifer Whiteside,
Minister - **FOR INFORMATION**

TITLE: BC's Substance Use System of Care

PURPOSE: To respond to issues regarding BC's substance use system of care
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Key information:

- According to a paper published by the National Safer Supply Community of Practice Reframing Diversion Working Group, diversion can occur for compassionate, survival, coerced, or unintentional reasons.¹
- Diversion may occur because prescribed medications are not fully mitigating the withdrawal symptoms of people who use drugs (PWUD).
 - Some individuals who receive hydromorphone (HDM) under the RMG have reported that it effectively reduces their withdrawal symptoms. However, many others have reported that they are not receiving a sufficient dose to mitigate the withdrawal symptoms of someone who has been using the illicit fentanyl supply.
 - The B.C. Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC) is currently undertaking an analysis of the association between HDM prescribing rates and fatal toxic drug poisoning rates.
- MMHA is working to understand and address these concerns through engagement with physicians and the Doctors of B.C.
- Some physicians have expressed concerns that diversion may lead to iatrogenic opioid use disorder (OUD) (i.e., when individuals begin using opioids because they have access to diverted safe supply and consequently develop an OUD), with particular concerns about the impacts on youth. Although there are anecdotal reports, there is currently limited evidence regarding iatrogenic OUD.
 - To address concerns regarding iatrogenic OUD, MMHA is exploring a project to examine the potential role of diverted prescribed safer supply medications, among other factors, in new cases of OUD in B.C., led by BCCDC and BCCSU researchers.
- There is currently insufficient evidence to characterize the scope and scale of diversion in B.C.'s safer supply programs. This may be due to the nature of diversion as it is uniquely difficult to track and detect.
 - The provincial PSS evaluation conducted by the Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research at the University of Victoria will study the unintended impacts of the PSS policy, including diversion.
- MMHA is developing a modelling study in partnership with the Ministry of Health (HLTH) and the BCCDC.
- According to the B.C. Coroner's Service, there is no indication that PSS is contributing to illicit drug deaths.²
- MMHA and HLTH will continue to monitor the evolving evidence on PSS to inform future policy implementation and action.

Issue #2: Substance Use Treatment Medications

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¹ <https://www.nss-aps.ca/sites/default/files/resources/ReframingDiversionForHealthCareProviders.pdf#:~:text=This%20FAQ%20was%20developed%20by%20the%20collaborative%20Reframing,promote%20a%20person-centered%20care%20approach%20to%20risk%20mitigation>

² <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/birth-adoption-death-marriage-and-divorce/deaths/coroners-service/statistical/illicit-drug.pdf>

Issue#3: Substance Use System Infrastructure

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Key Information:

- MMHA initiatives, such as *Road to Recovery*, are intended to address the limited access to withdrawal management services in the Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) region.
- The Province works with BC Housing and other partners to provide a number of housing programs for people experiencing homelessness, including supportive housing, rent supplements and emergency shelters.
- MMHA is working with health authorities and other partners to implement new Complex Care Housing (CCH) services. During this first phase, CCH will be able to serve more than 500 people.
- Referral and access pathways for CCH are currently being developed by health authorities and partners.
- As outlined in *A Pathway to Hope*, our Province is working to expand and improve the full substance use continuum of care in BC, including prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery.

Issue#4: Substance Use System Infrastructure

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Response:

- The BC Coroners Death Panel Review Report³ recommended that the MMHA address this issue by: “*Reviewing and revising policies that discourage workers*

³ https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/birth-adoption-death-marriage-and-divorce/deaths/coroners-service/death-review-panel/review_of_illicit_drug_toxicity_deaths_2022.pdf.

from seeking help and support for substance use disorders and address non-evidence-based guidelines precluding individuals in the trades and other safety sensitive positions from using evidence-based medications known to reduce illicit drug toxicity deaths.”

