

**Ministry of  
Energy and Mines**

**2012/13 – 2014/15  
SERVICE PLAN**

**February 2012**



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## Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement



British Columbia is poised to become a global energy powerhouse. From clean, green hydro, wind and biomass power to world-class natural gas resources, our province's advantages promise an exciting future as a reliable supplier of energy products and services to international markets and climate-conscious consumers. We have set out a plan in order to achieve this.

The *BC Jobs Plan* was introduced in 2011 and is more inclusive and expansive than plans previously done. In the *BC Jobs Plan*, the Province sets tangible targets such as the number of new and expanded mines and a date when liquefied natural gas (LNG) will be operational. In this *BC Jobs Plan*, we are working on three main pillars: enabling job creation; strengthening our infrastructure to get goods to market; and taking major steps to expand and open new markets, especially in the Asia-Pacific and India, where middle-class populations are booming.

We have developed a natural gas strategy that sets out a visionary plan for development of the sector. Through our LNG strategy, we have an opportunity to build a whole new industry and use its development to spur other positive changes, such as growth in our clean-energy sector. Our goal in the *BC Jobs Plan* is to have one LNG plant up and running by 2015 and a total of three plants operating by 2020. By exporting LNG, world-wide emissions will be lowered as B.C.'s natural gas increasingly displaces the use of other carbon intensive fuels such as coal and diesel.

Mining is an important industry within B.C.'s economy, with mining sector gross revenues estimated at \$7.1 billion in 2010, of which the Province received over \$400 million in revenue in 2010. In B.C. we have some of the best mining products in the world, including coal, copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, lead and zinc. B.C. is currently experiencing a mining boom which is being fuelled by a global recovery in manufacturing, and in particular the strong demand for raw materials in Asia. All of B.C.'s operating mines are profitable, tax revenues are rising, and direct employment is increasing. As part of the *BC Jobs Plan*, we expect to see eight brand new mines and nine expansions to existing mines in B.C. by 2015. This growth is expected to generate revenue estimated at \$1.6 billion per year once these projects are fully operational, create approximately 1,800 new jobs and sustain more than 5,000 direct-mining jobs in the province. Furthermore, our mining strategy will outline how B.C. will reach our investment goals, job creation and new economic opportunities - while protecting the environment and building a better quality of life for future generations.

On the electricity front, our government continues to make strides. The *Clean Energy Act*, passed in June 2010, sets the foundation for a new future of electricity self-sufficiency, investment, job creation, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It will ensure British Columbians continue to enjoy the benefits of clean, renewable and affordable power for decades to come. We are also taking steps to ensure BC Hydro rates remain among the lowest on the continent, while making unprecedented investments in our heritage hydro infrastructure. These investments along with competitive power procurement from clean and renewable sources and an expanded commitment to energy efficiency and conservation will help meet growing demand, and improve reliability. Self-sufficiency policy will

be amended to keep electricity rates low to better suit today's economic realities, and to foster growth opportunities such as LNG development

Good jobs are the foundation of strong families and we are working to strengthen job creation across the province. By working to develop export markets for electricity, we can attract more investment and create more jobs in rural communities across B.C. With our strong vision and commitment to a clean, renewable future, we are establishing a sustainable energy economy that will ensure economic prosperity, support our climate change goals, and create a proud legacy for all British Columbians.

Our Oil and Gas Stimulus Package helped us make it through challenging economic times. In the New West Partnership with Alberta and Saskatchewan, we are working to develop new overseas markets for natural gas, B.C.'s largest energy commodity. The natural gas sector remains essential to the province's continued economic well-being.

Through Housing Matters BC, our comprehensive housing strategy, we continue to improve the lives of British Columbians by providing safe, affordable housing options - from supportive housing for those who are homeless to affordable rentals for individuals, seniors and families with lower incomes. More than 95,000 B.C. residents benefit from provincial housing programs and our strong partnerships with local governments and community organizations continue to help increase the available housing options in B.C.

The province also has an important role in the private housing market and construction sector. The Residential Tenancy Branch educates the public on the roles and responsibilities regarding tenancies and provides a dispute resolution process that balances the needs of landlords and tenants. The province is actively working to improve regulations governing strata corporations and to seek input from the steadily growing number of British Columbians who reside in stratas. We continue to green the building code, and build on the success of the government's modernization strategy to create a more efficient building regulatory system in the province.

We remain committed to managing the liquor and gaming industries to protect public interests and ensure public safety. We are working to better ensure that liquor licensees and staff do not serve or sell liquor to minors, and that minors are prevented from entering age-restricted gaming facilities. We are also part of efforts to prevent criminal attempts to legitimize illegal proceeds of crime in gaming facilities in the province.

*The Ministry of Energy and Mines and Minister responsible for Housing's 2012/13 - 2014/15 Service Plan* was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*. I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared.



Honourable Rich Coleman

Minister of Energy and Mines and Minister Responsible for Housing  
February 21, 2012

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## Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Energy and Mines (Ministry) is the key provincial ministry responsible for British Columbia's energy and mining sectors which are comprised of public and private interests that explore for, develop and use oil and gas, electricity, clean or renewable energy (biomass, biogas, geothermal, hydro, solar, ocean, wind or any other prescribed alternative energy resource), coal, minerals, and renewable and low carbon fuels. Through teamwork and positive working relationships with its clients, the Ministry facilitates B.C.'s thriving, safe, environmentally responsible and competitive energy and mining sectors to create jobs and economic growth in communities. In developing energy and mining sector policies, legislation and guidelines, the Ministry consults with other ministries and levels of government, energy and mining companies, First Nations, communities, environmental and industry organizations and the public.

A key component of the Ministry's mandate is to develop tenure, royalty and regulatory policy for British Columbia's oil and gas industry, thereby ensuring the effective and environmentally responsible management of the province's oil and gas resources. The Ministry provides a range of oil and gas related services, including the issuance of Crown subsurface resource rights, royalty programs, public geoscience and policies to address potential future resource opportunities, such as unconventional oil and gas resource development.

Working with its stakeholders, the Ministry develops policies, programs and legislation to maintain B.C.'s mining sector competitiveness and encourage investment in mineral exploration and mining in the province. The Ministry develops and delivers geoscience databases and surveys, and provides funding to other organizations to collect and publish geoscience information. The Ministry is responsible for permitting and inspecting major mining projects, promoting mineral exploration and providing assistance and advice to promote and support continued development of the sector.

The Ministry develops and oversees British Columbia's policies with regard to electrical power generation and transmission. The Ministry is responsible for initiatives that promote new energy technologies, energy efficiency and conservation, and alternative energy resources. The *Clean Energy Act* builds upon B.C.'s unique wealth of clean, renewable energy resources and sets the foundation for significant investments in clean, renewable energy across the province while keeping electricity rates affordable for British Columbians. Through the Innovative Clean Energy Fund, the Ministry is helping to invest in new technologies to respond to British Columbia's energy and environmental challenges.

