

**Ministry of
Environment and
Climate Change Strategy
and the
Environmental Assessment Office**

**2019/20
Annual Service Plan Report**



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Minister's Accountability Statement



The Environment and Climate Change Strategy *2019/20 Annual Service Plan Report* compares the Ministry's actual results to the expected results identified in the *2019/20 – 2021/22 Service Plan* created in February 2019. I am accountable for those results as reported.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "G. Heyman".

Honourable George Heyman
Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
June 15, 2020

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Letter from the Minister

I am pleased to present the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy and the Environmental Assessment Office 2019/20 Annual Service Plan Report. Throughout the reporting year, the ministry continued to deliver on its commitment to protect British Columbia's natural environment and build a cleaner, stronger economy through a wide variety of policies and actions.

The Climate Action Secretariat (CAS) led the implementation of [CleanBC](#) to address our greenhouse gas emissions targets, coordinating dozens of new policies and programs across multiple ministries. This included new climate change accountability legislation that requires government to provide detailed annual reporting to the legislature on progress towards our targets. CAS also led engagement activities with the public, Indigenous peoples and partners to develop a [climate preparedness and adaptation strategy](#), and work continued on the CleanBC Program for Industry to help businesses reduce emissions, stay competitive, and meet global demand for low-carbon solutions.

Public consultation for the [CleanBC Plastics Action Plan](#) in the summer of 2019 was one of the province's most popular engagements. Results will inform B.C.'s plan to keep single use plastic products from damaging the environment, polluting B.C.'s waters, and harming wildlife.

In December 2019, the revised *Environmental Assessment Act* came into force, ensuring greater participation from the public and Indigenous peoples at every stage of the assessment process for major resource projects. The new act provides accountability, clear standards and pathways to project approvals for proponents, as well as the ability to more fully assess positive and adverse effects.

The ministry also helped foster a culture of reconciliation and learning with Indigenous peoples through a number of actions. A dedicated team was established within the ministry to provide educational opportunities and resources that support lasting partnerships with Indigenous peoples. In addition, the ministry partnered with local First Nations to rewrite water quality objectives to reflect Indigenous knowledge and values in Burrard Inlet, Shuswap Lake, Osoyoos aquifer, Murray River and Similkameen River.

Finally, BC Parks continued its successful licence plate program, selling more than 190,000 specialty plates since the program launch in 2017, which provided more than \$5 million in 2019/20 for conservation, Indigenous relations, community engagement and education efforts.



Honourable George Heyman
Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
June 15, 2020

Purpose of the Annual Service Plan Report

The Annual Service Plan Report is designed to meet the requirements of the [Budget Transparency and Accountability Act](#) (BTAA), which sets out the legislative framework for planning, reporting and accountability for Government organizations. Under the BTAA, the Minister is required to report on the actual results of the Ministry's performance related to the forecasted targets documented in the previous year's Service Plan.

Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy is responsible for the protection, management and conservation of British Columbia's water, land, air and living resources. It administers the province's parks and protected areas; monitors and enforces compliance with environmental laws and regulations; manages discharges to the environment from human activities; and protects B.C.'s biodiversity, ecosystems, native species and natural habitats. It mitigates and manages the risks and consequences from climate change, including developing plans to meet carbon pollution reduction targets; responds to the impacts of climate change; and oversees provincial environmental assessment. The ministry delivers services directly through staff based in regional offices across the province, as well as through partnerships and agreements with stakeholder groups, local governments, Indigenous peoples and the federal government.

Strategic Direction

The strategic direction set by Government in 2017 and expanded upon in [Minister Heyman's Mandate Letter](#) shaped the [2019/20 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy Service Plan](#) and the results reported in this Annual Report.

Operating Environment

There were many events and trends that impacted the performance and direction of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy in fiscal year 2019/20. Climate change took centre stage globally with the Climate Strike movement leading up to the United Nations climate conference in Madrid. People across B.C. — especially youth — challenged the federal and provincial governments to take strong action and demonstrate their accountability on climate change.