- MMHA and HLTH will explore the highlighted issues regarding substance use care for health care providers and solicit the perspectives of the regulatory colleges and health authorities as required.

s.13; s.16

Program ADM/Division: Darryl Sturtevant, ADM, Substance Use Policy

Telephone: (250) 952-3674

Program Contact (for content): Jill Murray, Director, Overdose Strategic Priorities

Drafter: Michelle Pang, Senior Policy Analyst

Date: January 12, 2023

MINISTRY OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS INFORMATION BRIEFING NOTE

CLIFF: 1248863 XREF 1248814 and 1248313

PREPARED FOR: Honourable David Eby, Premier & Honourable Jennifer Whiteside, Minister - **FOR INFORMATION**

TITLE: Prescribed Safer Supply (PSS) in BC.

PURPOSE: To provide an overview of the Prescribed Safer Supply initiative in BC.

s.16

BACKGROUND:

PSS is a harm reduction intervention that provides people with a safer supply of regulated, pharmaceutical-grade drugs through a trained health care provider (e.g., physician, nurse practitioner). PSS aims to separate people from the toxic illicit drug supply by providing safer alternatives to street drugs, which in turn, helps to reduce drug toxicity deaths and harms.

BC was the first jurisdiction in Canada to launch a provincial PSS initiative. The first phase of PSS was the *Risk Mitigation Guidance (RMG)*, released in March 2020. The *RMG* contained guidance on prescribing select opioids, benzodiazepines, and stimulants to prevent withdrawal among people who used drugs in the context of dual public health emergencies – COVID-19 and the toxic drug crisis.

The second phase of PSS was the *Prescribed Safer Supply Policy Directive*, released in July 2021. The *PSS Policy* contains guidance on prescribing additional opioid medications (e.g., fentanyl products). As of January 2023, additional medications offered under the PSS policy include fentanyl patches, Fentora (fentanyl tablets), sufentanil (injectable fentanyl) and compounded fentanyl.

DISCUSSION

PSS is currently being implemented in phases. Phase 1 implementation primarily focused on offering fentanyl products in health authority clinical programs. Health authorities have varied in their progress and approach to PSS implementation. For example:

- **Fraser Health Authority (FHA):** FHA has implemented PSS in two sites: Abbotsford and Surrey. They are currently planning to offer fentanyl patches at three regional rapid access clinics.
- **Interior Health Authority (IHA):** IHA implemented PSS in three sites: Kelowna, Vernon and Penticton. They are planning to establish two additional sites in Kamloops and Nelson. Interior Health programs has been experiencing significant challenges with staffing.

- **Northern Health Authority (NHA):** s.16 NHA plans to implement PSS in Prince George, as well as three additional regions through a distributed service model and by leveraging an existing virtual opioid agonist treatment (OAT) service.
- **Vancouver Coastal Health Authority (VCHA):** VCHA established several PSS programs in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside and a fentanyl patch program in Sechelt. s.16
- **Island Health (VIHA):** VIHA recently launched a fentanyl patch program at their tablet injectable OAT (TiOAT) program in Cowichan and is providing funding to AVI SAFFER. Also operating in the region are the federally funded AVI SAFER programs (Victoria, Nanaimo, North Island) and the Cool-Aid fentanyl patch program (Victoria).
- **First Nations Health Authority (FNHA):** FNHA provided PSS (under the RMG) through their Virtual Substance Use and Psychiatry service. FNHA is consulting with communities on the expansion of PSS. FNHA is considered a leader in virtual services, which are currently operating at capacity.
- See [Appendix A](#) for additional details on health authority implementation, including program and client information (where available).

In addition to health authority affiliated programs, PSS can also be accessed through federally funded safer supply programs in B.C., such as AVI-SAFER, and VCH-SAFER in partnership with Portland Hotel Society. These programs serve a large number of PSS clients and are considered clinical innovators and early adaptors of PSS in the Province. Early program findings indicate improved health and social outcomes among clients.

