

**Ministry of
Natural Gas Development
and Minister Responsible for Housing**

**2014/15 – 2016/17
SERVICE PLAN**

February 2014



For more information on the British Columbia Ministry of Natural Gas Development and
Minister Responsible for Housing
see Ministry Contact Information on page 31 or contact:

Deputy Minister's Office
PO BOX 9319
STN PROV GOVT
VICTORIA, BC
V8W 9N3

or visit the LNG website at
<http://engage.gov.bc.ca/lnginbc/>

Published by the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing

ERRATUM

The service plan of the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing made public on February 16, 2014 in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* inadvertently omitted Goal 6 as follows: Healthy buildings, strong communities. The Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing intends to include the Ministry's actual results in achieving Goal 6 in its annual service plan report for 2014/15.

Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement



British Columbia is seizing an historic economic opportunity, by building a liquefied natural gas (LNG) industry.

LNG projects have the potential to bring tens of billions of dollars in investment to British Columbia between 2014 and 2022. As many as 100,000 jobs to construct and operate these plants could be created, injecting more than \$1 trillion into our province.

The Ministry of Natural Gas Development is working as quickly as possible to take full advantage of this generational opportunity. *Canada Starts Here: The BC Jobs Plan*, released in 2011, and British Columbia's strategies for natural gas and liquefied natural gas, released in February 2012, are guiding our work. Our goal is to have at least three operating LNG facilities by 2020. To achieve that, we are working with project proponents to complete negotiations, and hope to see some final investment decisions as early as 2014.

These projects will expand B.C.'s market access to Asia, where demand for LNG is growing rapidly. Reaching new, more lucrative markets in the Asia-Pacific will add long-term stability to our provincial economy.

To ensure a robust LNG industry, we are supporting B.C.'s upstream natural gas needs. In the fall of 2013, the Province announced a new installment of the infrastructure royalty credit program to support the capital needs of the province's natural gas industry. This \$120-million program has helped develop 21 projects in northeast British Columbia that will generate more than \$260 million in new capital spending and create an estimated 1,600 construction jobs. The Ministry has also been working with the Ministry of Finance and other provincial agencies to ensure that B.C. is a competitive jurisdiction that will attract LNG investment.

The Ministry is also working to maximize the use of clean power at LNG projects while preserving electricity supply and rates for British Columbians. New electricity transmission infrastructure is being built in the Northwest to make sure LNG facilities have the power required to operate. As well, the Province amended the *Clean Energy Act* in the Spring of 2012 so that proponents can make greater use of gas-fired electricity in their facilities.

Essential to the new LNG industry are corridors for proposed natural gas pipeline routes and we are working with proponents and First Nations to establish these corridors.

To ensure citizens and communities benefit from LNG development, we will establish the British Columbia Prosperity Fund. Over the next 30 years, the Province expects more than \$100 billion will flow to the Prosperity Fund, which can be used to eliminate the provincial debt, and support vital services like health care, education and our environment.

In addition to natural gas, we are working with heavy oil and refinery proponents to ensure any new projects meet or exceed five conditions for heavy oil pipelines or projects. The five conditions are: the successful completion of the environmental review process; world-leading marine oil spill response,

prevention and recovery systems; world-leading practices for land oil spill prevention, response and recovery systems; legal requirements regarding Aboriginal and treaty rights have been addressed and First Nations are provided with opportunities to participate; and British Columbia receives a fair share of the fiscal and economic benefits.

The Ministry is also reviewing the BC Oil and Gas Commission's operations to improve the timeliness of permitting for project applications.

The Ministry plays a major role in helping to ensure that British Columbians are well housed and we work with our partners to develop and implement a variety of initiatives.

Streamlined regulations, responsive services and greater housing options that build strong communities are the central pillars of our refreshed provincial housing strategy, *Housing Matters BC*. Close to 100,000 B.C. households benefit from provincial affordable housing programs. Through our partnerships with local governments, community organizations, and the private sector we will continue to help increase available housing options for B.C. residents.

In 2012, new Building, Plumbing and Fire Codes were released. Over the next year, we will continue to work towards a building regulatory system that features a Uniform Building Code. This will improve opportunities for innovative building products and assemblies to be used in British Columbia, improve energy efficiency and increase housing affordability.

The Ministry is also working to strengthen the licensing requirements for home inspectors to ensure consumers have access to qualified and trained inspectors who can help during the process of purchasing a home.

The Ministry of Natural Gas Development's *2014/15 - 2016/17 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 Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing
February 4, 2014

Table of Contents

Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement	3
Purpose of the Ministry	6
Strategic Context	7
Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures	13
Resource Summary	29
Appendices.....	31
Ministry Contact Information	31
Legislation.....	31
Hyperlinks to Additional Information	33



A site with multiple natural gas wells in Northeast B.C.

Purpose of the Ministry

The role of the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing is to guide the responsible development and ensure maximum economic benefits to British Columbians from the province's natural gas resources¹ and the province's next new major industrial sector—that of liquefied natural gas (LNG). The role includes ensuring that British Columbians have access to safe, affordable and appropriate housing through policy and programs, technical codes and standards, and services for landlords and tenants.

Through teamwork and positive working relationships with its clients, the Ministry facilitates B.C.'s thriving, safe, environmentally responsible and competitive natural gas sector to create jobs and economic growth. In developing natural gas policies, legislation and guidelines, the Ministry consults with other ministries and levels of government, natural gas and oil production and transportation companies, First Nations, communities, environmental and industry organizations, and the public.

The Ministry provides a range of natural gas and oil related services, including management of Crown petroleum and natural gas resource rights, royalty programs, public geoscience and policy. The Ministry, through the LNG Task Force, provides an overarching framework to ministries and Crown agencies to ensure policies, programs and decisions support the establishment of a thriving, competitive LNG industry that is environmentally and socially responsible.

The Ministry guides the development of recommendations related to energy exports and opening new export markets related to interprovincial pipelines, oil projects and value-added natural gas products to ensure responsible development and maximum economic benefits to British Columbians. The key component of the Ministry's mandate for energy exports and opening new export markets is to ensure that B.C.'s five requirements as set out in the policy paper, [*Requirements for British Columbia to Consider Support for Heavy Oil Pipelines*](#), are met.