The Ministry strives to ensure that British Columbians have access to safe, affordable and appropriate housing through market and non-market housing policy and programs, building and safety policy and the development of technical codes and standards, and services for landlords and tenants. With regard to housing issues, the Ministry's stakeholders are the citizens of British Columbia and their representatives at all levels of government, First Nations, community groups, non-profit societies, schools, service organizations, businesses and industry associations. Key to the Ministry's success is its ability to maintain strong, collaborative relationships with stakeholders, partner agencies and other levels of government.

The Ministry works with its stakeholders and partners on liquor licensing, enforcement and distribution as well as gaming policy, regulation and enforcement, problem gambling programs, licensing of charitable gaming, and oversight of horse racing.

The Ministry is responsible for administering all or parts of 42 statutes pertaining to the energy, mining, gaming, liquor distribution and housing sectors, and has policy responsibilities under the *Utilities Commission Act*. The Ministry is responsible for the following five Crown Corporations: the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (BC Hydro), the Columbia Power Corporation, the Oil and Gas Commission, the British Columbia Housing Management Commission (BC Housing), and the British Columbia Lottery Corporation. The Ministry also has responsibility for the Liquor Distribution Branch.



*Dokie Ridge wind-powered electricity generating turbine located near Chetwynd, British Columbia.*

## Strategic Context

British Columbia is in the fortunate position of having both abundant energy and mineral resources and innovative, growing energy and mining sectors. B.C. also has robust buildings in which our citizens live, learn and work, supported by a vibrant construction and housing sector.

People, resources and technology combine to provide the energy and mineral products and services required by British Columbians and our export customers, create business and investment opportunities, and develop and market new products and technologies for energy production, use and conservation. The energy and mining sectors help to meet the daily needs of families and businesses, provide important inputs to industrial and manufacturing processes, and generate new jobs, investment and government revenue. The energy and mining sectors are featured prominently in *Canada Starts Here: The BC Jobs Plan* released by the Premier in September 2011. The Ministry is committed to working with natural resource sector agencies, communities, First Nations, industry and environmental organizations to ensure that the continued growth, exploration and development of our energy and mining sectors and resources are socially and environmentally responsible.

Keeping British Columbia's electricity prices affordable is a government priority. BC Hydro has provided relatively low-cost power to the citizens of B.C. for over 50 years, thanks to the Province's heritage assets, which include historic electricity facilities such as the major dams on the Peace and Columbia Rivers. The establishment of the Heritage Contract ensures that B.C. ratepayers continue to benefit from the low-cost electricity generated by these assets. The B.C. Utilities Commission sets domestic rates based on costs. In 2011, a comprehensive financial and administrative review of BC Hydro was completed. This identified 56 recommendations on how BC Hydro could further reduce costs and reduce proposed rate increases by almost 50 percent. All 56 recommendations were accepted by BC Hydro and the Province. BC Hydro must strive to balance the desire for low-cost power with the need for significant capital investments in the province's ageing electricity infrastructure. Most of BC Hydro's heritage dams in the Peace and Columbia River Basins were constructed between the 1960's and 1980's, and require upgrading or replacement of key components to ensure the optimal productivity of the assets to reliably meet the growing demand for electricity. Reinvestment plans are driven by reliability, capacity, safety, and need for seismic upgrades, and include major projects such as the replacement of spillway gates and generating turbines. These investments present a challenge for BC Hydro to maintain affordable rates for British Columbians.

The *Clean Energy Act* paves the way for a new future of electricity self-sufficiency, job creation and reduced greenhouse gas emissions in B.C. A clearer definition will reinforce the Province's commitment to self sufficiency, and avoid overbuilding to supply a US market which doesn't need the power. This approach protects B.C. ratepayers and ensures the development of sufficient new power to meet our needs.

The challenges and opportunities in B.C.'s natural gas industry and the Province's initiatives to address them are outlined in the "B.C. Natural Gas Strategy" released in January 2012. B.C.'s estimated natural gas resources are substantial. Despite relatively low North American natural gas prices, exploration and production levels have been maintained in the B.C. portion of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. Future growth is expected to come from significant investment to

develop the Province's large shale and tight gas deposits, such as in the Montney and Horn River areas of Northeast B.C.

As described in “Liquefied Natural Gas: A Strategy for B.C.’s Newest Industry”, the development of liquefied natural gas (LNG) export capacity in B.C. to access stronger markets in Asia is critical to sustaining the growth of B.C.’s natural gas industry. LNG provides an abundant, lower carbon fuel for electricity generation and transportation, and can displace coal and oil which have higher emissions. LNG development in B.C. can have lower lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions than anywhere else in the world by promoting the use of clean electricity to power LNG plants and drive the liquefaction process. LNG also lowers global emissions by displacing coal and diesel in Asian markets. British Columbia has many strategic advantages fostering the development of an LNG industry, but must ensure its competitiveness with other gas producing jurisdictions that are also working to attract LNG investment.

Due to the heightened awareness of the need to address climate change, consumers continue to focus on reducing their energy consumption, improving energy efficiency, and supporting cleaner energy supply options. By reducing their consumption and choosing cleaner fuels, British Columbians can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. B.C. has the opportunity to harness its significant renewable energy resources and become a clean-energy powerhouse. Both electricity and natural gas have the potential to help people in B.C. and other jurisdictions reduce their carbon emissions.

B.C.’s mining sector is a key economic driver, with a production value of \$7.1 Billion in 2010. With increased demand and higher prices for B.C.-produced minerals on world markets, both mining company revenues and provincial mineral tax revenues are expected to increase. In 2010, 28,400 people in more than 50 communities throughout the province were employed in mineral exploration, mining, smelting, refining and mineral processing. With several proposals for new mines and expansions of existing mines, these numbers are set to grow. The Copper Mountain Mine outside Princeton is now fully operational, employing 270 people. Two new major metal mines are under construction, providing jobs and economic opportunities in B.C.’s rural communities. At the New Afton Mine near Kamloops, up to 550 jobs will be created during construction, and there will be 250 jobs once the mine is fully operational. At the Mount Milligan mine site, northwest of Prince George, 1000 jobs will be created at the peak of construction and there will be 400 full time operating jobs over the 15 year expected mine life. Smaller mines are also planned or under construction, such as the Barkerville Gold Mine which received permits in December 2011. In addition, major expansions have been approved for the existing Mount Polley, Highland Valley Copper, and Huckleberry mines. While mine developments result in significant numbers of high-paying jobs and are substantial, long-term capital investments in the province, mining uses less than one half of one percent of the provincial land base and approximately 19,400 hectares of former mines have been reclaimed.