PSS implementation has been slow to implement due to prescriber hesitancy and by the limited, but emerging, body of clinical evidence for this novel practice. To address these challenges, MMHA is partnering with the BCCSU to develop protocols to support prescribers. As of January 2023, the fentanyl patch protocol was released with two additional protocols (Fentora and Sufentanil) in development and anticipated to be released February 2023. Additionally, MMHA is working with health authorities, regulatory colleges, professional associations, and other levels of government to address other programmatic, regulatory, and legislative barriers to PSS.

MMHA is supporting a robust evaluation and monitoring of PSS, and building evidence to better understand patient outcomes, including any unintended consequences of the initiative. Preliminary evaluation results of the RMG implementation suggests that opioid PSS prevents mortality and increased treatment retention. MMHA has contracted a team of researchers at the Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research, University of Victoria to undertake a two-year mixed methods evaluation of PSS implementation to assess the efficacy, outcomes, and impacts of the initiative, as well as to develop evidence to support and inform policy expansion and improvement.

In addition to the external evaluation, MMHA and HLTH implemented a new PharmaNet code (i.e., 'safer alternative' or 'SA' code) to distinguish PSS prescriptions from prescriptions prescribed for other conditions. This code has enabled researchers and government to monitor PSS prescribing in the Province. MMHA and HLTH are working with the B.C. Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC) to develop an external dashboard for public reporting on key PSS indicators.

In *Budget 2021*, the Province committed \$21M over 3 years to the PSS initiative. s.13

Although PSS policy implementation is still under way with promising early results, the initiative has drawn some criticism from some members of the public, including physicians and people who use drugs (PWUD). Some physicians believe PSS is outside of their clinical domain and are concerned about the unintended consequences of the initiative, such as diversion (i.e., selling or sharing of medications). Some PWUD are critical of implementation efforts to date, citing access inequities for rural/remote communities. Others have stated that the prescriber-based model imposes barriers to receiving a safer supply and that non-prescriber models would better meet the needs of many PWUD.

MMHA is working with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of B.C. and Doctors of BC to better understand and address physician concerns regarding PSS.

NEXT STEPS:

s.13

- MMHA and HLTH will work with health authorities and key stakeholders to scale-up PSS implementation across the Province, including work with regulatory colleges, professional associations, and other levels of government to overcome barriers to PSS implementation.

Program ADM/Division: Darryl Sturtevant, ADM, Substance Use Policy

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Program Contact (for content): Jill Murray, Director, Overdose Strategic Priorities

Drafter: Michelle Pang, Senior Policy Analyst

Date: January 12, 2023

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MINISTRY OF JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

INFORMATION NOTE

Cliff #: 11112
Date: Jan 18, 2023

PREPARED FOR: Honourable David Eby, Premier of British Columbia

ISSUE: \$4.5 M Grant to Support the Paper Excellence - Crofton Pulp and Paper Mill

BACKGROUND:

Paper Excellence (PE) is headquartered in Richmond, BC and is a diversified manufacturer of pulp, printing and writing, packaging, and specialty paper. They have five facilities in BC, one in Saskatchewan, and one in Nova Scotia that together produce 2.8 M tonnes of pulp and paper annually with a workforce of 2,400 across Canada.

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Recent acquisitions by PE include Domtar in 2021 for \$2.8B USD, and an offer expected to close in Q2 2023 for Resolute Forest Products (RFP) for \$2.7B USD.

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DISCUSSION:

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s.16; s.17

On January 16, 2023, the Province approved a \$4.5M grant for the broader \$47 M project including the paper line and bark press investments.
s.21

s.21

ADM Contact: Paul Pawlowski, ADM Investment Division; 778-873-7037
Prepared by: Tully Campeau, Senior Policy Analyst, Major Investments Office

Reviewed by			
Dir: RW	ED: SD	ADM: PP	DM:

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BRIEFING NOTE FOR INFORMATION

DATE: January 16, 2023

PREPARED FOR: Shannon Salter, Deputy Minister, Office of the Premier
Matt Smith, Chief of Staff, Office of the Premier
Lori Halls – Deputy Minister, Ministry of Water, Land, and Resource Stewardship

ISSUE: Meeting with representatives of Coastal First Nations to discuss fisheries reconciliation and specifically a request for B.C. to help advance Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada work on a new owner-operator policy for fishery licenses.