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 is responsible for two Crown Corporations, the British Columbia Housing Management Commission (BC Housing) and the Oil and Gas Commission.

¹ Besides natural gas, the Ministry's mandate includes other forms of hydrocarbon resources, like natural gas liquids and crude oil. The province's known and currently produced hydrocarbons are primarily natural gas.

Strategic Context

British Columbia is in the fortunate position of having abundant natural gas resources, while growing Asian markets have ever-increasing needs for more energy. People, resources and technology combine to provide the natural gas required by British Columbians and our export customers, create business and investment opportunities, and develop and market new products and technologies for natural gas and oil exploration, production, use and conservation. It is estimated that investment in British Columbia's natural gas and oil sector was \$5.2 billion in 2012/13. Over the same fiscal year, the disposition of Crown subsurface natural gas and oil rights realized Government revenues totalling an estimated \$866.6 million.² In addition, the Province received an estimated \$257.7 million in natural gas and oil royalties.

The Ministry is committed to working with natural resource sector agencies, communities, First Nations, industry and environmental organizations to ensure that the continued growth of our natural gas sector is socially and environmentally responsible. The province has significant shale and tight gas deposits—such as in the Horn River and Montney areas of Northeast B.C. Natural gas can be converted into a liquid state (LNG) for transportation to Asia where demand for natural gas is growing rapidly. LNG provides an abundant, lower carbon fuel for transportation and electricity generation, and can displace coal and oil, which have higher emissions.

The challenges and opportunities for B.C.'s natural gas industry and the Province's initiatives to address them are outlined in *British Columbia's Natural Gas Strategy*, released in February 2012. B.C.'s estimated natural gas resources are substantial. Despite relatively low North American natural gas prices (especially in 2012/13), production levels of marketable natural gas remained relatively unchanged in the B.C. portion of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. Marketable natural gas production in B.C. was 36.5 billion cubic metres in 2011/12 and 35.6 billion cubic metres in 2012/13. Future growth is expected to come from significant investment to develop the province's large shale and tight gas deposits.

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 at LNG plants. British Columbia has many strategic advantages to foster the development of an LNG industry, but must ensure its competitiveness with other natural gas producing jurisdictions that are also working to attract LNG export investments. As described in [*Liquefied Natural Gas: A Strategy for B.C.'s Newest Industry*](#), the development of 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.

Over the past year, the Province made significant progress in establishing its emerging role as an energy powerhouse that will serve Asia Pacific markets with a stable, long-term supply of LNG. Following through with the Government's natural gas and LNG strategies launched in February 2012, there have been corporate investments totalling approximately \$8.5 billion to acquire upstream natural gas assets and an additional \$1 billion on LNG planning and development. A further \$21 billion has

² This recognizes bonus revenue using deferral accounting, which is a Generally Accepted Accounting Principle. The current deferral period is nine years – representing the average lifespan of a petroleum and natural gas tenure.

been spent by major LNG proponents on company acquisitions in order to access B.C.'s natural gas resources.

In January 2014, there were twelve LNG liquefaction and export facilities proposed or announced in B.C., representing multiple joint venture partnerships with international, domestic and First Nation interests. Most of the proposed project sites are centered on the northern B.C. coastline. Four projects have been proposed within the District of Kitimat, two in the Port of Prince Rupert and four LNG proponents have expressed an interest in sites further to the north at Grassy Point. Two other sites have been proposed outside of the northwest, one near Squamish and the other in Campbell River on Vancouver Island. Several new proposed projects have yet to determine a site.

Significant milestones in moving these proposed projects forward into the construction and production phases include federal and provincial environmental assessments and federal export licences. In January 2014, the National Energy Board (NEB) had awarded export licences to seven projects BC LNG (formerly known as the Douglas Channel Energy project), West Coast Canada LNG, Kitimat LNG, LNG Canada, Pacific Northwest LNG, Prince Rupert LNG and Woodfibre LNG. As well, the NEB is currently reviewing three more export licence applications from Aurora LNG, Triton LNG and Kitsault Energy.

At the beginning of 2014, there were four LNG facility projects in the federal and provincial environmental assessment processes: LNG Canada, Pacific NorthWest LNG, Prince Rupert LNG and Woodfibre LNG. For the Pacific NorthWest LNG and Prince Rupert LNG projects, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and B.C. Environmental Assessment Office have agreed on a work plan for a coordinated federal/provincial environmental assessment process that promotes efficiency and avoids unnecessary duplication. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency will be the lead, but each government will make its own decisions with respect to the projects under review. Kitimat LNG received its provincial EA certificate in 2006. BC LNG falls below an established threshold and does not require a provincial EA certificate.

The economic potential of these proposed projects as a group is very significant and could lead to large gains in provincial GDP and job growth³.

The Asia Pacific economy has witnessed strong growth over the past decade and is expected to continue leading world growth moving ahead. China is poised to become the world's largest economy by the end of the decade, while India's middle class exceeds Canada's entire population. This translates into a major increase in the need for energy resources. The *BC Jobs Plan* recognizes the opportunity that B.C. has in securing markets in these emerging Asia Pacific economies. The Ministry is working with other provinces, the federal government, industry and other B.C. agencies in the development of recommendations related to energy exports and opening new export markets.

The housing needs of the vast majority of British Columbians are served through the private market. As key partners, local governments have become increasingly innovative and involved in affordable housing. They are progressively using planning and land use tools to promote greater diversity in

³ Grant Thornton: Potential LNG Revenue to the BC Government – Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas) showed that building five LNG projects capable of producing 82 million tonnes of LNG per annum would generate an average 39,400 FTE jobs over the nine-year construction period for these projects (direct, indirect and induced jobs). When fully operational, five LNG projects producing at this level would generate a total of 75,200 FTE jobs annually (direct, indirect and induced).

housing type and form. The Ministry is working with local government and other key stakeholders to develop initiatives to increase the supply of affordable 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.

About 98,900 households throughout B.C. are estimated to have received subsidized housing assistance in 2013/14. This accounts for approximately six per cent of all housing in the province and includes 26,870 low-income households receiving rental assistance in the private market. In 2010, the building construction sector in B.C. accounted for approximately 2.9 per cent of Gross Domestic Product and 4.7 per cent of employment in the province. Consistent application of building codes and standards can decrease the cost of construction and increase housing affordability.