The B.C. *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* was passed into law, aiming to create a path forward that respects the human rights of Indigenous peoples while introducing better transparency and predictability in the work we do together. The legislation sets out a process to align B.C.'s laws with the UN Declaration, and requires development of an action plan to achieve this alignment over time. The implementation of the revitalized *Environmental Assessment Act*, for example, brought the principles of the Declaration into action in the context of environmental assessment.

The ministry successfully supported the transition of the administration of the *Professional Governance Act* to the Ministry of the Attorney General, including the establishment of an Office of the Superintendent of Professional Governance.

On the land base, the province had a more manageable year for forest fires. However, human-wildlife conflicts across B.C. were notably higher in 2019/20 compared to previous years, believed to be partly attributed to a cold, dry spring that led to poor natural food availability in many areas of the province as bears emerged from dens in search of food. The B.C. Conservation Officer Service (COS) received nearly 23,000 calls related to conflicts with bears - the highest call volume recorded over the last nine years. This increased demand placed extra pressure across the service.

As part of ongoing efforts across B.C. to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and protect resources in traditional territories, Conservation Officers work collaboratively with Indigenous communities. As part of this approach, the COS co-develops various agreements with numerous First Nations. In 2019/20, this included an enforcement Memorandum of Understanding with the Stswecem'c Xgat'tem First Nation, an Interim Enforcement Agreement with the T'exelc First Nation (Williams Lake Indian Band), and a historic agreement with Halfway River First Nation that created a dedicated HRFN Conservation Officer. These partnerships address a shared desire to work together to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts by increasing the COS presence.

Lastly, like all of government, ministry operations were impacted by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 and the resulting declaration of the Provincial State of Emergency on March 18, 2020. The ministry immediately responded by ensuring all mission-critical responsibilities were prioritized and fully resourced, including supporting the Ministry Operations Centre for the natural resource ministries (housed in the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development). Due to feedback from local communities and First Nations, guidance from the Public Health Officer, and concerns about the inability to ensure social distancing in provincial parks, one of the immediate responses from the ministry was to close the entire BC Parks system.

Report on Performance: Goals, Objectives, Measures and Targets

Goal 1: Effective protection and conservation of the environment

The ministry works to protect the environment by managing environmental risks to B.C.'s water, land and air. On the conservation side, the ministry works to assess, set priorities and determine actions for the conservation and recovery of plants, ecosystems and animals, which includes taking steps to bring in environmental mitigation and offsetting across the natural resource sector, as well as additional mechanisms to protect species at risk. Protection and conservation are supported by actions to continually improve the systems that govern natural resource decision making and the sustainable use of B.C.'s natural capital.

Objective 1.1: Clean and safe water, land and air

Key Highlights

- Launched the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan Policy Consultation Paper and public engagement survey in summer 2019 to seek feedback on action in four connected areas to reduce plastic pollution and use less plastic overall. The ministry received over 35,000 responses and is now working on an appropriate policy and/or regulatory response.
- Partnered with the federal and local governments on a new \$30 million Organics Infrastructure Program, which will help communities expand their organics processing infrastructure, create jobs, and divert organic waste away from landfills.
- Updated regulatory requirements in order to keep pace with changing technology and practice, including: fish processing permitting requirements, open burning smoke control, soil relocation, and identification and timely investigation of contaminated sites. The ministry also continued work on the emergency spill response framework and livestock watering regulations.
- Worked with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation, who is leading an environmental monitoring study in collaboration with industry that will inform future updates to placer mining regulations for the Atlin region.
- Completed the Mineral Exploration Policy and amended the Water Sustainability Regulation to secure water use for the mining exploration and placer mining sector

Performance Measures	2015/16 Baseline	2018/19 Actuals	2019/20 Target	2019/20 Actuals	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
1.1a Per capita municipal solid waste disposal ¹ (kg per person)	497	505 ²	375	480 ³	350	350
1.1b Per cent of population covered by an organic waste disposal restriction	64.3%	68%	75%	67%	75%	75%

Data source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, manually compiled.

¹Kg per person data is based on the calendar year, so 2018/19 target is based on calendar year 2018, 2019/20 target is based on calendar year 2019, etc.