KEY POINTS:

- **The Province is committed to ongoing collaboration with Coastal First Nations to advance reconciliation, environmental stewardship, and economic opportunities. The upcoming announcement in February of a new Marine Protected Area Network is a significant example of the effectiveness of that collaboration.**
- **The policy decision to implement an ‘owner operator’ policy for fishery licenses will be a decision of the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. However, B.C. has an important role in conveying the provincial interest in terms of ensuring the value of our fisheries stays with First Nations and coastal communities.**
- **We are supportive of working with First Nations and Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to prioritize this work.**

BACKGROUND:

- Paul Kariya is the Senior Policy Advisor for Coastal First Nations (CFN), Tasha Sutcliffe is a Senior Advisor for the Fisheries Policy Program for Ecotrust Canada, and Larry Greba is a Project Manager for CFN.
- In July 2019, the government of Canada signed a historic reconciliation agreement with CFN which aims to advance economic opportunities and collaborative governance, as well as expand community-based commercial fishing access in traditional territories for the eight Nations represented by CFN. The agreement will facilitate an enhanced role in collaborative governance, and in fisheries management and decision-making processes for the Coastal First Nations
- In 2019 the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans (FOPO) prepared the West Coast Fisheries: Sharing Risks and Benefits report (the FOPO Report).
- The FOPO Report contains 20 recommendations to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) with potentially significant changes to the current commercial fisheries licensing and quota regime in British Columbia (B.C.), as well as other recommendations aimed at improving transparency and accessibility to fishing resources.

DISCUSSION:

- The reconciliation agreement between Canada and CFN intends to facilitate an enhanced role in collaborative governance, and in fisheries management and decision-making processes for

the member Nations. Paul Kariya commented that they would be providing the Province an update on the agreement at this meeting.

- Various groups in B.C. provided input to the FOPO Report and many believe reforms to Pacific fisheries licencing policies are needed to ensure that benefits of fisheries resources reach coastal communities. They support DFO's Atlantic fishing policies, which emphasize owner-operators (a fishing license owner must be the person operating a fishing vessel) and adjacency (benefits of a resource must be given to those communities adjacent to it).
- The comparative Atlantic fisheries policies are very different from those developed for Pacific fisheries and are often viewed as controversial within the B.C. commercial fisheries sectors. Any implementation of these type of policies would likely require extensive consultation and an overhaul of seafood markets, management regimes and the overall socioeconomic structure of fisheries in B.C..
- The recommendations in the FOPO Report are mainly aimed at DFO and largely concern matters solely of federal jurisdiction, such as fisheries licensing reform. However, the overarching objective of these policy reforms is to ensure that the value of fisheries rests with smaller operators who are more likely to be representative of coastal communities and First Nations.
- The FOPO Report reflects elements of B.C's Wild Salmon Advisory Council (WSAC) recommendations related to Goal 2: Protect and Enhance Economic, Social and Cultural Benefits to B.C. Communities from Wild Salmon and Fisheries.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:

- CFN member nations include Wuikinuxv, Heiltsuk, Kitasoo Xai'xais, Nuxalk, Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, Old Massett, Skidegate, and Council of the Haida Nation.
- CFN communities occupy the Northern and Central Coast and Haida Gwaii areas of B.C., reaching north to the Alaskan border and as far south as Vancouver Island. This region is the unceded Traditional Territories of more than two dozen First Nations.

MINISTRY RESPONSE:

- The decision on implementing an owner operator policy is entirely within federal jurisdiction. Recent federal policy statements indicate an interest in advancing these policy reforms, however progress on this commitment has been slow.
- The province can support this work with First Nations and DFO, although there may be a need to pace this with other priorities, including a new transition plan for salmon aquaculture, a new Marine Protected Area Network for the north coast (ie Great Bear Sea), and a new provincial role for Watershed Security as a key contribution to protecting and restoring wild salmon.
- Because of the economic implications for the sector of a significant policy shift, the provincial role should focus on the overarching objective of ensuring the value of fisheries rests with coastal communities and First Nations, and also that any changes are developed through a strong public engagement process.