Government is playing a key role in facilitating investment in B.C. mines, mineral exploration and oil and gas projects through trade and investment missions to Asian countries such as Japan, Korea, China and India. The Ministry produces publications and is committed to leading-edge technologies in support of these efforts. British Columbia, in particular Vancouver, is the centre of one of the world’s largest pools of international expertise in geology, mine engineering, project financing, and environmental sustainability.

About 97,400 households throughout B.C. were assisted through subsidized housing in 2011/12. This accounts for almost six per cent of all housing in the province and includes 25,010 low-income households receiving rental assistance in the private market.

The housing needs of the vast majority of British Columbians are served through the private market. Recognizing the importance of the planning and land use tools they have, local governments are increasingly innovative and involved in affordable housing, looking for greater diversity in housing type and form. The Ministry is working with local government and other key stakeholders to develop initiatives to increase the supply of small, low-cost housing. With approximately one million British Columbians now living in strata properties, and with stratas making up more than half of new residential construction, the need to ensure effective strata regulation and self-governance is increasingly essential.

In 2010, the building construction sector in B.C. accounted for approximately 2.9 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 4.7 per cent of employment in the province. Rising construction costs and reduced affordability of housing have focused attention on the need to reduce the regulatory burden. A modern regulatory system strives to streamline process while meeting the public's expectations for safe and healthy buildings.

The Ministry assesses external factors and the risks and opportunities associated with these factors annually as part of its strategic planning process. As risks and opportunities are identified, they are managed and/or mitigated by the Ministry through a range of strategies so that the Ministry's goals and objectives can be achieved. The following is a discussion of external factors that may impact the Ministry's operations in the coming year and how these are being managed.

**Financial** - Volatility in world financial markets can have significant impacts on investment levels in the province. The Economic Forecast Council estimates that British Columbia's real GDP grew by 2.2 per cent in 2011 and projects that the rate of real GDP growth will remain at 2.2 per cent in 2012, before increasing to 2.5 per cent in 2013. Risks to British Columbia's economic outlook include a return to recession in the US; the European sovereign debt crisis threatening the stability of global financial markets; slower than anticipated economic growth in Asia dampening demand for BC exports; and a weakening of the US dollar disrupting the financial markets and raising the cost of BC exports abroad.

**International Trade and Investment** - B.C. continues to benefit from U.S. demand for electricity and natural gas, and is a significant exporter of metals, coal, aggregate and crushed stone on world markets. In order to gauge the future demand for British Columbia's energy and mineral exports, the Ministry is closely monitoring the economic recovery in North America, the sovereign debt situation in Europe, and the strong growth in the Asia Pacific economies. B.C. will remain a significant supplier of natural gas to North American markets and is looking to expand its market access to Asia through the development of a liquefied natural gas industry. The Ministry faces a timing risk to bring liquefied natural gas projects on line by 2020 as 2015-2020 is a critical window for development to meet Asian demand. The Ministry continues to promote exploration and development of shale and tight gas resources that are the feedstock for both domestic and export natural gas supplies.

**Competitiveness** - Investment dollars move readily around the globe to the jurisdictions that provide the highest net return for given levels of risk. The Ministry monitors changes in British Columbia's

competitiveness as compared to other jurisdictions and implements strategies to maintain its competitive position and investment attractiveness. The Ministry continues to streamline and update legislative and policy frameworks to minimize the regulatory burden while maintaining environmental protection. Public geoscience data, maps and other studies, generated by the Ministry, British Columbia Geological Survey and Geoscience BC, provide key information that allows natural gas and mineral exploration companies and prospectors to target areas for investment in B.C.

**Skilled Workers** - In the last decade, the rapid expansion of B.C.'s energy and mining sectors has resulted in a growing number of permanent, high income employment opportunities for British Columbians. One of the challenges facing resource-based industries today is attracting young people into their workforces as the average age of the workforce increases. Both the BC Energy Plan and BC Mining Plan outline approaches to skills training and labour which focus on attracting, developing, retaining, and educating individuals towards employment opportunities in the province's resource sectors. As building construction becomes increasingly complex, there is a need to train and retrain the workforce to keep pace with innovation, new technologies and new building code requirements.

**First Nations in Energy and Mining** - Increased collaboration between First Nations and mineral exploration, mining and energy companies is resulting in benefits for all parties. For First Nations there are jobs, contracts and resource revenue sharing opportunities. The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund provides resource revenue sharing for impacted First Nations from new private clean and renewable electricity projects, as well as capacity and equity funding. Northwest B.C. First Nations are very supportive of the development of a liquefied natural gas export industry in B.C., which holds significant economic development opportunities for First Nations. In addition, the Province has signed economic and community development agreements (ECDAs) with the McLeod Lake Indian Band for the Mount Milligan mine (located between Mackenzie and Fort St. James), and with the Skeetchestn (Skeet-che-sen) Indian Band and the Tk'emlups (Kamloops) Indian Band (which together compose the the Stk'emlúpscenc of the Secwepemc Nation) for the New Afton mine near Kamloops. The Province is currently in discussion with a number of other First Nations about possible ECDA opportunities.

**Project Assessments** - The federal and B.C. governments have made progress towards harmonizing their environmental and socio-economic assessments of major projects in order to reduce duplication, costs and uncertainty for both project proponents and stakeholders. For example, in 2010 the BC Environmental Office and the National Energy Board (NEB) signed an agreement that for proposed projects requiring approval under both the B.C. and NEB environmental assessment processes, the assessment completed by the NEB is considered equivalent to the B.C. process. At the national level in late 2011, the Canadian House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development heard submissions on proposed changes to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)*. In its submission, the Province of British Columbia recommended that *CEAA* be amended to include a provision under which the federal Cabinet could make a regulation to eliminate the need for a separate federal environmental assessment of projects where a provincial environmental assessment is required. This provision for "one project-one environmental assessment" would replace two overlapping review systems with a single system that is comprehensive, efficient and produces rigorous project decisions in a timelier manner.

**Housing Affordability** - B.C. has the least affordable housing in Canada. Rental accommodation and home ownership present particular challenges for low to moderate income families with children.

Historically, high demand and a lack of purpose built rental accommodation has contributed to low vacancy rates and high rents in B.C. Recently, however, rental vacancy rates have increased as a result of individuals moving from apartments in purpose built rental buildings to other forms of housing, including homeownership, investor-owned condominiums and secondary suites.

**Demographic Shifts** - New and innovative forms of housing are required to meet population changes including the aging population (accessibility and support service requirements/aging safely); declining average household size; the growth of immigrant populations; and a rapidly growing Aboriginal population.

**Aboriginal Housing** - The Provincial Government is addressing the need for appropriate off-reserve Aboriginal housing. A disproportionate number of Aboriginal households are in need of safe, well constructed housing. Aboriginal persons continue to be overrepresented in the homeless population, and underrepresented among British Columbian homeowners. The Province acknowledges the importance of working in partnership and meets regularly with federal and First Nations partners.