²In the 2018/2019 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy Annual Service Plan Report, 475 kg was reported as a forecast, and has been updated to 505 kg from the actual data reported.

³Figure for 2019/20 is estimated; actual result will be confirmed in November 2020 and published in the 2020/21 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy Annual Service Plan Report.

Discussion of Results

The per capita disposal rate is an estimate of how many kilograms (kg) of solid waste one person sends to a landfill or other disposal site in a given calendar year. Regional districts have reported their disposal data to the province and the overall provincial disposal rate for 2018 is 505 kg/person, a decrease of 1 kg/person from the previous year (2017). Rationale for the higher than expected disposal rate has been suggested by regional districts to include strong economic activity (e.g. active real estate markets leading to continued increases in building demolition and renovation waste, and high tourism) in some regional districts.

While B.C. continues to progress in waste reduction and is a leader in Canada, the province is not on track to meet the target of 350 kg/person by 2020/21. New provincial initiatives have been introduced to decrease waste disposal rates including organics diversion infrastructure, food waste prevention, the Plastics Action Plan, and approval of updated extended producer responsibility program plans.

Organic waste represents up to 40% of all waste currently sent for disposal. The calculations for organic waste disposal restrictions are based on municipalities with both food waste and yard waste restrictions for the residential and commercial sectors. This target is supported by the Organics Infrastructure Program, which supports local government projects to build organics processing facilities across the province. For 2019, 67% of the province was covered by organic waste disposal restrictions. As there was no change in organics restrictions in B.C. for the 2019 year, the target of 75% was not met. However, the province is currently on track to meet the 75% target in 2020/2021, with the Fraser Valley Regional District's Source Separation Bylaw in effect as of April 2020.

Objective 1.2: Healthy and diverse ecosystems, native species and habitats

Key Highlights

- Led design and coordinated delivery of evidence-based, collaborative approaches to mitigating threats to biodiversity in British Columbia, including the Invasive Mussel Defence Program, the White Nose Syndrome Task Team and the Fisher Conservation Program. Worked with partners to identify new approaches to improve implementation of the federal *Species at Risk Act*, including renewal of the B.C. approach to prioritization and legal listing of species at risk, and consistent implementation of mitigation and offsetting for development activities in British Columbia.
- Partnered with the Saulteau and West Moberly First Nations and the federal government to protect southern mountain caribou in northeastern B.C., finalizing a conservation

agreement, a partnership agreement, and an expansion of Klin-Se-Za Park by about 30,800 hectares.

- To protect ecologically sensitive areas, promote biodiversity and enhance recreation opportunities, over 107 hectares of land throughout B.C. were acquired as additions to six existing parks through amendments to the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.
- Partnered with local First Nations to increase Indigenous cultural and interpretive presence, including renaming parks and protected areas to reflect Indigenous history (John Dean Park was renamed ŁÁU, WELNEW / John Dean Park in partnership with the WSÁNEĆ peoples, and the Power River Watershed Protected Area was renamed the Hisnit River Watershed Protected Area, in partnership with the Ka:'yu:k't'h' and Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations).
- To reduce human-wildlife conflicts, the B.C. Conservation Officer Service worked with communities across the province to implement and review the Bear Smart Communities Program, partnered with WildSafeBC to deliver the program to over 150 communities, and conducted province-wide bear attractant audits that resulted in 732 enforcement actions.

Performance Measures	2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Actuals	2019/20 Target	2019/20 Actuals	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
1.2 Number of protected area complexes ¹ with completed conservation assessments	0	1	2	1	3	4

Data source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, manually compiled. Targets are cumulative.

¹ Protected area complexes are clusters of protected areas larger than 2,700km² in size which are capable of maintaining populations of disturbance-sensitive mammals.

Discussion of Results

The target for 2019/20 was not met, as conservation assessments of protected area complexes have taken more time than expected due to refinement of methods and competing priorities. As a result, the targets for this performance measure were revised downwards in the 2020/21-2022/23 Service Plan.

