

**Ministry of
Attorney General
and Minister responsible
for Housing**

**2021/22
Annual Service Plan Report**



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Minister's Accountability Statement



The *Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing 2021/22 Annual Service Plan Report* compares the Ministry's actual results to the expected results identified in the *2021/22 – 2023/24 Service Plan* created in April 2021. I am accountable for those results as reported.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Murray Rankin". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Honourable Murray Rankin, QC
Minister of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing
August 5, 2022

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Letter from the Minister

The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing is committed to working in partnership with the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General to advance a shared vision of a safe, secure, just, and resilient British Columbia. In 2021/22, my ministry made progress toward many key priorities.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to significantly impact housing, justice, and safety programs and services in every corner of the Province. In response, we came together to ensure that public safety and the safety of sector staff was paramount, while continuing to provide key services and maintaining access to justice.

The Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing continued court modernization initiatives to expand the use of digital technologies to enable virtual appearances, expand online filing services such as Provincial Court family forms, and streamline processes to support British Columbians to resolve matters, and to minimize health risks associated with physical attendance.

Delivery of a safe, affordable and culturally appropriate housing supply for British Columbians continued to be impacted by COVID-19, global and national challenges, and local environmental considerations, such as flooding and wildfires. We worked with ministries across government and other levels of government on initiatives to address homelessness and delivery of the Homes for B.C. plan, resulting in 5,245 new affordable and supportive housing units in communities across B.C. in 2021/2022.

In 2021/2022, the Province amended legislation including the B.C. Human Rights Code and the *Interpretation Act* to align laws to the UN Declaration in consultation and co-operation with Indigenous peoples. In particular, the Human Rights Code was amended to add Indigenous identity as a protected ground against discrimination and the *Interpretation Act* was amended to explicitly state that all provincial laws uphold the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples. Changes to the *Interpretation Act* also added a new direction that all provincial acts and regulations must be interpreted to be consistent with the UN Declaration.

The ministry engaged with Indigenous peoples and other racialized communities about how to collect race-based data to improve government services and address systemic barriers to create a more inclusive province. More than 13,000 people participated in over 400 engagement sessions, which laid the foundation for how anti-racism data legislation will be implemented, after its introduction in 2022.

In 2021/2022, the ministry completed a series of initial conversations about building code enhancements to energy-efficiency, sustainability, and accessibility. As a result, many Step 3 BC Energy Step Code residential building projects have been built across the province and are increasingly being considered in the development of local government bylaws and policies.

Public service professionals across the justice and public safety sector are steadfast in their commitment to serve all British Columbians, and I recognize their dedication and professionalism. I am tremendously proud of the achievements that we have accomplished together, and I look forward to the successes we will have in future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Murray Rankin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Murray" and the last name "Rankin" clearly distinguishable.

Honourable Murray Rankin, QC
Minister of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing
August 5, 2022

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 Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing works in partnership with the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General to advance a shared vision of a safe, secure, just and resilient British Columbia. The Ministry works to keep communities safe and provide certainty, proportionality and, above all, fairness when dealing with criminal, civil and family law matters and to protect people, especially those who are most vulnerable. The Ministry, while dealing with these matters, is focused on promoting confidence in the integrity of the sector to ensuring continued public participation and support.

The Ministry is responsible for legal services including sheriff and court administration services, legal aid, prosecution services, administrative tribunals, civil and family justice services, protection and promotion of human rights, and providing legal advice to Government. It is also responsible for providing British Columbians access to more affordable, safe, and appropriate housing through policy and programs, strata property legislation, technical codes and standards, and services for landlords and tenants, as well as promoting multi-culturalism and leading anti-racism initiatives through the Parliamentary Secretary for Anti-Racism Initiatives.

Strategic Direction

The strategic direction set by Government in 2020, Minister Eby's [2020 Mandate Letter](#), and government's coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic shaped the goals, objectives, performance measures and financial plan outlined in the [2021/22 Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing Service Plan](#) and the actual results reported on in this annual report.

Operating Environment

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a provincial state of emergency was in place in British Columbia until July 1, 2021.