Ministry continues housing support programs

Providing housing and supports to those in greatest need are key priorities of the provincial housing strategy, Housing Matters BC. Since 2006, the Province has invested more than \$2.5 billion to help end homelessness and provide affordable housing for low-income individuals, seniors, and families. This includes doubling the number of shelter spaces, adding thousands of affordable units for seniors and people with disabilities and making a significant reduction to the number of unsheltered homeless. Today, more than 98,000 households benefit from provincial affordable housing programs – a 20 per cent increase since 2006.



Linden Tree Place in Vancouver provides 30 affordable rental apartments for seniors and persons with disabilities and is operated by Kits Neighbourhood House. The four-storey wood-frame building includes 10 wheelchair-accessible apartments designed for people with physical disabilities.

The Economic Forecast Council expects British Columbia's real GDP to grow by 2.3 per cent in 2014 and 2.7 per cent in 2015. Risks to British Columbia's economic outlook include the potential for further slowing of domestic activity, renewed weakness in the US economy and slowing Asian demand. Additional risks include the ongoing sovereign debt situation in Europe and a fluctuating Canadian dollar.

The Ministry annually assesses external factors and the risks and opportunities associated with the factors described above 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 paragraphs discuss external factors that may affect the Ministry's operations in the coming year and how these are being managed.

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 and Geoscience BC, provide key information that allows natural gas 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 sector 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. The [BC Jobs Plan](#), and *British Columbia's Natural Gas Strategy* outline approaches to skills training and labour which focus on attracting, developing, retaining, and educating individuals for employment opportunities in the province's resource sectors.

Commodity Markets - British Columbia sells large and growing volumes of natural gas in the North American market, which is subject to price and demand fluctuations. The price of natural gas varies widely, and this in turn impacts government revenue. For example, a reduction in the natural gas price from C\$3.00 to C\$2.50 per gigajoule at the B.C. plant inlet results in a royalty revenue loss of between \$117 million and \$125 million annually.

First Nations - Increased collaboration between First Nations and resource companies is resulting in benefits for all parties. For First Nations there are jobs, contracts and resource revenue-sharing opportunities.

New arrangements with First Nations continue to be pursued, enabling opportunities in Aboriginal communities and providing regulatory certainty for proponents. An example is the agreement reached in 2012 among Canada, B.C. and the Haisla First Nation for the Kitimat LNG project, to be located on a Haisla reserve at Bish Cove in the Douglas Channel. The agreement and accompanying regulation under the federal *First Nations Commercial and Industrial Development Act* enables clear application of provincial law to apply on the Haisla reserve so that the LNG facility may be regulated, primarily by the provincial Oil and Gas Commission, in a similar way to other projects in B.C. Northwest B.C. First Nations are generally supportive of the development of an LNG export industry in B.C., which holds significant economic development opportunities for First Nations. Fifteen First Nations have

endorsed an economic agreement with the Province in support of the Pacific Trails Pipeline that will transport natural gas to the Kitimat LNG project.

The Province is currently in discussion with a number of other First Nations about possible agreements along pipeline and marine routes that would confirm benefits and opportunities related to LNG development.

Project Assessments - The Province's goal is to have regulatory and environmental assessment certainty for LNG proponents, government agencies and the public while reducing or eliminating duplication and overlap caused when both the Province and Canada require environmental assessments. Changes to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* have allowed the Province to pursue substitution (BC assessment process; decisions by the Province and Canada) for LNG facilities. Recent changes to federal regulations mean that pipelines within B.C. will require only a B.C. environmental assessment. In circumstances where substitution is not available, the Province and Canada are conducting co-ordinated assessments.

Resource Management Coordination - When Government's structure to manage Crown land and natural resources was reconfigured in the spring of 2011, it created an improved arena for coordination and integration. The ministries involved include: Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation; Agriculture; Energy and Mines; Natural Gas Development; Environment; Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations; and Jobs, Tourism and Skill Training. Under the direction of the Natural Resource 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*.

Housing Affordability - B.C. has the least affordable housing in Canada. Housing presents particular challenges for low to moderate income families with children. Historically there has been a lack of purpose-built rental accommodation which has contributed to low vacancy rates and high rents in B.C.

Demographic Shifts - 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 recognizes the continued 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.

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.

Ministry Commitment to Lean Processes - Lean is the continuous improvement method used by all British Columbia ministries and agencies that focuses on the work processes we use to deliver value to our customers. Lean asks employees to provide solutions to remove inefficiencies, reduce costs and save time. To date, 69 Lean projects have been initiated across the BC public service. In 2012/13, the Ministry piloted two Lean projects – one on the natural gas pricing process used for determining Crown royalties, and the other on the Residential Tenancy Branch (RTB) dispute resolution process.

As a result of applying the Lean tools and principles, improvements were made to the natural gas pricing process, including reduced manual input of data, improved stakeholder pricing submissions and a shorter processing time per submission.

The RTB Lean approach resulted in increased efficiencies in the dispute resolution process including decreased wait times for customers, standardized administrative procedures, decreased paper filing, and a more user friendly online experience.

In 2014/15, the Ministry will examine the Infrastructure Royalty Credit process and provide ongoing Lean training to create a Lean methodology as an integral part of the work environment. In addition, the Ministry has a culture deployment strategy outlining the change management activities necessary to help make a Lean culture successful.

Core Review – In fall 2013, B.C. Government ministries identified opportunities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery to British Columbians, including:

- Overlapping or duplicate programs or services of other ministries or the broader public sector;
- Any change in the Ministry’s organizational structure or governance that would make it easier to deliver on the Ministry’s objectives and/or improve outcomes for the public;
- Services that could be provided through Alternative Service Delivery (ASD) arrangements and achieve better results;
- Services that are already delivered by ASD arrangements which could achieve better results; and
- Programs that government should consider no longer delivering or organizations that should be restructured, streamlined or dissolved.