**Growing Importance of Condominiums** - Due to the scarcity and high cost of developable land and the increasing number of smaller households, more than half of newly built housing in B.C. is strata titled. Multifamily construction also supports higher urban densities and more viable public transit systems.

**Construction Sector Innovation** - The building regulatory system needs to be more flexible and responsive to the rapid pace of construction innovation and the emergence of new products and technologies. This will increase productivity in the construction sector leading to improved standards and housing affordability, while enhancing provincial objectives relating to health, safety and energy efficiency.

**Gaming** - The increasing complexity of gaming poses new regulatory and enforcement challenges. For example, the introduction of casino-style games offered over the Internet, as well as gaming on mobile devices, marks a significant milestone in the evolution of the gaming industry, requiring regulatory and enforcement practices to evolve along with the industry.

## **Resource Management Coordination**

Government's structure to manage Crown land and natural resources was reconfigured in the spring of 2011, creating an improved arena for coordination and integration. The ministries involved included: Agriculture; Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; Energy and Mines; Environment; Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations; and Jobs, Tourism and Innovation. Under the direction of the Natural Resources Board, these ministries are making bold changes to service delivery in the natural resource sector. This sectoral approach promotes streamlined authorization processes and enhanced access to public services across the province. The reconfiguration facilitates more consistent engagement and consultation with industry, stakeholders, partners and clients. It also enhances inclusion of Aboriginal, economic and environmental considerations into decision making. The ministries are working together to make these improvements and meet the commitments of the *BC Jobs Plan*.

## Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

A wide range of Ministry strategies are being implemented to facilitate job creation, economic development and the well-being of communities throughout B.C. These strategies include Ministry initiatives in support of *Canada Starts Here: the BC Jobs Plan*, the 2012 Natural Gas and LNG Strategies, and continued implementation of the *Clean Energy Act*, the BC Energy Plan and the BC Mining Plan. The Ministry's performance measures and targets are designed to support our goals.

The Ministry promotes the reliable and environmentally responsible exploration, development and production of oil and gas in B.C. Oil and gas industry investment in B.C. has a strong, positive economic impact, creating significant business and job opportunities in northern communities, and generating revenues to government that support health and education services for British Columbians. The Ministry is committed to ensuring B.C. maintains a competitive business environment to attract oil and gas industry investment by providing a modern regulatory framework, improvements to public and private infrastructure, and targeted royalty programs.

The regulatory framework supporting the *Oil and Gas Activities Act* introduced new requirements that ensure exploration and development activities throughout the oil and gas sector are both planned and implemented in a manner that safeguards environmental values. The Ministry regularly reviews the legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks associated with oil and gas, mining and alternative energy. Improving the effectiveness and timeliness of multi-agency federal and provincial reviews of proposed energy and mining projects is a high priority for British Columbia. The Ministry maintains effective and efficient regulation of mines and mineral exploration sites through health, safety and environmental best practices.

*Canada Starts Here: the BC Jobs Plan*, highlights the importance of the mining sector to the B.C. economy and targets eight new mines to be in operation by 2015, and the expansion of at least nine operating mines. Investments such as the Northwest Transmission Line will facilitate the opening of new areas to mining by providing clean, affordable electricity in places where communities currently rely on diesel generators. B.C. is well-positioned to benefit from the surging global demand for mineral commodities, with its vast reserves of coal, metals and minerals, a highly-skilled workforce and the world's largest concentration of mining and exploration companies.

The Natural Gas and LNG strategies highlight the opportunity to develop the significant shale gas deposits in Northeast B.C. for both North American and offshore markets. The Ministry is committed to working with First Nations and communities to reach the Province's goals of new investment, job creation, revenue generation and other economic opportunities.

The Ministry promotes development and use of alternative energy technology and energy efficiency measures to minimize waste, increase productivity and lower operating costs, while delivering a healthier living and work environment for British Columbians. The BC Energy Plan together with the *Clean Energy Act* foster the development of new, sustainable energy and technology industries. This will ensure more comprehensive and proactive approaches to energy issues in British Columbia for the next 20 years, and support the delivery of a secure, reliable supply of affordable electricity that is produced in an environmentally responsible way.

## Goal 1: Thriving and competitive energy and mining sectors that contribute to jobs and the economy

**Objective 1.1: Facilitate the development of new energy and mineral resource projects to support the creation of family-supporting jobs in B.C.**

### Strategies

- Facilitate the opening of new eight mines and nine mine upgrades and expansions by 2015.
- Work with LNG proponents and other ministries to have at least one pipeline and terminal in operation in Kitimat by 2015, and three in operation by 2020.
- Support the development of pipelines, roads and electricity infrastructure required for new mines, mine expansions and LNG facilities.
- Work with BC Hydro to ensure an adequate supply of clean electricity is available to support new investments in LNG and mines.
- Coordinate permitting and streamline approval processes across provincial natural resource sector agencies to facilitate timely construction of major projects.
- Continuously improve geological and resource assessments for natural gas, geothermal, storage reservoirs, coal, minerals and aggregate through collaboration with industry, industry associations, academics and research institutes.
- Partner with industry, other provincial agencies and the federal government to identify and fill skills gaps in the workforce in response to evolving B.C. demographics.

### Performance Measure 1: New mines and expansions to operating mines

Performance Measure	2011/12 Forecast	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Number of new mines in operation	1	2	3	2
Number of operating mines with upgrades or expansions	1	4	2	2

<sup>1</sup> Source: Data analysis by Ministry of Energy and Mines

### Discussion

This performance measure is new in this year's service plan. The annual targets support commitments in the *BC Jobs Plan* to have a total of eight new mines in operation and nine expansions to existing mines in place by 2015. The responsibility for meeting the performance targets is shared jointly with the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

***NEW MINES TO BRING JOBS AND BENEFITS TO B.C.***

*There are two major mine projects under construction in B.C. The \$915 million (capital costs) Mt. Milligan copper/gold mine located between Fort St. James and Mackenzie and the \$630 million New Afton copper/gold/silver mine near Kamloops.*

*The Mt. Milligan mine is expected to be operating in the third quarter of 2013. Once the mine is in production, it will employ nearly 400 people.*

*The New Afton mine is expected to be operating in the second half of 2012. Once that mine is in production, it will employ an estimated 250 people.*

*As part of the BC Jobs Plan, announced earlier this year by Premier Christy Clark, the Province expects to see eight new mines and nine mine expansions operational in British Columbia by 2015.*

**Objective 1.2: Position B.C. as an attractive jurisdiction for investment in the energy and mining sectors and related businesses**

**Strategies**

- Work with the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations to reduce the backlog of Notice of Work permit applications by 80 per cent by August 31, 2012.
- Contribute to trade missions and marketing initiatives led by the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Innovation to attract investment in B.C. energy and mineral projects and business opportunities.
- Further establish B.C. as a recognized centre of excellence for energy and mining expertise, innovation and technology in collaboration with industry, post-secondary institutions, the federal government and provincial agency partners.
- Improve the competitiveness of B.C.'s energy and mining sectors by providing leadership, information, investing in infrastructure, and developing new policies, regulations and programs.
- Maintain B.C.'s competitiveness for investment in upstream natural gas development, and related liquefied natural gas export opportunities, by ensuring royalty programs remain highly competitive, supporting infrastructure development and facilitating efficient regulatory review of proposed developments.
- Conduct energy and mining related geoscience research and technical assessments to promote industry investment.
- Continue to work with the BC Environmental Assessment Office and the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations to champion "one project-one process" for environmental assessments of major energy and mining projects.