The pandemic significantly affected housing, justice and public safety programs and services and required the ministry to take significant steps to continue to provide key services and maintain access to justice. These included:

- Supporting changes to court operations to reduce COVID-19 risks to court users;
- Supporting essential service providers through protection against COVID-19 related liability;

- Using technology to deliver vital services such as tribunal hearings, residential tenancy branch services, legal aid support, family justice counselling, victim services and violence against women programs;
- Acting to prevent individuals from interfering with access to services of public importance during the pandemic, such as hospitals and schools, by way of the *Access to Services (COVID-19) Act*;
- Acquiring additional shelter space to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among shelter users;
- Ensuring strata corporations and building code enforcement officials could continue to conduct necessary business by enabling meetings to be conducted remotely, via electronic means;
- Adopting universal use of electronic files to facilitate safe, secure and efficient document production and distribution.

Strengthening partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations continued to be a key commitment of the justice and public safety sector throughout 2021/22, with the goals of reducing the over-representation of Indigenous peoples in the justice and public safety sector, as accused, offenders and victims, and among those in housing need, by supporting culturally responsive and relevant policies, programs and services that address the specific needs of Indigenous peoples. This is consistent with government's commitment to true, lasting reconciliation through the implementation of the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act Action Plan, which outlines significant actions the Province will undertake in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples over the next five years to achieve the objectives of the UN Declaration. As two examples, the Ministry put forward amendments to BC's Human Rights Code in 2021 that explicitly recognize Indigenous identity as a protected ground under the Code, and amended the *Interpretation Act* in 2021 to ensure that all BC laws are interpreted in a manner that is consistent with UNDRIP. The Ministry also delivered the new *Anti-Racism Data Act* to enable the collection of race-based data about government services, for the purpose of identifying and eliminating systemic racism and advancing racial equity.

Other issues and trends continued to shape the priorities of the justice and housing sectors, and affect the ministry in delivering these responsibilities, including:

- The ongoing dialogue on the need to improve access to justice;
- The illicit drug crisis and public health emergency;
- The ongoing transition to a fully regulated market following federal legalization of non-medical cannabis in 2018;
- Mental health and addiction challenges necessitating increased resources and enhanced coordination of services;
- Violence against women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ community members – especially Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people;
- Gangs and gun violence;
- Organized crime and gang involvement in illegal gambling and money-laundering;

- Continuing housing supply and affordability challenges;
- Persistent homelessness and increased needs for housing with supports;
- Ongoing response to encampments to support communities and those sheltering outdoors;
- Extraordinary demands on the housing system from net interprovincial and international migration;
- Increasing service delivery demands and costs;
- Court decisions impacting service delivery, including timeliness of service;
- Rapidly changing technology and increased demand for digitized services;
- Federal government commitments that impact the province;
- Constitutional and legislative requirements;
- External audits, reviews and commissions of inquiry;
- The rising intensity and frequency of climate change related events including floods, drought, and wildfires, and an increasing demand from communities and First Nations for emergency response and recovery support, including housing; and
- Ongoing collaborative planning activities required to address the risk of catastrophic earthquakes along the coast of British Columbia.

Report on Performance: Goals, Objectives, Measures and Targets

Goal 1: The justice sector in British Columbia is fair

Fairness in the justice and public safety sector is bolstered by improving the public's access to justice, including affordable, effective and lasting resolution to civil and family disputes, as well as criminal legal proceedings. A fair justice system protects the public, including the disadvantaged and victims of crime.

Objective 1.1: Increased access to justice

Key Highlights

- The Provincial Court implemented a virtual bail pilot in the North that enabled accused persons throughout the region to have access to bail hearings before a Provincial Court Judge with involvement of Crown counsel and defence or duty counsel.
- The *Court of Appeal Act* was passed in July 2021 and will be brought into force in 2022. This initiative improves access to justice by simplifying procedures and clarifying instructions for court users.
- The health and safety of all individuals attending a courthouse remained a priority. This was supported through expansion of virtual appearances, monitoring and modifying health and safety measures, and the expansion of online filing services such as Provincial Family Forms.
- The Ministry and the Provincial Court launched the implementation of new Provincial Court Family Rules in May 2021 incorporating the already operational early resolution sites in Victoria and Surrey into those rule changes. In addition, the requirement for parents to participate in a parenting education course was extended to all Provincial Court registries as of January 2022.
- To support the making and collection of child support in international situations, the *Attorney General Statutes (Hague Convention on Child and Family Support) Amendment Act, 2022* was passed in March 2022 which will facilitate the international 2007 *Hague Child Support Convention* becoming law in B.C. in the near future.
- The ministry worked with Legal Aid BC to support clients and service providers throughout the pandemic by ensuring the continuity of services and responding to evolving court and other justice processes, including the Northern Virtual Bail Project and the Early Resolution Model for family matters.
- Supported tribunals, agencies and independent offices within the ministry's mandate and delivered programs and services relating to family justice and access to justice.