Attachment(s):

Attachment 1 Made in B.C. Owner Operator Commercial Fishing Licensing Policy Letter from CFN to Minister Murray and Premier Eby



PREPARED BY:

Kevin Romanin
Senior Policy Analyst
Fisheries, Aquaculture and
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REVIEWED BY:

	Initials	Date
DM	LH	Jan 20, 2023
ADM	JM	Jan 16, 2023
Program Dir/Mgr.	DT	Jan 16, 2023

Ministry of Finance

BRIEFING DOCUMENT

To: Heather Wood
Deputy Minister of Finance

Initiated by: Renée Mounteney
Assistant Deputy Minister
Policy and Legislation Division

Date Prepared: January 6, 2023

Ministry Grant Guenther
Contact: A/Director, Property Tax
Tax Policy Branch

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Cliff #: 498434

TITLE: Agricultural Land Reserve School Tax Exemption

PURPOSE:

FOR INFORMATION

DATE PREPARED: January 6, 2023

TITLE: Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) School Tax Exemption

ISSUE: Information on the ALR exemption

BACKGROUND:

Section 130 of the *School Act* provides an exemption to reduce the assessed land value by 50% for any property in the ALR and for any property in farm class including those not in the ALR. The exemption applies to all property taxes except municipal tax and provincial rural tax.

The ALR land exemption was introduced in 1972 when development restrictions were put on most ALR property and updated to the current 50% exemption in 1979. The exemption was originally meant to recognize the reduction of land values from the imposition of development restrictions on ALR land. Since then, development restrictions have been priced into the land and land values have risen due to demand for the land for uses other than farming, such as rural residential estates.

Point 11 of the 30-Point Housing Plan is “Moving to close property tax loopholes on the ALR.”

Land in the ALR should be used for farming, not for investors or mega-mansions. The province will move to change the property tax treatment of residential property in the ALR as part of a broader review to ensure ALR land is being used for farming.

In 2016 the City of Vancouver requested the residential exemption be removed. In 2018, a UBCM motion for the province to “investigate taxation reform measures to prioritize and promote the use of ALR lands for primary farm uses” was sponsored by Burnaby and endorsed at the convention. The BC Chamber of Commerce also called for the removal of the exemption in its 2021-2022 policy positions manual. Communications at the staff level indicate the Ministry of Agriculture is also supportive of removing the exemption.

s.12

DISCUSSION:

s.12; s.13

For the 2022 tax year, about 55,000 properties in the province have some ALR land in the residential property class that qualifies for the exemption.

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Details for the most affected jurisdictions are in Appendix A.

Of note, property owners in the Municipality of Vancouver currently on average receive a reduction in provincial school taxes of approximately \$3,000. These are large, non-farm properties built on the ALR,

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s.13; s.17

Attachments

Appendix A: Data Tables

s.13; s.16; s.17

Jurisdiction Name	Properties (#)	Average Land Value	s.13; s.16; s.17
Township of Langley	2,864	\$1,784,023	
City of Abbotsford	1,604	\$1,270,623	
City of Maple Ridge	958	\$1,386,059	
City of Surrey	539	\$1,914,048	
Fort St John Rural	2,848	\$158,300	
City of Chilliwack	1,059	\$714,559	
Prince George Rural	3,961	\$118,031	
City of Richmond	432	\$2,021,353	
Courtenay Rural	1,056	\$642,043	
Williams Lake Rural	2,723	\$134,412	
City of Vancouver	71	\$7,030,309	

s.13; s.16; s.17

School District Name	Properties (#)	Average Land Value	s.13; s.16; s.17
Langley	2,864	\$1,941,000	
Abbotsford	1,604	\$1,258,000	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	1207	\$1,316,000	
North Okanagan-Shuswap	3,175	\$238,000	
Chilliwack	1214	\$539,000	
Central Okanagan	1,732	\$460,000	
Surrey	558	\$2,069,000	
Peace River North	3,037	\$150,000	
Cowichan Valley	1,357	\$582,000	
Prince George	4,186	\$99,500	

Appendix B: Two examples of developed properties in the ALR

Some examples of developed properties in residential class that remain in the ALR and enjoy the 50% school tax exemption.

