

# **Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy**

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## **2021/22 Annual Service Plan Report**

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Published by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy

## Minister's Accountability Statement



The *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy 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 "G. Heyman". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Honourable George Heyman  
Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy  
and Minister Responsible for TransLink  
July 29, 2022

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## Letter from the Minister

I am pleased to present the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2021/22 Annual Service Plan Report.

Last year, we all witnessed the increasingly dramatic impact climate change is having on British Columbians through extreme heat, floods, droughts and wildfires. These weather events have been a clear reminder of the urgency of our work to reduce emissions and increase preparedness for future climate change events and impacts.

The previous fiscal year saw a range of actions led by the ministry to protect B.C.'s spectacular natural ecosystems and build a better future.

We released the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030, to accelerate and expand policies to meet our 2030 emissions reduction targets and position B.C. for our 2040 targets and net-zero by 2050. The Climate Action Secretariat also released the first phase of the Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy and the 2021 Climate Change Accountability Report, both substantial cross-government efforts.

Through the StrongerBC economic recovery plan, the ministry supported more than 60 watershed and wetland restoration projects at over 200 sites across B.C. To ensure the availability of clean water for communities and healthy ecosystems, the ministry began developing the Watershed Security Strategy, in partnership with Indigenous organizations.

We saw substantial progress dealing with waste through the Clean Coast, Clean Waters Initiative – an important part of the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan and the largest coastal clean-up in B.C. history. More than 1,000 tonnes of marine debris including Styrofoam, plastic bottles, nets, rope, abandoned boats and tires were removed from shorelines, with more than half of that recycled.

We have increased the BC Parks operating and capital budgets, combined, by more than \$83 million over three years, for new campsites, expanded trails and strengthened management of the parks system.

Across the ministry, staff have been working in consultation and co-operation with First Nations and Indigenous peoples to make progress on our mandate commitment to lasting and meaningful reconciliation. Through BC Parks, three existing protected areas were renamed to reflect Indigenous language and place names: Chilliwack Lake Park, renamed to Sxótsaqel/Chilliwack Lake Park; Newcastle Island Marine Park, renamed to Saysutshun (Newcastle Island Marine) Park; and Mount Edziza Conservancy, renamed to Tenh Dzettle Conservancy.

We also established a new Class A provincial park (Hwsalu-utsum) on southern Vancouver Island to protect a vital ecosystem important to the Cowichan people, honouring Indigenous cultural and spiritual history and aiding in the conservation of threatened species.

In addition, a first-of-its-kind collaboration agreement was signed between Lake Babine Nation and the Environmental Assessment Office describing how both parties will work together on future environmental assessments for projects in the Nation's territory.

These are just a handful of examples of the collaborative work being done by ministry staff over the past year. By working together, we're building a more prosperous, sustainable future for everyone.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "G. Heyman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "George" and last name "Heyman" clearly visible.

Honourable George Heyman  
Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy  
July 29, 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 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 through the Environmental Assessment Office. The ministry delivers services directly through staff based in regional offices across the province, as well as through partnerships and agreements with Indigenous peoples, stakeholder groups, local governments, and the federal government. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy delivers its mandate through several key pieces of environmental legislation including the *Environmental Management Act*, the *Integrated Pest Management Act*, the *Park Act*, the *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act*, the *Climate Change Accountability Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act*. A full list of ministry legislation can be found at [BC Laws](#).

## Strategic Direction

The strategic direction set by Government in 2020, Minister Heyman'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 Environment and Climate Change Strategy's [Service Plan](#) and the actual results reported on in this annual report.

## Operating Environment

In 2021/22, the ministry continued to adjust operations due to the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic recovery and extreme weather events resulting from a changing climate. These events have required the ministry to work together more closely with First Nations, local governments and other agencies to address impacts.

The impacts of climate change were felt in many parts of the province by people, wildlife and ecosystems, including the heat dome, wildfires, and the atmospheric river event and associated catastrophic flooding. In a number of areas, these events impacted the ministry's work by delaying inspections and field work, putting additional pressures on wildlife and ecosystems, and

increasing the risk of toxic substances escaping into the environment (i.e. during wildfires and flooding).

During the pandemic, the ministry has prioritised the health and safety of people, which means that on-site inspections and field work were undertaken at a reduced rate so that safety protocols could be maintained. BC Parks continued to experience a significant increase in visitation as people in British Columbia searched for safe spaces to address their physical and mental health needs through recreating in nature.



## **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 risks to B.C.'s water, land, and air. It does this by setting robust regulatory requirements, verifying compliance and taking enforcement action where required. It also monitors air and water quality, and promotes shared environmental stewardship. On the conservation side, the ministry works to assess, set priorities and determine actions for the conservation and recovery of species and ecosystems at risk, which includes promoting environmental mitigation and offsetting across the natural resource sector.

Recognizing that the relationship to land and resources underpins the spiritual, social, cultural, economic and political nature of Indigenous nations, the ministry seeks to engage and partner with Indigenous nations in advancing the protection, management and conservation of natural resources. The ministry also seeks opportunities to continually improve the systems that govern natural resource decision making and sustainable use of B.C.'s natural capital.