Performance Measure	2019/20 Baseline	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.1 Number of substantive client service activities provided ¹	53, 167	40,959	39, 604	42,005	43,312 ²	48,815 ²

Data source: Family Justice Services Division (FJSD), Ministry of Attorney General.

¹The activity level in 2020/21 had been impacted by COVID-19 restrictions and requirements and return to normal activity levels are projected to occur over the FY22 to FY24 period. The performance measure covers all FJSD substantive client service activities (such as interviews, assessment of issues and needs, mediation services, children in mediation services, and activities to produce reports for the court pursuant to s.211 of the *Family Law Act* such as home visits and observations of a child). This performance measure does not include administrative activities such as booking appointments, short phone calls, and written or email correspondence.

²Targets for 2022/23 and 2023/24 have been updated in the [2022/23 Service Plan](#).

Discussion of Results

The 2021/22 result was slightly above the target and reflects an increase in activity compared to the prior fiscal year. Reforms to the Provincial Court (Family) Rules designated the Surrey Provincial Court registry as an Early Resolution registry for *Family Law Act* matters in December 2020, with the result that the Surrey Justice Access Centre served additional clients in 2021/22, assisting them to meet the requirements of the new Rules through the provision of assessment and mediation services. In 2021/22 Family Justice Service Division continued to provide all services to clients through virtual means due to the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic. The return to in-person service provision in 2022/23 is expected to result in a gradual return to activity levels seen in the baseline period as clients regain comfort with face-to-face service.

Objective 1.2: Improved outcomes for Indigenous people through strengthened partnerships with Indigenous leadership and communities

Key Highlights

- The Province expanded the number of dedicated Indigenous Courts in British Columbia to eight with the opening in Hazelton in August 2021. Indigenous Courts offer more culturally appropriate sentencing processes by recognizing the unique circumstances of Indigenous peoples involved in the justice system, honouring Indigenous ways of justice, and adding cultural components, such as having Elders participate in the proceedings.
- To comply with Public Health Orders, the Province, in consultation with the Provincial Court and Indigenous communities successfully arranged temporary alternate locations for all eight Indigenous Courts during the pandemic.
- Gladue services in British Columbia were transferred from Legal Aid BC to the BC First Nations Justice Council on April 1, 2021, pursuant to Strategy six of the BC First Nations Justice Strategy. The BC First Nations Justice Council is working to increase the capacity and number of Gladue writers, developing Gladue awareness and education programs, and formalizing the Gladue reporting process across justice system stakeholders.

- In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the BC First Nations Justice Council and the Province partnered to open a Virtual Indigenous Justice Centre to provide no-cost legal services to Indigenous clients living in under-served areas of the province where access to legal advice or representation is difficult to access or is non-existent.

Performance Measure	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.2 Number of Indigenous clients supported at Indigenous Justice Centres. ^{1,2}	254	N/A	380	455	655

Data source: BC First Nations Justice Council data from Indigenous Justice Centres (IJC) in Prince George, Prince Rupert and Nicola Valley/Merritt.

¹ 2020/21 targets are based on three IJCs. 2021/22 includes additional clientele from the opening of the Virtual IJC (VIJC) in October 2021 (six months of data).

² As stated in the [2021/22 Service Plan](#), this performance measure was developed during the 2021/22 fiscal year.

Discussion of Results

This performance measure was developed during 2021/22 fiscal year and was first included in the 2022/23 Service Plan. In 2019/20, three Indigenous Justice Centres were established and opened in Prince George, Prince Rupert and Merritt. In October 2021, the Virtual Indigenous Justice Centre was opened to provide Indigenous peoples across B.C., including in rural areas, with online access to legal services and supports. Each physical centre offers unique supports tailored to the local Indigenous community, and individuals are able to access a number of services from each centre, including legal advice and representation for criminal and child protection matters; advocacy and support in dealing with agencies such as the police and Ministry of Children and Family Development; referrals to relevant agencies and services such as counselling or employment support; information towards better transitions from jail and integration into the community; and restorative justice options to better support and address the needs of those impacted by a crime. This measure reflects Government's work with Indigenous leadership and communities to increase access to justice for Indigenous peoples through delivery of local and culturally relevant services.