Expenditure Restraint Measures - In support of Government’s commitment to balance the budget, the Ministry has initiated expenditure restraint measures, including adhering to government-wide Managed Hiring Guidelines, travel restrictions, and other office and operating cost management measures to achieve efficiencies and savings. The Ministry is committed to meeting its approved budget without negatively impacting service levels.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

The Ministry goals and associated objectives have been changed since its *2013/14 — 2015/16 Service Plan*, updated in June 2013. The first five goals were changed so that the efforts of each of the Ministry's key lines of business: Upstream Development; Liquefied Natural Gas; Oil and Strategic Initiatives; and Housing and Construction Standards are accurately reflected.

In the *2013/14 — 2015/16 Service Plan*, there was just one goal (Goal 4) and two objectives for housing. These have been replaced by goals six, seven and eight, along with eight objectives. Goals one through five and their associated objectives, strategies and measures directly support the Government's strategic priority of a strong economy and the *BC Jobs Plan*. Goals five through eight support the Secure Tomorrow strategic priority. The Ministry continues to implement the *BC Energy Plan* and support its two sector strategies released in 2012: *British Columbia's Natural Gas Strategy* and *Liquefied Natural Gas: A Strategy for B.C.'s Newest Industry*. Ministry strategies facilitate job creation, economic development and the well-being of communities throughout B.C.

Minister Coleman's Mandate Letter from Premier Christy Clark dated June 10, 2013, includes the following key deliverables. The locations in this Service Plan of the Ministry's specific strategies in support of these deliverables are noted in parentheses:

- Work with project proponents to complete negotiations and accelerate final investment decisions on B.C. LNG projects. (Page 14)
- Maximize the use of clean power in LNG projects while preserving maximum provincial revenue-generation opportunities. (Page 15)
- Secure pipeline corridors with First Nations along proposed natural-gas pipeline routes. (Page 15)
- Work with heavy-oil and refinery proponents in order to ensure clarity on provincial expectations with respect to the five requirements in order for B.C. to consider supporting heavy-oil pipelines or projects in our province. (Page 22)
- Review the operations of the BC Oil and Gas Commission and propose changes to improve the timeliness of permitting for project applications. (Page 14)
- Work with Building Inspectors to determine and implement a new home-inspector accreditation to ensure consumers buying a home can be assured that their inspector is qualified and trained to help them purchase the largest investment in their lives. (Page 26)
- Successfully implement the 14-project partnership with the City of Vancouver to build 1,500 new apartments of supportive housing. (Page 27)

The Ministry promotes the reliable and environmentally responsible exploration, development and production of natural gas in B.C. Natural gas and oil 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, education and other services for British Columbians. The Ministry is committed to ensuring B.C. maintains a competitive business environment to attract industry investment by providing a modern regulatory framework, improvements to public and private infrastructure, and targeted royalty programs.

The Ministry regularly reviews the legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks associated with natural gas and LNG. Improving the effectiveness and timeliness of multi-agency federal and provincial reviews of proposed energy projects is a high priority for British Columbia. New requirements ensure that exploration and development activities throughout the natural gas sector are both planned and implemented in a manner that safeguards environmental values.

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.

Performance Measure 1 is new to the 2014/15 – 2016/17 Service Plan, and provides an indication of progress towards creating B.C.'s newest industry, that of LNG exports. Performance Measures 2 and 3 are unchanged from the 2013/14 – 2015/16 Service Plan (where they were Performance Measures 1 and 2, respectively). As well, one of the performance measures for housing is changed in number only: Performance Measure 3 is now Performance Measure 5.

Goal 1: A globally competitive Liquefied Natural Gas export industry in B.C. that supports a prosperous economy and benefits all British Columbians.

Objective 1.1: B.C. is a competitive jurisdiction for LNG investment.

Strategies

- Work with the Ministry of Finance to develop an LNG tax regime that ensures a fair share of the LNG opportunity for British Columbians while ensuring B.C. is a competitive location for the LNG industry compared to competing jurisdictions.
- Continue to work with the Oil and Gas Commission, permitting agencies and the Environmental Assessment office to ensure streamlined regulatory and permitting processes, and efficient and integrated federal/provincial environmental assessment processes.
- Continue to monitor and adapt British Columbia's natural gas regulatory framework to ensure it is competitive and that British Columbia's natural gas feeds the new LNG export projects.
- Work with proponents to confirm Final Investment Decisions have been reached for at least three LNG projects and their associated pipelines in support of having these projects in-service by 2020.

- Support the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations in the management of Crown land disposition processes to support expanding LNG interests in specific sites for LNG development.
- Support the development of pipelines, roads and electricity infrastructure required for new LNG facilities, including the development of industrial land use plans for the Douglas Channel, Kitimat and Prince Rupert areas.
- Work closely with the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training to develop and implement programs that address skills gaps and meet the labour needs of the LNG and natural gas sectors.
- Engage the federal government on key cross jurisdictional issues to ensure a coordinated approach to: regulation and authorization of LNG facilities on federal lands (Prince Rupert Port); GHG emissions; environmental assessments; First Nations engagement and benefits; marine traffic and safety; pipeline safety; infrastructure investment; and workforce strategy and labour market investment.



Objective 1.2: The Ministry, citizens, communities, First Nations and industry are engaged and working cooperatively to support environmentally and socially responsible LNG development in B.C.

Strategies

- Work with the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to develop and implement policies that result in First Nations' meaningful involvement in and benefit from LNG development.
- Work with the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to develop specific First Nations negotiation mandates along the pipeline corridors, LNG plant locations and marine traffic routes.
- Work with BC Hydro to ensure an adequate supply of clean electricity is available from the grid to support new investments in LNG, and in upstream natural gas and oil exploration and development.
- Work with industry to encourage the use of clean energy sources to power LNG facilities.

- Build relationships and work collaboratively with key communities and stakeholders to prepare for the emerging economic and social opportunities created by a new LNG industry.
- Work with the Climate Action Secretariat and LNG proponents to develop and implement GHG policies for the LNG sector that establish global leadership on GHG emissions, provide certainty to industry on costs, inform the environmental assessment process and incent greater use of clean energy.
- Work with the Ministry of Environment and LNG proponents to develop air emission standards and interim air quality objectives that protect human health, are consistent with leading jurisdictions and demonstrate Government’s commitment to clean LNG facilities.
- Work with First Nations, communities and the Federal Government to ensure best practices are in place to guide marine traffic and the safe shipment of LNG to export markets.
- Work with proponents, First Nations and communities to provide guidance to the Environmental Assessment and permitting processes to determine the most environmentally responsible routes for LNG pipelines.