### **Objective 1.1: Clean and safe water, land and air**

#### **Key Highlights**

- Completed development of the Watershed Security Strategy Discussion Paper and received input from over 1,700 organizations, individuals, and Indigenous nations. In partnership with First Nations Fisheries Council, developed a framework for a provincial Water Table to support development of provincial water policy.
- As part of the Clean Coast Clean Waters initiative, the ministry provided funding to Indigenous nations, local communities, and businesses to remove debris and derelict vessels from B.C.'s coastline. The program so far has removed over 1,000 tonnes of marine debris and 86 abandoned vessels, and cleaned up over 3,900 km of shoreline.
- Continued efforts to reduce the use of virgin plastic and keep plastic out of the environment: funded nine plastics recycling projects through the CleanBC Plastics Action Fund, and amended the *Environmental Management Act* to empower municipalities to ban single-use plastics across the province and to expand the kinds of single-use products and packaging that can be banned (including drinking straws and plastic utensils).
- Invested more than \$55 million in 41 new and expanded organics processing infrastructure projects and residential organics collection projects.
- Released the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Five-year Action Plan identifying additional products for EPR and other potential diversion policies.

Performance Measures	2015/16 Baseline	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Forecast	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.1a Per capita municipal solid waste disposal (kg per person) <sup>1</sup>	497	499 <sup>2</sup>	480	500 <sup>3</sup>	460 <sup>4</sup>	440 <sup>4</sup>
1.1b Per cent of population covered by an organic waste disposal restriction	64.3%	74%	75%	74%	80%	80%

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

<sup>1</sup> Kg per person data is based on the calendar year, so 2020/21 target is based on calendar year 2020, 2021/22 target is based on calendar year 2021, etc.

<sup>2</sup> In the 2020/2021 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy Annual Service Plan Report, 480 kg was reported as a forecast, and has been updated to 499 kg from the actual data reported.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for 2021/22 are estimated; actual result will be confirmed in November 2022 and published in the 2022/23 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy Annual Service Plan Report.

<sup>4</sup> The 2022/23 and 2023/24 targets for the performance measure 1.1a have been revised in the [Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2022/23 Service Plan](#).

## Discussion of Results

1.1a) The per capita municipal solid waste 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. The data for this performance measure becomes available to the province from the regional districts one year after the annual publication of this Annual Service Plan Report (ASPR). Figures for the current ASPR year (in this case, calendar year 2021) are estimated; actual results are confirmed in November of the following year (2022) and then published in the subsequent ASPR. The higher than target estimate for 2021 takes into account continuing increased waste generation due to COVID-19, as well as impacts from disaster-related debris resulting from the 2021 atmospheric river event and associated flooding.

For calendar year 2020, the overall provincial disposal rate was 499 kg/person, a decrease of 2 kg/person from the previous year (2019), but still above the target disposal rate. In 2020, there was increased waste generation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as continued increases in building demolition and renovation waste due to active real estate markets.

While B.C. continues to make progress in waste reduction and is a leader in Canada, significant progress towards future targets to lower the disposal rate have not yet been realized. New provincial initiatives are being introduced to decrease waste disposal rates including organics diversion infrastructure, food waste prevention, the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan, approval of updated extended producer responsibility (EPR) program plans, and the expansion of EPR programs through the five-year plan.

1.1b) For 2021, there was no change in the percentage of population covered by an organic waste disposal restriction, which means the 2021/22 target of 75% was missed. Some regions that were planning to implement new restrictions paused plans due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Organic waste represents up to 40% of all waste currently sent for disposal in regions with no organics diversion programs. 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 (a

partnership among the Province, the federal government, and local governments) and the provincially-led CleanBC Organics Infrastructure and Collection Program, which support local government projects to build organics processing facilities across the province, as well as local government landfill bans on organic material. As more organics collection programs and processing infrastructure is completed, additional disposal restrictions for organic waste disposal bans are expected.

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

### **Key Highlights**

- Added 2,727 hectares to the protected areas system managed by BC Parks, including additions to 18 Class A Parks and one conservancy, and the creation of the first new Class A park in B.C. since 2016: the 143-hectare Hwsalu-utsum Park, protecting a biodiverse area that is culturally significant to local Indigenous peoples.
- Renamed three existing protected areas to reflect Indigenous language and place names including Sxótsaqel / Chilliwack Lake Park, Saysutshun (Newcastle Island Marine) Park and Tenh Dzetle Conservancy.
- Worked with partners and BC Parks staff to implement 60 conservation projects in parks and protected areas to restore ecosystems, manage interactions between park visitors and wildlife, and study and monitor wild species and ecosystems – all funded through the BC Parks licence plate program.
- In partnership with Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation, contributed \$30 million to fund approximately 60 projects for species and ecosystem restoration and conservation, many led by or implemented in partnership with local First Nations.
- Completed publication of eight Recovery Plans for species at risk in B.C. summarizing the best available information to inform management decisions to improve long-term survival. Developed baseline data to support provincial biodiversity assessment and conservation planning.