Goal 2: Safe, affordable and functional housing for all British Columbians

Ensuring British Columbians have access to safe, affordable, and functional housing is a key priority for the Ministry.

Objective 2.1: Reduce homelessness through permanent housing and services in partnership with provincial ministries, agencies, and local governments

Key Highlights

- Continued work across ministries and with all levels of government to support communities to ensure people sheltering in encampments can stay safe, healthy, connected to supports, and are able to access suitable housing and services.

- 5,245 units of supportive housing were completed through BC Housing's Supportive and Community Housing Fund programs, and five hotels in Vancouver and Victoria were purchased to help house people experiencing homelessness.
- 2,698 households at risk of and/or experiencing homelessness received rental assistance under the *Canada-BC Housing Benefit*.
- Offered the first and only province-wide access for Rent Bank services, due in part to provincial contributions.
- 139 Homelessness Community Action Grants were awarded to projects in 42 communities across the province, including seven with a province-wide focus and 17 with a specific focus on assisting Indigenous people.
- Continued development of initiatives to address homelessness, including Complex Care initiatives in collaboration with the Ministries of Social Development and Poverty Reduction, Health, Mental Health and Addictions, and Children and Family Development.
- Immediate responses to assist people experiencing homelessness during the COVID-19 health pandemic:
 - Over 600 people relocated from encampments in Victoria and Vancouver parks into safe, stable accommodation with supports
 - More than 3,000 temporary emergency shelter and hotel temporary accommodation spaces made available for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic; and a transition plan for permanent housing.

Performance Measure: Reduction in the percentage of people experiencing chronic homelessness

This new performance measure is in development under the Homelessness Strategy, as part of the Preventing & Reducing Homelessness Integrated Data Project. The Ministry is currently working towards establishing a baseline measure that can be reported on in future years.

Discussion of Results

In 2019, the province launched an Integrated Data Project that provides a comprehensive, robust, and reliable dataset linking cross-ministry data from the Ministries of Social Development and Poverty Reduction, Municipal Affairs, Citizen's Services and BC Housing. By linking these datasets, the project will help the province establish a baseline anonymized cohort of people experiencing homelessness and better understand, respond to, and prevent homelessness in B.C.

The project was able to release its first data report, which found that a total of 23,000 people experienced homelessness at some time in 2019, whether for one day, a short period or longer term. On average, 9,300 unique people experienced homelessness each month, of which 48 per cent of people experienced chronic homelessness (six months or more). This data will be reported on each year to provide information on trends and ensure solutions to homelessness can be targeted.

Objective 2.2: Increased security of tenure and supply of affordable market rental, non-profit, co-op, student and supported housing and improved options for middle-income British Columbians to experience homeownership

Key Highlights

- More than 33,000 units of new affordable housing are complete or underway in over 100 communities across B.C as part of Government's 10-year housing plan, [Homes for B.C.](#), through a combination of direct funding, financing, policy changes, and partnerships with non-profits, co-operatives, community organizations, post-secondary institutions, and Indigenous groups, with 5,245 units completed in 2021/22.
- Delivered more affordable housing for middle-income British Columbians by providing new resources for the HousingHub to keep up with demand for the \$2 billion low-cost financing program launched in 2021 that gives middle-income British Columbians more affordable rental and homeownership opportunities.
- Worked with other ministries to speed up the approval process for new housing developments and ensure that more housing gets built adjacent to new transit.
- Continued to implement the recommendations of the Rental Housing Task Force, including introducing stricter criteria for landlords to end a tenancy for renovations, introducing a process for landlords to apply for additional rent increases, extending the rent increase freeze, capping rent increases for 2022 to inflation, strengthening the Compliance and Enforcement Unit (CEU), and making changes to the *Manufactured Home Park Tenancy Act* to make it more clear for landlords and tenants.
- Continued engagement with the federal government on priorities related to increased housing supply such as cost matching B.C.'s investments in housing for Indigenous peoples.
- Continued ongoing engagement and support with the federal government in the development of an Indigenous-led Northern, Urban and Rural Indigenous Housing Strategy, which seeks to address the complex housing challenges of Urban and Rural Indigenous peoples living off reserve.