Objective 1.3: Sustainable use of British Columbia's natural capital

Key Highlights

- The ministry continues to prioritize follow-up inspections at sites where non-compliances have previously been identified. In 2019/20, 149 inspections were conducted specifically in response to previously issued warnings (compared to 62 in 2018/19). As well, 65 inspection reports were referred for an administrative penalty in 2019/20 (compared to 38 in 2018/19).
- Developed the Joffre Lakes Park Visitor Use Management Action Plan in partnership with the Lil'wat Nation and N'Quatqua.

- Improved online services for visitors to BC Parks and recreation sites through the new Discover Camping online reservation system; more than 253,000 reservations have been made through the service, a 19% increase from the 212,000 made in 2017.
- Enhanced BC Parks facilities, including 362 new campsites across the province, 25 new cabins at Cultus Lake Provincial Park, and 22 new electric sites with electric vehicle (EV) charging stations at Mount Robson Provincial Park.
- Increased marketing of the ICBC/BC Parks Licence Plate Program partnership, in part by leveraging social media with ten videos promoting responsible recreation and highlighting the Licence Plate Program. The program yielded \$5 million in 2019/20 to fund projects in conservation, Indigenous relations, and community engagement and education.

Performance Measures	2014/15 Baseline	2018/19 Actuals	2019/20 Target	2019/20 Actuals	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
1.3 Number of inspections conducted under the <i>Environmental Management Act</i> ¹	711	1,353	2,000	1,168	2,000	2,000

Data source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, manually compiled.

¹ Inspections (in office reviews and on-site examinations) conducted under the Act and associated regulations.

Discussion of Results

While the ministry did not reach its performance target of 2,000 inspections under the *Environmental Management Act*, the ministry had a number of successes in compliance activities. The ministry responded to over 821 complaints with 94% responded to within one week. In addition to issuing inspection reports, the ministry issued 48 administrative penalties with a total value of \$841,790 and expects this amount to increase in 2020/21.

Many factors influenced the number of inspections, including balancing resourcing (turn-over, attrition and staff supporting various emergencies), as well as the nature or significance of non-compliances. The ministry continues to maintain a strong focus on continuous improvement through a risk-based approach. This is evidenced by the various methods the ministry takes to achieve higher rates of compliance including compliance promotion, a focus on complaint responsiveness, increased compliance activities on high-risk, complex sites and a predictable, fair and consistently applied escalating approach to non-compliances.

Goal 2: A sustainable, resilient low-carbon economy

The ministry works to reduce carbon pollution while developing and implementing measures that will create economic growth and make life more affordable for families.

Objective 2.1: Implement a climate action strategy that provides a pathway for B.C. to prosper economically while significantly reducing our carbon pollution

Key Highlights

- Began implementation of actions under CleanBC to meet the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets legislated under the *Climate Change Accountability Act*, with implementation of the full plan staged over the next decade.
- Amended the *Climate Change Accountability Act* to strengthen B.C.'s ability to respond to the challenges of climate change and implement the government's CleanBC commitments, resulting in better accountability, transparency and more detailed targets for climate action.
- Completed Phase 1 analysis that will lead to the development of a low carbon industrial strategy with the Business Council of British Columbia.
- Continued to work with the Ministry of Finance to increase the carbon tax by \$5/tonne annually over four years (following a four-year schedule of annual increases beginning in Budget 2018), bringing the tax to \$40/tonne as of April 1, 2019.
- Committed carbon tax revenues of \$12.4 million to 14 projects (\$7.7 million funded in 2019/20) throughout the province through the CleanBC Industry Fund, reducing emissions and supporting clean development opportunities for industry.

Performance Measure	2018/19 Actuals	2019/20 Target	2019/20 Actuals	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
2.1 CleanBC ¹ implementation	Released CleanBC	Begin phased implementation of CleanBC (75% of 2030 target)	Began implementation of CleanBC (75% of 2030 target)	CleanBC fully implemented	Begin implementation of measures to achieve remaining 25% of 2030 target

Data source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, manually compiled.