Performance Measure 1: LNG Power Supply Agreements.

Performance Measure	2012/13 Estimate	2013/14 Forecast	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target
New power supply agreements reached with proponents focused on energy needs for LNG compression and/or ancillary power requirements	N/A	1	1	1	1

¹Data Source: Ministry of Natural Gas Development. Internal tracking documents .

Discussion

LNG liquefaction facilities require large amounts of energy both for compression and for ancillary purposes. This energy will usually come from grid power or self-generated power (using natural gas turbines) or a combination of both. Accordingly, electricity supply and grid interconnection agreements must be in place before final investment decisions (FIDs) can be made. The number of power supply agreements for LNG facilities reached is a key measure of provincial progress towards the establishment of a thriving, competitive LNG industry that is environmentally and socially responsible.

The Ministry expects to conclude one electricity supply and grid interconnection agreement in each of 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17. Underlying this expectation is the varying progress made by proponents to date in moving towards the point of making a FID. Because the industry is in its early stages, no benchmark is available for this performance measure.

Goal 2: A competitive upstream natural gas sector⁴ that creates jobs, revenue and economic growth.

Objective 2.1: B.C.'s upstream sector is attractive for investment and B.C.'s natural gas is the input of choice for LNG development.

Strategies

- Continuously improve geological and resource assessments for natural gas and oil, through collaboration with industry, industry associations, and academic and research institutes.
- Continue to develop a coordinated, transparent permitting and approval process with clear timelines for natural gas and oil resource development projects.
- Continue to monitor and adapt British Columbia's natural gas and oil fiscal and regulatory frameworks to ensure they are competitive and British Columbia's natural gas is used to supply the new LNG industry.
- Continue to support the development of upstream infrastructure.
- Improve the competitiveness of B.C.'s upstream sector by providing leadership, information and new policies, regulations and programs.
- Modernize tenure legislation for Crown natural gas and oil resources.
- Conduct regional studies and resource assessments to enhance understanding of the geological framework that hosts B.C.'s natural gas and oil resources, improve the province's resource estimates, and encourage exploration.

Objective 2.2: Optimal revenue from the development of B.C.'s upstream natural gas and oil resources.⁵

Strategies

- Continue to hold monthly Crown natural gas and oil rights sales.
- Optimize royalty programs to create a competitive environment while generating revenues to the Crown.
- Maximize the amount of B.C.'s natural gas that feeds the LNG export plants to ensure B.C. receives full value for its natural gas resource.

⁴ The upstream sector includes searching for potential underground natural gas and oil, disposition of the rights to develop the underground resource, drilling of exploratory wells, and subsequently drilling and operating the producing wells.

⁵ 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.

Performance Measure 2: Annual investment in natural gas and oil exploration and development.

Performance Measure	2011/12 Benchmark	2012/13 Actual	2013/14 Forecast	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target
Annual investment in natural gas and oil exploration and development ¹	\$6.1 billion	\$5.2 billion	\$5.5 billion	\$6.3 billion	\$7.3 billion	\$8.3 billion

¹Data Source: Ministry of Natural Gas Development, based on Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers data for previous years. Estimates provided by calendar year.

Discussion

Through its strategies to improve B.C.’s competitiveness, the Ministry continuously strives to attract long term investment in B.C.’s natural gas and oil sector 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. Based on improving commodity prices and LNG related upstream activity the Ministry expects a gradual increase in upstream investment. Upstream investment can be expected to increase further once LNG exports begin. A key challenge to achieving investment targets is that the markets for natural gas and oil commodities can be cyclical, as can the levels of investment in the sector. Financial markets and currency fluctuations also affect investment levels. Streamlined processes for natural gas and oil project permitting and environmental assessment, along with the timely review of tenure applications, help to reduce risk and sustain investment levels.

Annual investment in natural gas and oil 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 an LNG 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.

The 2013/14 forecast for Performance Measure 2, the annual investment in the upstream natural gas and oil sector, is \$5.5 billion, or approximately 10 per cent more than the \$4.8 billion 2013/14 target provided in the *2013/14 — 2015/16 Service Plan*. Investment increased beyond expectations primarily due to activity in B.C.’s Montney region as producers continue to develop the liquids rich portion of this resource play. While investment in British Columbia’s natural gas sector remains strong relative to other North American jurisdictions, the industry has suffered from unexpectedly low natural gas prices and declining production volumes.

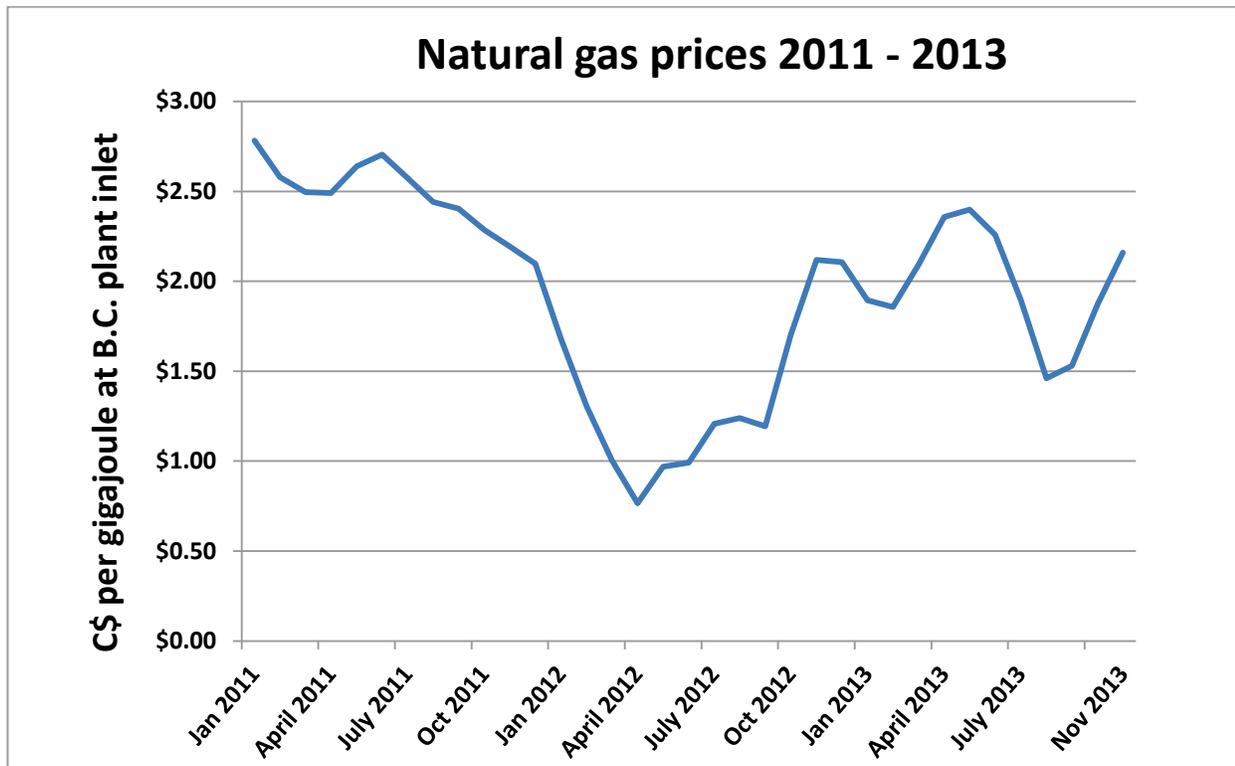
Performance Measure 3: Direct government revenue derived from natural gas and oil.