Performance Measure	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
2.2 Number of affordable and supportive housing units completed by BC Housing including affordable rental and social housing (including HousingHub) ¹	4,222	4,500	5,245	3,000	3,000

Data source: BC Housing's Central Property System database

¹ Targets are based on the completion of new homes being created under existing development programs and reflect planned program funding levels and new initiatives. The targets reflect homes to be created through provincial commitments supporting the acquisition and construction of affordable housing projects.

Discussion of Results

The target of 4,500 new affordable and supportive housing homes completed in 2021/22 was exceeded.

In 2021/22, 5,245 new units of housing were completed in 49 communities across the province, surpassing the overall combined target of 4,500 by 745 homes. Of these homes, 4,585 were completed through BC Housing's development programs including: 21 homes under *Rapid Response to Homelessness*, 300 homes under the *Indigenous Housing Fund*, 454 homes under the *Community Housing Fund*, 63 homes under the *Women's Transition Housing Fund*, 756 homes under *Provincial Rental Supply*, 787 homes under the *Supportive Housing Fund*, 448 homes under Pandemic Recovery, 1,240 homes under Investment in Housing Innovation, 241 homes under CMHC Rapid Housing Initiative, 109 homes under Homelessness Action Plan, 166 homes under Affordable Rental Housing and 660 homes under other programs that were established before the Budget 2017 Update.

Of these 5,245 new homes, 1,101 are two-bedroom units or larger, 506 homes are intended for Indigenous clients, 161 are for intergenerational families, and 393 units are wheelchair modified. Of the 5,245 homes, 1,776 of these are for households with very low income, 2,585 are for households with low- to moderate-income, and 884 are for middle income households.

Objective 2.3: Enhanced safety, occupant health and accessibility, and sustainability of the built environment

Key Highlights

- In partnership with the Energy Step Code Council and other engaged parties, the Province continues to develop 20 per cent energy-efficiency improvements for the next edition of the BC Building Code, with affordability as a key part of the analysis.
- Completed broad industry engagement on the Existing Buildings Renewal Strategy in January 2022.
- Completed a series of introductory conversations with Indigenous communities and organizations in February 2022, which discussed building codes within a changing climate.
- To explore opportunities to help make new buildings more accessible, the ministry gathered public feedback through an online public engagement survey from October 28, 2021, to January 13, 2022, and received 1,562 responses.

Performance Measure	2019/20 Baseline	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
2.3 CleanBC: Number of local governments referencing the Energy Step Code in bylaws and policies ¹	38	51	59	60	To be reset following 2022 BC Building Code release	To be reset following 2022 BC Building Code release

Data source: Ministry of Attorney General and the Minister Responsible for Housing in cooperation with the Energy Step Code Council and member local governments representing the Union of BC Municipalities and the Planning Institute of British Columbia.

¹ Excludes City of Vancouver, as it is not regulated under the *Building Act*.

Discussion of Results

Since the inception of the BC Energy Step Code in 2017, growing numbers of local governments are referencing the BC Energy Step Code through policy, programs, or bylaws. Further to this, more local governments are engaged in consultation on the BC Energy Step Code. As of the writing of this report, the Ministry has received initial notifications from an additional 25 communities that they have begun consultation on adopting the Energy Step Code in their communities. In particular, an increasing number of local governments outside the lower mainland and southern Vancouver Island are now consulting on or referencing the Step Code.

The slower than anticipated uptake by municipalities does concern some industry stakeholders due to the potential for inconsistent requirements for energy efficiency. Nonetheless, municipalities are moving in the same direction and referencing the same technical requirements in the months leading up to implementation of 20 per cent improved energy efficiency as the minimum standard. Further, the ministry is encouraged to see a growing number of regional initiatives, such as ‘Building a Legacy North’¹ that support increasing implementation of the Energy Step Code in rural and remote communities.

Goal 3: B.C.’s communities and institutions are free from racism

Advancing equity and social justice is the cornerstone of new strategies to combat racism, reduce systemic barriers, and build understanding and respect for one another across British Columbia’s diverse society.