¹ [CleanBC](#) is the Province's plan to reduce carbon pollution, use clean energy to create new opportunities across the province to power and strengthen B.C.'s economy.

Discussion of Results

CleanBC was launched in December 2018 and outlines plans and actions to reach B.C.'s 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target of reducing emissions by 40% below 2007 levels. The plan spans from 2018 - 2030, with implementation staged over that time. In the last year, over 40 CleanBC initiatives were begun, with substantial funding commitments and progress in many of them. Additionally, amendments to the *Climate Change Accountability Act* now require public

annual reporting on progress on CleanBC initiatives, and progress to targets, providing a heightened level of transparency and accountability on government action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Please note that the performance measure targets have been revised in the 2020/21-2022/23 Service Plan to reflect that a staged approach to implementation is necessary in a 12-year plan. The new targets align the ministry’s service plan with the implementation plan for CleanBC. The former performance targets were developed prior to the development of an implementation plan for CleanBC. While the targets for this performance measure have been revised, the overall carbon reduction targets remain the same as articulated in the plan.

Objective 2.2: Effective management of the risks and consequences associated with a changing climate

Key Highlights

- Released the [Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment](#). The climate risk assessment evaluated the likelihood of 15 climate risk events that could occur in B.C. along with their health, social, economic and environmental consequences. It is the first report of its kind in Canada to examine provincial-scale climate risks.
- Conducted public and Indigenous engagement to support the development of the provincial Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy for release in 2020.

Performance Measure	2018/19 Actuals	2019/20 Target	2019/20 Actuals	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
2.2 B.C. Climate Risk Management Framework pillars ¹ identified and in place.	40%	80%	60%	100%	N/A

Data source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, manually compiled.

¹ The pillars include: establish the context; assess risks; treat risks; monitor and review; and communicate and consult.

Discussion of Results

The B.C. Climate Risk Management Framework involves five pillars for managing climate risk:

1. Establish the context
2. Assess risks
3. Treat risks
4. Monitor and review
5. Communicate and consult

In 2018/19, the first two pillars were completed, including the Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment for B.C., which was published in July 2019. In 2019/20, the Climate Action Secretariat made progress on pillars 3 and 5, reaching an overall completion level of 60%. This fell short of the target of 80%, as the release of the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy was delayed until 2020/21.

With respect to the fifth pillar, through the winter of 2019/20, a public engagement process was held to understand British Columbians' perspectives on climate risks. Extensive engagement was also held with Indigenous communities and organizations through the CleanBC regional forums, the provincial forum, and other venues. The Climate Action Secretariat will launch targeted engagement on the potential policy actions for feedback during the summer of 2020; this was shifted from a full public engagement process due to COVID-19.

The risk assessment and engagement associated with the third pillar are key inputs into the development of the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy, as committed in the CleanBC plan. Through ongoing collaboration with partner ministries and the Indigenous Climate Adaptation Technical Working Group, a suite of potential policy actions were developed in 2019/20 to treat climate risks in the province. The release of the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy is planned for late 2020. Once the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy is finalized and implemented, the ministry will monitor against progress as part of the fourth pillar.

This performance measure, developed prior to the release of CleanBC, has been revised in the 2020/21-2022/23 Service Plan to focus on the development, in collaboration with Indigenous peoples, and implementation of the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy. The new measure aligns the ministry's service plan with a key deliverable of CleanBC.

Goal 3: Thorough, timely, transparent and impartial environmental assessments

The Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) will implement a revitalized environmental assessment (EA) process that ensures the legal rights of Indigenous nations are respected and the public's expectation of a thorough, timely, transparent and impartial process is met. This includes collaborating with Indigenous nations in relation to reviewable projects, consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The new *Environmental Assessment Act* will offer clear pathways to sustainable project approvals and will promote sustainability by protecting the environment and fostering a sound economy and the well-being of British Columbians and their communities.