Performance Measure	2012/13 Baseline	2012/13 Actual	2013/14 Forecast	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target
Direct government revenue from natural gas and oil	\$1.100 billion	\$1.129 billion	\$1.329 billion	\$1.342 billion	\$1.337 billion	\$1.293 billion

Data Source: Ministry of Finance. Revenue includes natural gas and oil royalties, land sales and lease rentals.

Discussion

Revenue derived from natural gas and oil operations and tenure dispositions contributes to government programs such as education and social services. This indicator shows the forecast natural gas and oil revenues expected to be collected from industry and paid into the Province’s Consolidated Revenue Fund, based on data provided by Ministry program staff. Revenue projections are based on forecasts of drilling activity and commodity prices. The Ministry’s revenue projections have been prepared using a conservative outlook for natural gas prices and expects some gradual recovery in natural gas prices over the forecast period. Target revenue from natural gas and oil includes projected royalty revenue and land sale revenue. 2012/13’s actual revenue was rounded down to \$1.1 billion and chosen as the baseline year for the gradual recovery in prices and industry activity commencing in this cycle.



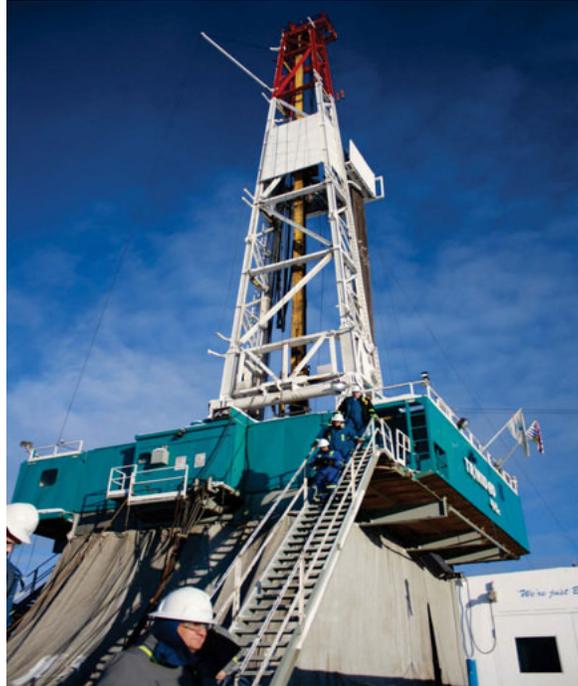
Data source: Ministry of Natural Gas Development. The figure for November 2013 is an estimate.

B.C.'s natural gas and oil 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 natural gas and oil royalties, 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. The chart below provides an indication of the variability in natural gas prices.

Objective 2.3: Responsible upstream natural gas and oil development.

Strategies

- Continue collaboration with other government agencies to study the effects of natural gas and oil development on environmental and social values.
- Complete the Carbon Capture and Storage regulatory framework and work with industry to identify zones for carbon dioxide sequestration projects and opportunities for carbon dioxide use in enhanced oil recovery.
- Continue to support the replacement of diesel fuel with cleaner natural gas to power natural gas and oil drilling rigs.
- Continue working with the BC Oil and Gas Commission to develop a regulation under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act* to ensure that the use of hydraulic fracturing in natural gas and oil extraction meets the highest standards in the world.
- In consultation with other ministries and stakeholders, develop and implement new acts, regulations and programs that support the responsible development and use of natural gas and oil resources.
- Continue to work with the federal government to develop a single, effective environmental review process, maintaining the highest standards while eliminating costly and time-consuming duplication.
- Provide the government services needed to respond to increasing economic activity, in particular delivering sound, timely decisions on natural gas and oil, LNG, and related water, Crown land and other permits, authorizations and tenures.



A B.C. natural gas drilling rig.

Objective 2.4: Engaged stakeholders, communities and First Nations working collaboratively in Northeast B.C.

Strategies

- Work with local/municipal governments to facilitate effective engagement regarding upstream development activities within Northeast B.C.
- Foster working relationships among industry, the public, First Nations and landowners by clarifying and simplifying natural gas and oil 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 natural gas and oil resources.
- Support the development and continuous improvement of Strategic Engagement Agreements, other consultation agreements, and Revenue Sharing Agreements with First Nations.
- Continue to work collaboratively with the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation to build effective business development relations with First Nations.
- Develop and lead public engagement initiatives related to oil and natural gas development.

Goal 3: Increased responsible export of energy resources and new markets opened for B.C.

Objective 3.1: A common oil and gas vision for B.C. and Alberta related to exports and opening new markets.