Objective 3.1: Champion anti-racism across government, address systemic discrimination, and support communities to respond to public incidents of racism and hate

Key Highlights

- From September 2021 to January 31, 2022, the Province engaged with Indigenous peoples and other racialized communities to better understand how collecting data can improve access to government services, and address systemic racism in B.C. Over 13,000 people participated in more than 400 engagement sessions that were held over the four-month period, resulting in the creation of five reports summarizing what communities said during the engagement. These findings support the implementation of the anti-racism data legislation, which was introduced in Spring 2022.
- Every aspect of the anti-racism data legislation was developed with Indigenous peoples and other racialized communities; and when the work shifts to the implementation stage, following the introduction of the bill, every aspect of the legislation will continue to be developed with Indigenous peoples and other racialized communities.

¹ Building a Legacy North is an initiative of the Community Energy Association (CEA) and Canadian Homebuilders Association (CHBA) of Northern BC. For more information, visit <https://www.communityenergy.ca/bal-north/>.

- Communities in all regions of the province received funding through the Resilience BC Anti-Racism Network to provide them with information, supports and training they need to respond to, and prevent future incidents of racism. One-time projects concluded in 2021/22 included the Community Convener program that developed initiatives to address anti-Asian racism, anti-Black racism, anti-Indigenous racism, and faith-based hate.
- Made progress towards supporting the legacy actions recommended in the National Association of Japanese Canadians’ “Recommendations for Redressing Historical Wrongs Against Japanese Canadians in B.C.” report. The legacy actions that came out of the community consultations and were covered in the report include the following six pillars: Health and Wellness, Education, Monument, Community and Culture, Heritage and Anti-Racism & Acknowledgement. These initiatives will be developed in the coming years to ensure that historical wrongs are acknowledged and remain part of our collective history.

Performance Measure	2017/18 Baseline	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
3.1 Number of B.C. communities engaged in projects that build intercultural trust and understanding and reduce racism and systemic barriers	45	77	50	55	50	50

Data source: Internally compiled data from the BC Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism Grants Program, the Resilience BC Anti-Racism Network, and grants provided for engagement towards the *Anti-Racism Data Act*.

Discussion of Results

The ministry administered the Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism Grants program, provided funding for the Resilience BC Anti-Racism Network and led a number of other anti-racism initiatives in communities across B.C. While the majority of activities were supported through the ministry’s existing budget, one-time budget expansions resulted in a noticeable increase in the number of communities that were engaged in relation to ministry’s annual target. A one-time funding boost through the Stronger BC Anti-Racism Recovery funds significantly expanded the 2020/21 budget leading to investments to support more communities through the Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism Grants program and a one-time expansion of the Resilience BC Anti-Racism Awareness Week. The additional funds available in 2020/21 helped 77 communities engage in intercultural trust and anti-racism related projects, but this number dropped to 55 communities the following year. In 2021/22, the ministry also received one-time funding to support engagement specifically to support development of new anti-racism data legislation. It should be noted that the performance measures only capture the number of geographic communities that were engaged across B.C. The work led by the ministry throughout the year engaged communities that hold complex identities including those from Métis, Indigenous, and BIPOC communities – these measures may not be as readily captured at this time.

Financial Report

Discussion of Results

The Estimates operating expense budget of the ministry for 2021/22 was \$1,272.5 million. The ministry received a budget increase of \$118.8 million compared to the 2020/21 fiscal plan for the following: Labour Relations and B.C. Human Rights Tribunals; Civil Resolutions Tribunal – Accident Claims Transformation and Enhanced Care Coverage; Cannabis Operations; Information Management/Information Technology Infrastructure; BC Family Maintenance Agency; Office of the Legislative Counsel; Parent Legal Centres; Public Inquiry into Money Laundering; Public Guardian and Trustee - Health Care (Consent) and Care Facility (Admission) Act Implementation; Court Modernization; Family Dispute Resolution; Building BC; Major Cases; Decampment Costs; Wage Adjustments; Minister's Office Support, and prior year decisions.

The Public Accounts shows Other Authorizations of \$46.1 million including Contingencies Vote access primarily for Cannabis Operations; Road Safety Drivers Medical Fitness Transformation; Intersection Safety Camera Program; Court Services; Information Systems Branch; Multiculturalism and Anti Racism; Independent Investigations Office, and Housing Community Inclusion Initiatives and Pandemic Response and Economic Recovery.