Objective 3.1: Implement the revitalized environmental assessment process

Key Highlights

- The *Environmental Assessment Act 2018* (the new act) came into force on December 16, 2019, along with ten regulations required for projects to enter the new EA process.
- Delivered key policies and learning materials for the first phases of EA under the new act (Early Engagement and Readiness decision). Expectations of when to anticipate additional guidance and regulations were also communicated.
- These policies and regulations were informed by extensive engagement with the Stakeholder Implementation Committee, Indigenous Implementation Committee, EA Practitioners Group, and the public as appropriate.
- Relaunched the EAO's Electronic Project Information Centre with enhancements to reflect the new act including new terminology, advanced search filters, updated navigation and layout.
- Signed a Cooperation Agreement between the EAO and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada in August 2019, which ensures projects requiring both federal and provincial EAs are conducted as efficiently as possible.

Performance Measure	2018/19 Actuals	2019/20 Target	2019/20 Actuals	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
3.1 <i>Environmental Assessment Act 2018</i> and regulations are in force	N/A ¹	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A

Data source: EAO, manually compiled.

¹The performance measure for 2018/19 did not relate to the *Environmental Assessment Act 2018* and regulations.

Discussion of Results

The *Environmental Assessment Act 2018* and ten Phase 1 regulations came into force on December 16, 2019. Phase 2 regulations were passed ahead of schedule in March 2020. These were both key milestones necessary to implement the revitalized EA process.

Financial Report

Discussion of Results

In January of 2020, the Deputy Minister certified that the response to an incident on northern Vancouver Island was eligible for funding under Section 88 of the *Environmental Management Act*. The \$6.1M of spill clean up costs were managed within the ministry appropriation.

This was the first year of the CleanBC Program for Industry, in which industrial reporters were eligible for a partial return of the incremental carbon tax through incentives and investment in emission reduction projects in the CleanBC Investment Fund. The CleanBC Program for Industry was underspent due to several factors including lower than expected administration costs and industrial emission reduction project delays and cancellations related to COVID-19 and market conditions. The program has committed allocated budget to continuing support for delayed industrial projects where feasible.

Financial Summary

	Estimated	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Environmental Protection	13,314	-	13,314	21,044	(7,730)
Environmental Sustainability	24,572	-	24,572	23,535	1,037
BC Parks	41,567	-	41,567	40,263	1,304
Conservation Officer Services	18,294	-	18,294	21,831	(3,537)
Climate Action	14,849	-	14,849	14,469	380
CleanBC	55,352	-	55,352	45,854	9,498
Executive and Support Services	24,786	-	24,786	25,616	(830)
Park Enhancement Fund	9,800	-	9,800	7,224	2,576
Sustainable Enhancement Fund	25,929	-	25,929	24,847	1,082
Sub Total	228,463	-	228,463	224,683	3,778
Environmental Assessment Office	14,531	-	14,531	13,272	1,259
Information, Innovation, Technology		6,404	6,404	6,510	(106)
Subtotal	14,531	6,404	20,935	19,782	1,153
Total	242,994	6,404	249,398	244,465	4,931
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)					
Executive and Support Services	22,837	7,542	30,379	30,379	-
Park Enhancement Fund	400	-	400	-	400
Total	23,237	7,542	30,779	30,379	400
Other Financing Transactions (\$000)					
Climate Action: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Offsets (Purchase)					
Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-
Total Net Cash Requirements (Source)	(10,000)	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	-

¹ "Other Authorizations" include Supplementary Estimates, Statutory Appropriations and Contingencies. Amounts in this column are not related to the "estimated amount" under sections 5(1) and 6(1) of the *Balanced Budget and Ministerial Accountability Act* for ministerial accountability for operating expenses under the Act.

Appendix A: Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Tribunals

As of June 15, 2020, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy is responsible and accountable for the following:

Climate Solutions and Clean Growth Advisory Council

The Climate Solutions and Clean Growth Advisory Council (the Council) was created in October 2017 and completed its term in October 2019. During its two years of operation, the Council's mandate was to provide advice to government on actions and policies that can contribute to carbon pollution reductions and optimize opportunities for sustainable economic development and job creation. The Council was a key advisor on the development of CleanBC in 2018 and its subsequent implementation in 2019. A new advisory council was established in 2020 to meet the requirements of the *Climate Change Accountability Act*.