Most properties in the ALR have not been subdivided and developed as these have. The Agricultural Land Commission cannot say how many developed properties were left in the ALR.

s.22

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s.22

BRIEFING NOTE

Meeting with Her Worship Brenda Locke, Mayor of the City of Surrey

Location - TBD

Briefing Note

What:

Mayor Brenda Locke has requested a meeting with Premier David Eby to discuss the City of Surrey's municipal decision to reverse its current policing transition and keep the RCMP.

Who:

[To be completed by PO]

Executive Summary:

Recently elected Surrey Mayor and Council made a municipal decision to reverse its policing model transition to the Surrey Police Service (SPS) and retain the RCMP. This decision presents critical risks to adequate and effective policing in Surrey, the region, and across the province. The Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General requested Surrey submit a transition reversal plan for provincial consideration. The Director of Police Services (DPS) also requested the BC RCMP to submit a plan on how it would re-staff the Surrey RCMP Detachment, in consideration of the broader RCMP resourcing needs across BC as well as a status report from SPS on its work towards establishing itself as a police of jurisdiction. These plans/reports have now been received and Ministry staff have begun review and analysis. Ministry analysis as well as advice and recommendations from the DPS will inform a Ministerial decision expected in early 2023.

Background:

- Surrey's policing transition has been the subject of public debate which has increased in recent weeks with a variety of proactive and reactive releases from all sides of the issue as the City seeks provincial approval to carry-out its plans to reverse the transition.*
- Most recently, Mayor Locke released public statements suggesting that Surrey taxpayers would realize a 55% tax increase next year if the Province requires the City to proceed with its current transition to the Surrey Police Service. Reactive statements from the SPS and others questioned/refuted the Mayor's claims.*
- It is expected that the Mayor will raise this as one of several issues in her meeting with Premier Eby as the City seeks to follow through on its reversal plans.*
- Under the Police Act, municipalities over 5,000 population are responsible for providing, and paying the necessary expenses for, policing and law enforcement within their boundaries –*

BRIEFING NOTE

Meeting with Her Worship Brenda Locke, Mayor of the City of Surrey

Location - TBD

including costs associated with police model transitions. They must provide their policing services by establishing their own municipal department; contracting RCMP services; or, contracting with a municipality that has its own municipal department.

- *In 2018, Surrey Council made a decision to establish its own police service. In February 2020, Minister Farnworth provided approval to Surrey under s.23(1) of the Police Act resulting in the establishment of the Surrey Police Board (SPB) and subsequent creation of SPS.*
- *Phase 1 of the integrated RCMP/SPS transition period began in November 2021, with SPS officers gradually deployed within the Surrey RCMP detachment, while the RCMP complement is reduced.*
- *Approximately 190 of SPS sworn officers have been deployed within the Surrey RCMP making up about 25% of the local detachment strength. RCMP strength has been reduced by at least 160 members. Overall, SPS has hired approximately 375 sworn officers and support staff.*
- *Municipalities have the ability to choose their policing model; however, the Minister must also ensure adequate and effective policing is maintained throughout the province.*
- *The Minister's responsibility to ensure adequate and effective policing is clear in the Police Act; s.12; s.13*
s.12; s.13
s.12; s.13
- *As the RCMP's largest municipal contract jurisdiction, Surrey's police model transition is unprecedented in size, scope, and complexity.*
- *In letters to the Mayor, the SPS, and the RCMP sent on Friday, the DPS acknowledged receipt of plans/reports from all parties, indicated that staff have begun review, and requested that all parties respect the process and refrain from further public commentary pending a Ministerial decision expected early in 2023*

Recommendations:

s.13