Spending under the statutory appropriations included \$7.3 million for the Crown Proceeding Act was \$7.3 million, reflecting the cost of settlements or judgments, as well as adjustments to accrued liabilities for civil litigation against the Province, \$5.1 million was also expended under the Public Inquiry Act for the Cullen Commission of Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia and \$3.3 million under the Public Guardian and Trustee Act offset by Inter-account transfers.

Including the Other Authorizations, the ministry's Total Estimated budget was \$1,318.6million compared to actual expenditures of \$1,299.8 million, prior to the adjustment for Prior Year's Accruals.

Financial Summary

	Estimated	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Justice Services	159,644	0	159,644	158,853	(791)
Prosecution Services	159,595	0	159,595	159,233	(362)
Court Services	129,131	17,981	147,112	147,112	0
Legal Services	32,174	283	32,457	33,056	599
Agencies, Boards, Commissions, and other Tribunals	43,864	0	43,864	43,550	(314)
Multiculturalism	1,916	2,438	4,354	4,406	52
Executive and Support Services	28,577	11,315	39,892	40,708	816
Judiciary	89,547	0	89,547	87,991	(1,556)
Crown Proceeding Act	24,500	0	24,500	7,310	(17,190)
Independent Investigations Office	9,093	806	9,899	9,899	0
Housing	576,465	13,288	589,753	589,753	0
Housing Endowment Fund	12,884	0	12,884	12,884	0
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	0	(4)	0	(4)	0
Public Inquiry Act	5,111	0	5,111	5,064	(47)
Sub-total	1,272,501	46,106	1,318,607	1,299,815	(18,792)
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual ²	0	0,000	0,000	(617)	(617)
Total	1,272,501	46,106	1,318,607	1,299,198	(19,409)

Ministry Capital Expenditures Consolidated Revenue Fund (\$000)					
	Estimates	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Justice Services	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecution Services	0	0	0	29	29
Court Services	0	0	0	1,913	1,913
Legal Services	0	0	0	2	2
Agencies, Boards, Commissions, and other Tribunals	10	0	10	0	(10)
Multiculturalism	0	0	0	0	0
Executive and Support Services	10,005	1,391	11,396	2,767	(8,629)
Judiciary	3,970	0	3,970	961	(3,009)
Crown Proceeding Act	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Investigations Office	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Endowment Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Public Guardian and Trustee Operating Account	363	0	363	41	(322)
Public Inquiry Act	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,348	1,391	15,739	5,713	(10,026)
Capital Fund (\$000)					
	Estimates	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Housing	388,942	0	388,942	361,964	(26,978)

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.

² The Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual of \$0.617 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

Capital Expenditures

Major Capital Projects (over \$50 million)	Year of Completion	Project Cost to March 31, 2022 (\$m)	Estimated Cost to Complete (\$m)	Anticipated Total Cost (\$m)
Stanley New Fountain Hotel	2022	56	13	69
Through the Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) program, this five-storey, 142-unit mixed-use building, located at 23-51 W. Cordova Street in Vancouver, is developed under a three-party agreement between the Provincial Rental Housing Corporation, Westbank Corp. and non-profit organization, PHS Community Services Society. This innovative partnership will replace old, poorly functioning buildings with new social and market rental housing in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. The ARH program establishes housing for people who have a low-to-moderate income but may not be eligible for subsidized housing, providing access to rents equal to, or lower than, average rates in the private-market.				
6585 Sussex Avenue Housing Development (completed)	2022	75	0	75
Located in the Metrotown neighbourhood of Burnaby, this 14-storey, 125-unit Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) development provides housing for low to moderate income households who may not be eligible for subsidized housing. The ARH program provides access to rents equal to, or lower than, average rates in the private-market. A total of 25 units will be accessible and adaptable for people with disabilities. The project is being developed by 6511 Sussex Heights Developments Ltd. (Thind Properties) in partnership with the operator and non-profit organization, The New Vista Society.				
Clark & 1st Avenue Housing Development	2024	7	102	109
This 10-storey, 97-unit, mixed-use, Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) building is being developed by BC Housing Management Commission, in partnership with Vancouver Coastal Health and the City of Vancouver. It will serve low-to moderate-income households, and include a social enterprise space for local residents, focusing on Indigenous healing and wellness through employment and alignment with culturally informed treatment. The ARH program establishes housing for people who may not be eligible for subsidized housing but fall within the low-to-moderate income threshold, providing access to rents equal to, or lower than, average rates in the private-market. The building will be operated by S.U.C.C.E.S.S. Affordable Housing Society. Vancouver Coastal Health will also operate a Withdrawal Management Centre and 20 short-term transitional housing units, with The City of Vancouver operating a Commercial Retail Unit focusing on Indigenous healing and wellness through employment.				
13583 81st Ave Development	2023	23	27	50
Habit Housing Society is partnering with BC Housing to develop 100 units of affordable rental housing for families and youth on their site at the corner of 81st Avenue and King George Boulevard in Surrey under the Community Housing Fund and the Affordable Rental Housing program. The development will provide four floors of rental housing and two floors for programs in demand such as youth services, immigrant settlement services, mental health services, parent support services and services for local at-risk groups.				
Crosstown Development	2023	10	62	72
Cool Aid Society is redeveloping this site, located at 3020 Douglas Street and 584 Burnside Road East in Victoria, in partnership with the Province, under the Community Housing Fund (CHF) and Supportive Housing Fund (SHF) programs. The project will be a 6-storey mixed-use building with 54 SHF units, 100 CHF units, as well as commercial spaces and a childcare centre that will be supported by funding from the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD). The CHF unit mix includes a number of studio and one-bedroom units which allows for this mixed-use project to provide opportunities for SHF residents to move into independent rental as is desirable and appropriate.				