**Performance Measures 2, 3 and 4: Annual investment in the energy and mining sectors**

Performance Measure	2011/12 Forecast	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Annual Investment in Oil and Gas Exploration and Development <sup>1</sup>	\$5.8 Billion	\$5.1 Billion	\$5.9 Billion	6.6 Billion
Annual Investment in Electricity Facilities <sup>2</sup>	\$2.5 Billion	\$2.6 Billion	\$2.5 Billion	\$2.5 Billion
Annual Investment in Mineral Exploration and Mines <sup>3</sup>	\$0.725 Billion	\$1.1 Billion	\$1.2 Billion	\$1.7 Billion

<sup>1</sup> Source: Data analysis by Ministry of Energy and Mines based on Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers data for previous years. Estimates provided by calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Data analysis by Ministry of Energy and Mines, BC Public Utilities. Estimates provided by fiscal year. Includes data from BC Hydro, Columbia Power Corporation, Fortis BC and Ministry estimates of private sector investments.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Data analysis by Ministry of Energy and Mines based on calendar year survey results from Natural Resources Canada, Statistics Canada and PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

**Discussion**

Through its strategies to improve B.C.’s competitiveness, the Ministry continuously strives to attract long term investment in B.C.’s energy and mining sectors and related service industries. Such investment creates jobs and business opportunities throughout the province, which in turn contribute to the stability and well-being of B.C. communities. A key challenge to achieving investment targets is that the markets for energy and mineral commodities can be cyclical, as can the levels of investment in these sectors. Financial markets and currency fluctuations also impact investment levels. Streamlined processes for energy and mining permitting and environmental assessment, along with the timely review of tenure applications, help to reduce risk and sustain investment levels.

Annual investment in oil and gas exploration and development consists of industry investment in acquiring resource rights, geophysical and geological surveys, exploration and production wells, pipelines, development roads and processing plants. Investment in natural gas exploration and production is critical to supporting the creation of a liquefied natural gas export industry in B.C. Within North America, natural gas is shipped by pipeline for use in homes for heating and cooking purposes, and for a wide range of commercial and industrial uses. Natural gas can help reduce carbon dioxide emissions when it is substituted for coal or oil, and is the cleanest burning fossil fuel.

Annual investment in electricity generation and transmission facilities measures the total investment in the electricity sector in British Columbia, including improvement and replacement to existing infrastructure by the major provincial electrical utilities and Crown corporations - BC Hydro, Columbia Power Corporation and FortisBC - and clean and renewable electricity producers which supply electricity to the utilities. Capital expenditures in the electricity sector help ensure a safe and reliable electricity system to meet household, commercial and industrial needs. This investment supports the clean electricity goals in the BC Energy Plan. The electricity sector employs many British Columbians, and the dividends from electricity Crown Corporations, plus taxation, water rental and other revenues from all electricity market participants, contribute to important social

programs. Planned spending over the forecast period is expected to increase as BC Hydro plans to spend \$2 billion per year on upgrading and expanding B.C.'s heritage electricity generation, transmission and distribution assets.

Annual mineral exploration investment includes expenditures on prospecting, geological surveys, mapping, mineral valuation, drilling and rock work. Annual investment in mines includes mine planning, permitting, environmental assessment, construction, operation and reclamation.



*Ball mill at the Copper Mountain Mine near Princeton, B.C. Opened on August 18, 2011, this mine employs 270 people.*

**Objective 1.3: Obtain optimal revenue from the development of B.C.'s energy and mineral resources**

**Strategies**

- Provide the government services needed to respond to increasing economic activity, in particular delivering sound, timely decisions on mining, oil and gas, and related water, Crown land and other permits, authorizations and tenures.

- Monitor and evaluate the performance of B.C.’s energy and mining policies and programs to fully maximize the financial benefit of resource development and use for British Columbians.
- Implement revenue collection mechanisms to address B.C.’s specific challenges which might otherwise slow or hinder the development of oil, gas and mineral resources.
- Continue to hold twelve monthly Crown oil and gas rights sales per year.

**Performance Measure 5: Direct government revenue derived from mining and oil and gas**

Performance Measure	2011/12 Forecast	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Direct government revenue from mining, and oil and gas *	\$1.882 Billion	\$1.795 Billion	\$2.064 Billion	\$2.217 Billion

**Data Source:** Ministry of Energy and Mines. Forecast and Targets are based on the January, 2012 Blue Book Budget Estimates Forecast

\*Mining revenue figures are comprised of free miner certificates, mining receipts, coal tenure revenue and mineral taxes. Oil and gas revenue figures are comprised of natural gas, natural gas liquids, petroleum and sulphur royalties, bonus bids, and fees and rentals.

**Discussion**

Revenue derived from mineral exploration and mining, and oil and gas operations and tenure dispositions contributes to government programs such as education and health care. Optimal revenue is defined as the fairest and best return that can be collected by the Crown for the use of publicly owned resources under prevailing economic, environmental and social conditions.

This indicator shows the forecast of mining, oil and gas revenues expected to be collected from industry and paid into the Province’s consolidated revenue fund. B.C.’s oil and gas, coal and mineral producers are subject to demand and price fluctuations in world commodity markets where their products are sold. The Ministry implements resource revenue collection mechanisms, such as oil and gas royalties and mineral tax, that are market based to share the market and investment risk and manage resource development. As a result, government revenues are also subject to market fluctuations and financial conditions.

***\$60-MILLION DECEMBER 2011 OIL AND GAS RIGHTS DISPOSITION***

*The Ministry’s December 2011 disposition of oil and gas rights produced the best result of the 2011 calendar year with \$60 million in revenue and an average price of \$1,421.00 per hectare. This brings the calendar 2011 total year sales to an impressive \$222.6 million.*

*Revenue from these sales is used to fund important social services such as health care and education in B.C.*



*A multi-well pad site used for shale gas production in Northeast B.C.*

**Objective 1.4: An increasingly secure, reliable supply of energy for the long term benefit of all British Columbians**

**Strategies**

- Work with BC Hydro to upgrade the Province's heritage generation, transmission and distribution assets to meet future demand, while keeping rates affordable for B.C. families and respond to B.C.'s other energy objectives through the development of its 2012 Integrated Resource Plan.
- Ensure electricity self-sufficiency through innovative, aggressive conservation, ongoing competitive power procurement programs, and BC Hydro funded projects.
- Expand the use of natural gas as a transportation fuel.