Strategies

- Establish a governance model for B.C./Alberta dialogue.
- Act as the main government liaison with Alberta on the B.C./Alberta Deputy Ministers Working Group as identified by the Premiers on July 26, 2013.
- Develop recommendations and action plans that benefit B.C.
- Support the Major Investment Office in discussions with potential energy project investors.

Goal 4: Heavy oil pipelines and related infrastructure projects benefit British Columbians.

Objective 4.1: B.C.’s “five requirements” for heavy oil pipelines and related infrastructure are addressed.⁶

Strategies

- Work collaboratively with other provincial and federal government agencies to clearly and substantially define the “five requirements” and the roles that each agency will play.

Objective 4.2: A coordinated, consistent, and timely approach to proposed pipeline projects.

Strategies

- Act as the government’s single point of contact on proposed interprovincial oil transmission pipelines to B.C.’s coast.
- Act as the key liaison with oil transmission pipeline proponents.

⁶ The “five requirements” are contained in the Province’s policy paper “Requirements for B.C. to Consider Support for Heavy Oil Pipelines”.

Objective 4.3: B.C.'s interests in oil and gas at provincial, interprovincial and federal National Energy Board (NEB) hearings and negotiations are represented.

Strategies

- Continue to lead the B.C.'s Oil and Gas Major Projects Team which serves as a forum for ensuring timely access to government officials; sharing information amongst ministries and agencies; and coordinating provincial reviews of NEB-regulated projects.
- Support the B.C. Environmental Assessment Office in the NEB process related to the proposed Enbridge Northern Gateway and Kinder Morgan Canada Trans Mountain Pipeline projects.

Goal 5: B.C.'s potential to develop a value added natural gas industry⁷ is determined.

Objective 5.1: Continued collaborative work with provincial agencies.

Strategies

- Continue to work with the Major Investments Office and the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training, to explore and develop B.C.-based opportunities for value added natural gas developments.
- Continue to work closely with the BC Oil and Gas Commission on value added projects.

Cleaner, cheaper fuel means new jobs and economic development

The Province is supporting a private sector investment of up to \$400 million to expand a liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility in Delta, to boost the adoption of natural gas for transportation. LNG is a cleaner alternative to diesel fuel, and costs significantly less. The expansion of the FortisBC facility on Tilbury Island, Delta, will create new jobs and economic development by making it easier for the transportation sector, industrial facilities and remote communities to use natural gas.

In support of the Natural Gas Strategy, the B.C. Government is allowing utilities to expand incentives to include trains and mine-haul trucks, and to provide tanker truck delivery services to trucking, mining and marine transportation customers. The Tilbury facility expansion, which will create 300 person-years of employment, is expected to be providing LNG fuel by mid-2016.

⁷'Value added' refers to the additional value created by recovering heavier hydrocarbons (ethane, propane, butane, etc.) or using natural gas to develop other products that attract high market value (i.e. methanol, gas-to-liquids, etc.)

Goal 6: Healthy buildings, strong communities.

Objective 6.1: Clear, effective and balanced building and safety standards.

Strategies

- Continue to engage stakeholders in the development, application and interpretation of codes.
- Work with the BC Safety Authority to continuously improve technical product safety, and support technical innovation through timely adoption of safety codes and standards.

Objective 6.2: A clear, effective and balanced governance framework for buildings and technical equipment.

Strategies

- Establish provincial leadership in a modern, streamlined and efficient building regulatory system with uniform application of codes as a key element.
- Establish mandatory qualifications for individuals who work as local government building officials, administering and enforcing provincial building codes.

Objective 6.3: The condition of social housing stock is improved.

Strategies

- Through BC Housing, conduct building condition assessments of public and non-profit owned housing stock to establish capital expenditure requirements to maintain or improve facility conditions.

Objective 6.4: Low to moderate income households in private rental accommodation are supported by expanded rental assistance programs.

Strategies

- Review current rental assistance programs to ensure low income families and seniors are adequately supported.
- Undertake research, policy reviews, and consultations to expand rental assistance programs to meet emerging needs.

Goal 7: A stable regulatory environment for housing that increases citizen confidence.

Objective 7.1: Streamlined dispute resolution services that address strata owners’, landlords’ and tenants’ expectations for timely, affordable and efficient access to services to help prevent and resolve disputes and support consumer confidence.

Strategies

- Modernize Residential Tenancy Branch services to make it easier for tenants and landlords to access services and rely less on formal arbitration, including:
 - improved web-based information available 24/7,
 - streamlined business processes to reduce wait time for inquiries and improved quality and accuracy of information provided; and
 - increased service options to support dispute prevention and early resolution.
- Implement an accessible, cost effective dispute resolution system for strata property owners.

Performance Measure 4: Residential tenancy dispute resolution requests.

Performance Measure	2012/13 Actual	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target
Number of residential tenancy dispute resolution requests per 1,000 British Columbia adult population (over age 19)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

Data Source: Targets 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 aged 20 and older because of the population data age categories used by British Columbia Statistics.

Discussion

Service improvements will increase citizens’ ability to access accurate information and support landlords and tenants in avoiding disputes or resolving them independently. At the same time, improved access may result in an increase in the number of applications for dispute resolution. These trends are expected to offset each other and the Ministry expects to maintain the same performance level over the upcoming years.

About one third of all B.C. households are rental households. As the B.C. population increases every year, so does the number of tenancies. Tying the number of dispute resolution requests to the adult

population provides a comparable measure across fiscal years. A baseline of 6.2 residential tenancy dispute resolution requests per 1,000 British Columbia adult population, which is a running average from 2008/09 to 2011/12, has been selected for this measure.

Objective 7.2: Homeowners are protected through the strengthening of home inspector licensing.

Strategies

- Consult with industry and the public and make recommendations to improve consumer protection through stronger home inspector licensing.

Goal 8: Committed partnerships with stakeholders that create greater housing options.

Objective 8.1: Partners have increased capacity to deliver and build the kind of housing British Columbians want and need.

Strategies

- Build greater capacity through programs, resources and education within the non-profit and private sector, and local governments to increase the number of affordable housing units, both market and social housing.
- Work collaboratively with other ministries, agencies and Crown corporations to ensure the coordinated delivery of housing programs and services for vulnerable British Columbians.