58 W. Hasting Street Development	2024	1	157	158
<p>This project is a partnership between BC Housing, the Vancouver Chinatown Foundation (VCF), the City of Vancouver (CoV), Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH), and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). The 231-unit mixed-use development will consist of income assistance and affordable rental units plus an integrated health unit and commercial retail space. The site is located on the southwest corner of East Hastings Street and Columbia Street in the Downtown Eastside area of Vancouver, close to transportation, commercial shops, and community facilities. The project addresses housing need for low and moderate-income singles and families in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside with a mix of mainly studios, 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom units. The building will be a 10-storey concrete mixed-use development with underground parking. Health services, commercial and office units will be located on the first three floors of the building and the remaining area will be housing units.</p>				

Electoral Boundaries Commission

While the Electoral Boundaries Commission operates independently from the Ministry of Attorney General, their expenditures report out as the responsibility of the ministry. Therefore, they are not considered one of the core business areas accountable to the Attorney General, but they are included in the Annual Report.

	Estimated	Other Authorizations ¹	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses (\$000)					
Electoral Boundaries Commission	000	570	570	570	000
Total	000	570	570	570	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 August 5, 2022, the Minister of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing is responsible and accountable for the following:

- [Applied Science Technologists and Technicians of BC](#)
- [Association of BC Forest Professionals](#)
- [British Columbia Ferry Commission](#)
- [BC Family Maintenance Agency](#)
- [BC Housing Management Commission](#)
- [BC Human Rights Tribunal](#)
- [British Columbia Institute of Agrologists](#)
- [British Columbia Review Board](#)
- [British Columbia Utilities Commission](#)
- [British Columbia Safety Authority \(Technical Safety BC\)](#)
- [Building Code Appeal Board](#)
- [Building Officials Association of British Columbia](#)
- [Civil Resolution Tribunal](#)
- [College of Applied Biology](#)
- [Community Care and Assisted Living Appeal Board](#)
- [Employment Standards Tribunal](#)
- [Engineers and Geoscientists BC](#)
- [Environmental Appeal Board](#)
- [Financial Services Tribunal](#)
- [Forest Appeals Commission](#)
- [Health Professions Review Board](#)
- [Hospital Appeal Board](#)
- [Independent Investigations Office of BC](#)
- [Industry Training Appeal Board](#)
- [Investigation and Standards Office](#)
- [Judicial Council of the Provincial Court of BC](#)
- [Labour Relations Board](#)
- [Legal Services Society](#)
- [Mental Health Review Board](#)
- [Notaries Public Foundation and Board of Examiners](#)
- [Oil and Gas Appeal Tribunal](#)
- [Property Assessment Appeal Board](#)
- [Public Guardian and Trustee of British Columbia](#)
- [Safety Standards Appeal Board](#)
- [Surface Rights Board](#)
- [Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal](#)