**Objective 1.5: Efficient and effective energy and mining policy, legislation and regulation in the public interest of British Columbians**

**Strategies**

- In cooperation with other levels of government, continue to review legislation and regulations to ensure B.C. remains competitive, while maintaining the integrity of environmental, health and safety standards.
- Modernize the Ministry's oil and gas tenure administration processes.
- Complete the development of a Carbon Capture and Storage Regulatory Framework.

- Manage the review of the Columbia River Treaty to ensure downstream power benefits continue to be realized.
- In consultation with other ministries and stakeholders, develop and implement new Acts and regulations that support the responsible development and use of energy and mineral resources. Examples include: regulations under the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements) Act* and the *Clean Energy Act*; regulations to support the *Mines Act* amendment to exempt low-risk activities from requiring a *Mines Act* permit; and development of a new *Natural Resource Road Act*.

## Goal 2: Safe and environmentally responsible energy and mineral resource development and use

### Objective 2.1: Practices that protect the public and the environment

#### Strategies

- In cooperation with industry, enhance collaboration to improve environmental and safety regulation compliance at mine sites through inspections and audits.
- Continue to lead the New West Partnership Industry Water Use and Hydraulic Fracturing Technology working group to develop and share information on best practices related to water use.
- Collaborate with other government ministries on the Ministry of Health’s study into the potential human health effects of the oil and gas industry.
- Work with industry to identify disposal zones for carbon dioxide sequestration and opportunities for carbon dioxide use in enhanced oil recovery.

### Performance Measure 6: Short term injury rate at B.C. mines

Performance Measure	2011/12 Forecast	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Short term injury rate at B.C. mines	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

**Data Source:** Ministry of Energy and Mines and WorkSafe BC

#### Discussion

Operations at mines, electricity generating stations and transmission facilities and oil and gas exploration, pipeline and processing sites can be hazardous and if not properly managed, can impact the environment. Safeguarding the public and the environment contributes to environmentally responsible development and use of these resources. The threat of accidents, leakages and spills is always present, so ongoing policy development and education are necessary to ensure risk is minimized.

The targets reflect the anticipated average number of accident claims per year at B.C. mines, including open pit coal and metal mines, quarries and underground mines per 100 person years. B.C.'s mining workforce is constantly evolving and is expected to have an incremental percentage of workers who are new to mining operations over the next ten years. Enhanced health and safety training and inspections are required to ensure mining remains one of B.C.'s safest heavy industries. To provide context for this measure, using 2009 estimates, a 0.1 decrease in short term injury rate would result in approximately 10 fewer claims or an 8.6 per cent decrease in the number of claims. The claims cost for the three major mines subsectors was estimated at \$3.34 Million in 2009. Therefore, an 8.6 per cent decrease in the number of claims would result in an estimated \$288,000 savings in cost.

**Objective 2.2: Increased energy conservation and use of alternative, clean energy and fuels, and efficient technologies**

**Strategies**

- Support energy utilities with the implementation of cost effective demand side management measures.
- Participate in and support long-term clean energy planning initiatives at the regional and provincial level, including the Western Renewable Energy Zones initiative and BC Hydro's Integrated Resource Plan.
- Work with the Climate Action Secretariat (Ministry of Environment), other government ministries and agencies, Crown corporations, the public, electricity producers and utilities across B.C. to implement a coordinated approach to energy conservation and efficiency measures and support the deployment of alternative energy options to meet the province's energy needs.
- Continue to support energy efficiency in homes and buildings through the LiveSmart BC: Energy Efficiency Program which provides one-stop access to provincial and utility programs and the LiveSmart Small Business Program which provides small businesses with energy assessments, direct installation and incentives.
- Ensure the procurement of clean and renewable electricity continues to account for at least 93 per cent of total generation.
- Continue to implement the BC Bioenergy Strategy to take advantage of B.C.'s abundant sources of Mountain Pine Beetle timber, wood wastes and agricultural residues.
- Through the Innovative Clean Energy Fund, accelerate the development of new energy technologies with the potential to solve real, everyday energy and environmental issues and create economic benefits for all British Columbians.
- Reduce the carbon intensity of the energy used by British Columbians by implementing a low carbon fuel requirement and increasing the supply of clean electricity.

Promoting the deployment of alternative energy technology contributes to environmentally responsible energy development and use. The Government plays a key role in providing information

to the public about practical conservation initiatives, establishing new standards through the B.C. Building Code and *Energy Efficiency Act*, and encouraging the private sector to develop alternative energy sources. The up-front expense to retrofit existing homes and buildings to conserve energy, as well as the expense of material and equipment for energy efficient new buildings, will be fully recovered over time through lower energy bills.

B.C. has a number of alternative energy options such as solar, tidal, biomass, wave, geothermal and wind power. These sources of alternative energy are renewable and can complement existing electricity generating facilities and heating and transportation fuels.

**Performance Measure 7: Total energy savings achieved each year through utility and provincial conservation policies, programs, and regulations**

Performance Measure	2011/12 Forecast <sup>1</sup>	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Total energy savings achieved each year through electric utility and provincial conservation policies, programs, and regulations <sup>1</sup>	3,272,051 GJ	4,729,427 GJ	5,548,652 GJ	6,185,790 GJ

Data Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines.

<sup>1</sup> Measured in Gigajoules to include both gas and electricity savings. Excludes gas savings from FortisBC.

**Discussion**

This measure is driven by policy actions one through nine of the BC Energy Plan. Targets represent energy savings from the LiveSmart BC: Efficiency Incentive Program, regulated standards under the *Energy Efficiency Act*, green building code changes, and utility programs from BC Hydro’s and FortisBC’s demand side management programs and conservation/stepped rate participants. These utilities design and direct their energy efficiency programs to three main market sectors — residential, commercial and industrial.

The performance measure for energy savings has been improved by including natural gas savings to the extent possible, rather than only the electricity savings reported in previous years. In order to add two different forms of energy savings, the measure is now in Gigajoules rather than Gigawatt hours. The conversion formula is one Gigawatt hour equals 3,600 Gigajoules. By reporting both natural gas and electricity savings, this measure provides a more complete indicator of the performance of the total energy demand side management effort by Government and electric utilities and their customers.

The increase in the 2011/12 target is the result of the General Service Lighting Regulation coming into effect in January 2011.