Performance Measure 5: Priority groups in subsidized housing.

Performance Measure	2012/13 Forecast	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target
Percentage of clients belonging to priority groups in subsidized housing	88	85 or higher	85 or higher	85 or higher	85 or higher

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.⁸ 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. A baseline of 87 per cent, which is a running average from 2009/10 to 2011/12, has been selected for this measure.



The George Schmidt Centre in Abbotsford provides 30 units of supportive housing and is operated by the Kinghaven Peardonville House Society. This facility recently achieved the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification.

Objective 8.2: Partnerships that increase availability of housing options for low to moderate income households.

Strategies

- Increase the supply of affordable market rental and home ownership units by working with local governments, the non-profit housing sector, and developers to address local housing challenges and improve the economic viability in the development of affordable units.

⁸ A more detailed discussion of the methodology for this performance measure is included in the BC Housing Service Plan 2014/15 – 2016/17.

- 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 provide educational materials to strata owners, strata councils, strata property managers and developers.

Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2013/14 Restated Estimates ¹	2014/15 Estimates ²	2015/16 Plan	2016/17 Plan
Operating Expenses (\$000)				
Upstream Development	12,482	12,482	12,482	12,482
Liquefied Natural Gas.....	0	3,972	5,654	5,654
Oil and Strategic Initiatives	1,012	1,012	1,012	1,012
Executive and Support Services	2,308	2,783	3,185	3,185
Housing	343,866	368,691	407,969	408,419
Housing Endowment Fund special account	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total	371,668	400,940	442,302	442,752
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)				
Executive and Support Services	27,067	2,767	1	1
Total	27,067	2,767	1	1
Capital Plan (\$000)				
Housing ³	29,390	39,244	10,360	12,427
Total	29,390	39,244	10,360	12,427

Core Business Area	2013/14 Restated Estimates ¹	2014/15 Estimates ²	2015/16 Plan	2016/17 Plan
Other Financing Transactions (\$000)				
Oil and Gas Commission Receipts	29,346	27,241	30,968	35,471
Oil and Gas Commission Disbursements	(29,346)	(27,241)	(30,968)	(35,471)
Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)	0	0	0	0

¹ For comparative purposes, amounts shown for 2013/14 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2014/15 Estimates.

² Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the [Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates](#).

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.

Appendices

Ministry Contact Information

Deputy Minister's Office

Eighth Floor, 1810 Blanshard Street

PO Box 9319 Stn Prov Govt

Victoria, B.C. V8W 9N3

Phone: 250-952-0241

website: <http://www.gov.bc.ca/mngd/>

Legislation

The Ministry of Natural Gas Development and Minister Responsible for Housing is responsible for the following legislation:

1. Assistance to Shelter Act
2. Building Officials' Association Act
3. Coalbed Gas Act
4. Commercial Tenancy Act
5. Fire Services Act (s. 47(2)(g) and (h))
6. Gas Utility Act
7. Homeowner Protection Act (The Act except ss. 2 (2) and 10.1 and Part 9; (b) ss. 10, 32 and 36 as those provisions relate to the portfolio of the Minister of Finance)*
8. Local Government Act (ss. 692 and 693)*
9. Manufactured Home Park Tenancy Act
10. Ministry of Energy and Mines Act (ss. 3, 5(a), (b) and (c), 7 – 8.5, 9 – 13.1, 23 and 24 as those provisions relate to the portfolio of the Minister of Natural Gas Development and Minister responsible for Housing and Deputy Premier)
11. Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act (ss. 5 (c), 8.1 and 10)*
12. Natural Gas Price Act
13. Oil and Gas Activities Act (The Act except Division 2 of Part 2)*
14. Petroleum and Natural Gas Act (The Act except (a) ss. 74-77; (b) The Act except as it relates to (i) the collection of public money, as defined in section 1 of the Financial Administration Act, other than a fine, or (ii) the administration of deposits and securities payable) *
15. Petroleum and Natural Gas (Vancouver Island Railway Lands) Act
16. Rent Distress Act
17. Residential Tenancy Act
18. Safety Authority Act
19. Safety Standards Act

20. Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters Act
21. Special Accounts Appropriation and Control Act, (s. 9.3)
22. Strata Property Act
23. Vancouver Island Natural Gas Pipeline Act

To view these statutes and their regulations, visit: <http://www.bclaws.ca/>

The Ministry is also responsible for the following Private, Special and Local Statute:

1. Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act (as it relates to petroleum and natural gas)

Notes: *

7. The Minister of Finance is responsible for ss. 2 (2) and 10.1 and Part 9; and ss. 10, 32 and 36 as those provisions relate to the portfolio of the Minister of Finance
8. The Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development is responsible for the balance of the Act except ss. 916-919 (Ministry of Agriculture)
11. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is responsible for the balance of the Act except for ss. 5 (b), 6 and 9 as those provisions relate to the portfolio of the Minister of Environment
13. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for Division 2 of Part 2
14. The Minister of Finance is responsible for (a) ss. 74-77; (b) the Act as it relates to (i) the collection of public money, as defined in section 1 of the Financial Administration Act, other than a fine, or (ii) the administration of deposits and securities payable.

Agencies, Boards and Commissions

The Ministry is responsible for the following agencies, boards and commissions:

[BC Housing Management Commission](#)

[Provincial Rental Housing Corporation](#)

[Oil and Gas Commission](#)

[Building Code Appeal Board](#)

[Safety Standards Appeal Board](#)

[Surface Rights Board](#)

[Homeowner Protection Office](#)

[Safety Authority of BC](#)

Hyperlinks to Additional Information

Canada Starts Here: The B.C. Jobs Plan can be found at:

http://www.bcjobsplan.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/CSH_BCJobsPlan_web.pdf

Natural Gas and Oil Information

The *BC Energy Plan* can be found at: www.energyplan.gov.bc.ca/

British Columbia's Natural Gas Strategy can be found at:

http://www.gov.bc.ca/ener/popt/down/natural_gas_strategy.pdf

Liquefied Natural Gas: A Strategy for B.C.'s Newest Industry can be found at:

http://www.gov.bc.ca/ener/popt/down/liquefied_natural_gas_strategy.pdf

The FracFocus BC website can be found at: <http://fracfocus.ca/>