**Objective 2.3: The Ministry, stakeholders, First Nations and industry are engaged and working cooperatively for the responsible development and use of B.C.'s energy and mineral resources**

**Strategies**

- Develop and implement an effective community and stakeholder engagement model to respond to increased unconventional gas exploration and development in Northeast B.C.
- Foster working relationships among industry, the public, First Nations and landowners by clarifying and simplifying resource exploration and development management processes, enhancing dispute resolution methods, and offering more support and information.
- Continue to collaborate with other ministries, agencies and Crown corporations to provide information to promote greater public understanding of the exploration and development of resources.
- Support the development of Strategic Engagement Agreements with First Nations to make consultation processes more predictable.
- Support the development of Revenue Sharing Agreements that provide First Nations communities with economic benefits based on energy and mining activities in their traditional territories.
- Continue to work with the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to build effective business development relationships with First Nations.
- Continue to support the annual British Columbia Mine Reclamation Awards to recognize outstanding achievements in mine reclamation in this province.
- Continue to support the Remote Community Energy Network (BC Hydro, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the First Nations Technology Council and the Ministry) including energy education and training, community energy planning, utility service provision, clean energy development, energy efficiency and energy monitoring.

If the public, First Nations, landowners and non-governmental organizations are informed and participate in responsible resource exploration and development, they will have an opportunity to help identify and contribute constructively to the resolution of issues. They also become more aware of the benefits that resource development can provide to a community, such as regular employment for citizens and expanded infrastructure.

There are close to 70 remote communities in B.C. that are not connected to the major natural gas or electricity grids. These communities have challenges and opportunities in their energy systems that are very different than grid connected communities. The Ministry's community energy solutions support in these communities is tailored to these unique situations.



*Canoe Creek Hydro on the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation's traditional territory on Vancouver Island is a run-of-the-river hydropower project that generates clean electricity.*

## **Goal 3: Safe and sustainable homes for all British Columbians**

### **Objective 3.1 Access to safe and stable housing**

#### **Strategies**

- Provide provincial policy leadership for the housing sector through the renewal of the provincial housing strategy, *Housing Matters BC*, to express government priorities and strategies including a focus on families and market housing affordability.
- Work with BC Housing to enhance the integrity of program delivery and administration and to ensure that government's strategic priorities are addressed.
- Work collaboratively with other ministries, agencies and Crown corporations to ensure the integrated delivery of the continuum of housing programs and services for vulnerable British Columbians. These programs and services include: homeless outreach, emergency shelters, supportive housing, transition houses, assisted living and subsidized housing.
- Preserve and increase the supply of affordable market rental and homeownership units by working with local governments and other partners to address local housing challenges and improve the economic viability in the development of affordable units.
- Support the one million strata owners and residents in B.C. with an improved strata governance system, including financial accountability, new dispute resolution mechanisms and prudent management of common assets.

- Continue to work collaboratively with other ministries, agencies and stakeholders to identify and resolve emerging strata issues and to provide educational materials to strata owners, strata councils strata property managers and developers.
- Assist landlords and tenants to resolve disputes earlier in the resolution process by: increasing public education; working with partner agencies and organizations to expand the availability of consistent information regarding tenancies; and, improving internal procedures and scheduling to ensure landlords' and tenants' enquiries and requests are appropriately addressed.

### **Performance Measure 8: Priority groups in subsidized housing**

Performance Measure	2011/12 Forecast	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Percentage of clients belonging to priority groups in subsidized housing	83	84	84	84

**Data Source:** The measure is calculated by taking the current inventory of subsidized housing and determining the percentage of units that are available for each of the designated priority groups

### **Discussion**

This measure is an indicator of performance in ensuring that those in greatest need receive priority assistance for housing. For the purposes of the measure, the groups considered to be among those in greatest housing need include: low income or frail seniors; people with physical or mental disabilities; people with mental illness; women and children who have experienced domestic violence; individuals facing alcohol and drug addiction challenges; Aboriginal individuals and families; and, people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.<sup>1</sup>

The targets are set to reflect the number of social housing households that fall into one of the designated priority groups, as well as the anticipated number of new and acquired housing units, all of which are targeted to priority groups, during the service plan period.

### **Performance Measure 9: Residential tenancy dispute resolution requests**

Performance Measure	2011/12 Forecast <sup>2</sup>	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Number of residential tenancy dispute resolution requests per 1,000 British Columbia adult population (over age 19)	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8

**Data Source:** Results for this measure are derived from records of dispute resolution requests to the Ministry's Residential Tenancy Branch and British Columbia Statistics population data. The measure includes only those British Columbians age 20 and older because of the population data age categories used by British Columbia Statistics.

<sup>1</sup> A more detailed discussion of the methodology for this performance measure is included in the *BC Housing Service Plan 2012/13 – 2014/15*, available at: [www.bchousing.org](http://www.bchousing.org).



*Willowbridge, which is located in Kelowna, provides short-term housing with support services for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The four-storey wood frame building includes 40 studio units, as well as program and amenities space. Support offices, program areas, and common areas for residents are on the ground floor.*

## **Discussion**

Landlords and tenants can improve their knowledge of residential tenancy legislation and regulations through one of the many avenues provided by the Ministry. The Residential Tenancy Branch website, toll free phone line and front-counter offices allow landlords and tenant to build positive relationships, thereby increasing the chances of successful tenancies. The Ministry therefore expects reductions over time in the number of landlords and tenants requesting help to resolve disputes.

About one third of all B.C. households are rental households. Tying the number of dispute resolution requests to the adult population provides a comparable measure across fiscal years, as the number of tenancies increases with population increases.

## **Objective 3.2 A modern building regulatory system that supports safety and innovation in the design and construction of buildings**

### **Strategies**

- Establish provincial leadership in a modern, streamlined and efficient building regulatory system with a uniform building code as a key element.
- Continue to engage stakeholders in the development of the 2012 editions of the BC Building, Fire and Plumbing Codes, including improvements in energy and water efficiency.

- Work with the BC Safety Authority to continuously improve technical product safety and support technical innovation through timely adoption of safety codes and standards.



*Tumbleweed Terrace in Keremeos is 16 units of affordable modular housing for independent seniors and people with disabilities. The 16 modules were shipped by truck from the manufacturer's factory to the site in Keremeos where they were used to construct two residential buildings. The 16 modular apartments are accessible and adaptable, allowing seniors to age in place as their health needs change. The room sizes and configurations allow for wheelchair access and manoeuvring.*

## **Goal 4 Responsible regulation of gaming opportunities and the sale and use of liquor**

### **Objective 4.1 British Columbians have confidence in the management of gaming and liquor**

#### **Strategies**

- Ensure that all gaming in the province, including gaming conducted over the Internet, is subject to a high level of rigour and scrutiny. This includes ensuring appropriate people and companies are involved in the gaming industry, conducting regular audits of all commercial gaming venues, and investigating allegations of wrongdoing to ensure the integrity of gaming and use of proceeds.

- As part of a broader enforcement strategy, work with the British Columbia Lottery Corporation and the gaming industry to prevent minors from entering age-restricted gaming facilities, and move away from cash-based play in order to prevent money laundering activity at casinos.
- Target liquor regulation resources on high-risk licensed establishments and focus inspections and investigations primarily on service to minors, over-service, overcrowding and illicit alcohol. This includes the ongoing use and expansion of a ‘minors as agents’ program which employs underage youth to assess whether licensees or staff serve or sell liquor to minors. Minors hired for this purpose are under supervision and not allowed to consume alcohol.
- Develop a public safety strategy for special occasion liquor licences. This includes directing resources toward events with a higher risk of over-service, service to minors, and over-crowding. Key areas for these efforts are applicant screening, host education, event security planning and inspection and compliance efforts.

### Performance Measure 10: Liquor Licensee Compliance Rate

Performance Measure	2010/11 Baseline	2011/12 Forecast	2012/13 Target	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target
Percentage of inspected/investigated liquor licensees in compliance	95	96	95	95	95

Data Source: Liquor Control and Licensing Branch, Ministry of Energy and Mines

#### Discussion

The Ministry tracks the percentage of inspected or investigated liquor licensees that are found to be in compliance with provincial liquor licensing regulations. Over 9,000 inspections are conducted annually of almost 10,000 licensees across all regions of the province. The Ministry focuses resources on high-risk establishments, so some establishments may be visited more than once in a given year, while others may not be visited during that year.

The level of voluntary compliance indicates the degree to which licensees understand and are willing to cooperate with the liquor regulatory framework. A high level of voluntary compliance in areas such as over-service and prevention of service to minors may also indicate a corresponding low level of liquor misuse.

The Ministry’s targeted approach of focusing resources on public safety contraventions, and high-risk or problem establishments, means there is a greater degree of certainty of enforcement consequences for non-compliant licensees. In the short term, this leads to a higher degree of voluntary compliance. Over the long term, however, the compliance rate may be seen to decrease due to the focus on high-risk, chronically non-compliant licensees.

# Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2011/12 Restated Estimates <sup>1</sup>	2012/13 Estimates	2013/14 Plan	2014/15 Plan
<b>Operating Expenses (\$000)</b>				
Oil and Gas .....	12,042	13,819	13,066	13,066
Mines and Mineral Resources	10,013	10,013	10,013	10,013
Titles and Corporate Relations .....	3,861	3,861	3,861	3,861
Electricity and Alternative Energy <sup>2</sup> .....	18,048	18,048	3,048	3,048
Executive and Support Services .....	4,493	4,493	4,493	4,493
Housing .....	345,444	346,242	346,242	346,242
Liquor Control and Licensing .....	1	1	1	1
Gaming Policy and Enforcement .....	18,361	18,145	18,145	18,145
Housing Endowment Fund Special Account .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Innovative Clean Energy Fund Special Account .....	14,947	14,947	12,000	12,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>437,210</b>	<b>439,569</b>	<b>420,869</b>	<b>420,869</b>
<b>Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)</b>				
Executive and Support Services .....	65,135	28,168	28,181	233
Housing Capital Funding <sup>3</sup> .....	161,262	44,506	17,011	16,463
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>226,397</b>	<b>72,674</b>	<b>45,192</b>	<b>16,696</b>

	2011/12 Restated Estimates	2012/13 Estimates	2013/14 Plan	2014/15 Plan
<b>Other Financing Transactions (\$000)</b>				
<b>Oil and Gas Commission Receipts</b> .....	40,750	31,157	30,627	33,559
<b>Oil and Gas Commission Disbursements</b> .....	(40,750)	(31,157)	(30,627)	(33,559)
<b>Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)</b> .....	0	0	0	0
<b>Northwest Transmission Line Receipts</b> .....	61,000	60,000	52,000	1,750
<b>Northwest Transmission Line Disbursements</b> .....	(61,000)	(60,000)	(52,000)	(1,750)
<b>Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)</b> .....	0	0	0	0

1 For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2011/12 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2012/13 Estimates.

2 Fiscal year 2013/14 budget targets reflect the end of currently approved funding of the LiveSmart BC program.

3 The grant for Housing Capital Funding meets the British Columbia Housing Management Commission's objective to increase the supply of housing for those at risk of homelessness and to fund infrastructure projects to increase the supply of provincially owned housing for seniors and persons with disabilities.

## **Hyperlinks to Additional Information**

A list of Legislation administered by the Ministry can be found at:

[www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/legislation/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/legislation/Pages/default.aspx)

A list of Crowns, Agencies, Boards and Commissions reporting to the Minister, can be found at:

[http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/legislation/Pages/Major\\_Agencies\\_Boards\\_and\\_Commissins.aspx](http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Titles/legislation/Pages/Major_Agencies_Boards_and_Commissins.aspx)

Canada Starts Here: The B.C. Jobs Plan

[http://www.bcjobsplan.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/CSH\\_BCJobsPlan\\_web.pdf](http://www.bcjobsplan.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/CSH_BCJobsPlan_web.pdf)

## **Energy and Mines Information**

British Columbia's Natural Gas and LNG Strategies are located here:

[http://www.gov.bc.ca/ener/natural\\_gas\\_strategy.html](http://www.gov.bc.ca/ener/natural_gas_strategy.html)

The BC Energy Plan can be found at: [www.energyplan.gov.bc.ca/](http://www.energyplan.gov.bc.ca/)

The Green Energy Advisory Task Force report can be found at:

[www.empr.gov.bc.ca/EAED/Documents/GreenEnergyAdvisoryTaskForce.pdf](http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/EAED/Documents/GreenEnergyAdvisoryTaskForce.pdf)

The Clean Energy Act and a complete set of backgrounders and factsheets are at:

[www.mediaroom.gov.bc.ca/DisplayEventDetails.aspx?eventId=490](http://www.mediaroom.gov.bc.ca/DisplayEventDetails.aspx?eventId=490)

## **Housing Policy and Building and Safety Standards**

Contact and other information about Housing Policy and Building and Safety Standards can be accessed at: [www.housing.gov.bc.ca](http://www.housing.gov.bc.ca)

For information about Aboriginal Housing Initiatives, visit the website at:

[www.housing.gov.bc.ca/housing/AboriginalHousing](http://www.housing.gov.bc.ca/housing/AboriginalHousing)

The Provincial Housing Strategy, Housing Matters BC, can be found at: [www.housingmattersbc.ca](http://www.housingmattersbc.ca)

Information about the British Columbia Housing Management Commission (BC Housing) can be found at: [www.bchousing.org](http://www.bchousing.org)

## **Residential Tenancy**

Contact and other information about Residential Tenancy can be accessed at: [www.rto.gov.bc.ca](http://www.rto.gov.bc.ca)

## **Problem Gambling Help Line**

1-888-795-6111

Confidential ♦ Free ♦ 24 hours/7 days ♦ Multiple Languages

For information about available services or to be referred to a counsellor near you.

## **Gaming Policy and Enforcement**

- [www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/gaming](http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/gaming)

## **Liquor Control and Licensing**

- [www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/lclb](http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/lclb)