### **Discussion of Results**

In the 2021/22 Service Plan, it was noted that the ministry was developing a new performance measure for this objective. Development work did occur; however, the finalization of the performance measure has been delayed until 2023/24 due to the re-organization of the natural resources ministries, including the creation of the Ministry of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship (as of April 1, 2022), which will take on several of the initiatives currently listed in Objective 1.2.

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

### **Key Highlights**

- Added 183 new campsites to BC Parks in 2021/22, including a new 92 site, full-service campground (water, sewer and electrical) in E.C. Manning Park called Skyview. The new

sites were delivered in the final year of the five-year Campsite Expansion Project, which has added more than 1,700 new campsites to BC Parks and Recreation Sites and Trails.

- To help reduce human-wildlife conflicts across B.C., the Conservation Officer Service (COS) works with municipalities and partner agencies, such as WildSafeBC, to deliver public outreach and education. In 2021, the COS spent more than 38,000 hours on wildlife conflicts and more than 2,000 hours on bear attractant issues, resulting in more than 200 Dangerous Wildlife Protection Orders, 140 warnings and 70 violation tickets.
- The COS trained 53 Guardians through seven three-day training sessions in 2021/22. The Guardian program is designed to support Indigenous communities in the stewardship of their territory, protecting their natural resources, fish and wildlife.
- Amended the Placer Mining Waste Control Regulation under the *Environmental Management Act* to prohibit placer mining operations in northwest B.C. from discharging sedimentary waste into a receiving water body without a valid permit.

Performance Measure	2014/15 Baseline	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
1.3 Number of inspections conducted under the <i>Environmental Management Act</i> and <i>Integrated Pest Management Act</i> <sup>1</sup>	711	1,168	1,150	1,142	1,200	1,250

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

<sup>1</sup>Inspections (in office reviews and on-site examinations) conducted under the Acts and associated regulations.

## Discussion of Results

The ministry takes a risk-based approach to conducting inspections under the *Environmental Management Act* and *Integrated Pest Management Act*. The ministry conducted 1,142 inspections in 2021/22, just under its goal of 1,150.

In comparing fiscal years 2020/21 to 2021/22, the average number of inspections per inspector increased from 41.3 to 41.5, respectively. However, in 2021/22, there were two fewer inspectors conducting and writing inspections (averaged throughout the year).

The ministry's risk-based approach is a structured inspection prioritization process for authorized sites that incorporates a wide range of factors including the type of the activity and discharge being regulated and the compliance history of the regulated party. Prioritization of planned inspections is conducted annually for sites and individuals regulated under the *Environmental Management Act* and *Integrated Pest Management Act*. This process ensures we are focusing our resources on sites with the highest environmental risk.

In addition to inspections, the ministry responds to complaints, conducts sector-based audits, issues pollution related orders and adjudicates administrative penalties. Five sector audits were conducted in 2021/22, which plays an important role in promoting awareness of regulatory requirements and supports a level playing field within a sector.

As part of the ministry's policy of escalating enforcement, 76 administrative penalties were issued totalling over \$2.2 million in the 2021/22 fiscal year (65 administrative penalties totalling

\$692,800 were issued in 2020/21), with mining, pulp and municipal sewage sectors receiving 59% of the total penalty amount.

## Goal 2: A sustainable, resilient low-carbon economy

The ministry works to reduce carbon pollution while developing and implementing measures that will create clean and diverse economic growth. It also helps British Columbians prepare for a changing climate.

### 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

- Launched the [CleanBC Roadmap to 2030](#) to deliver on B.C.'s commitment to reduce climate pollution, help meet the Paris emissions reduction targets for 2030, and set the course to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.
- Released the [2021 Climate Change Accountability Report](#), a key part of the government's accountability on climate action in the province.
- As part of the CleanBC Industry Fund's third round of investment, the Province announced 32 projects that will support the adoption of cleaner technologies and reduce emissions in sectors such as pulp and paper, mining, oil and gas, and others. Estimated emissions reductions from those projects are forecasted to reduce approximately 5 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e between 2021 - 2031.
- Amended the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation to ensure more accurate and complete reporting of emissions at industrial operations and strengthen the compliance and verification framework.
- In October 2021, the CleanBC Program for Industry was awarded "most creative climate solution" from the Under2 Coalition – a global alliance of state and regional governments committed to ambitious climate action in line with the Paris agreement.

Performance Measure	2018/19 Baseline	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target
2.1 CleanBC implementation <sup>1,2</sup>	Release CleanBC	Continued implementation of CleanBC measures. Initial work on plan to achieve remaining reductions required for 2030 target	Create a roadmap to meet the 2030 target	CleanBC Roadmap released Oct. 2021	Continue implementing initiatives to meet the 2025, sectoral and 2030 targets.	Undertake analysis to inform roadmap to 2040 and 2050 targets.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> This performance measure and its associated targets have been updated in the [Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2022/23 Service Plan](#).

## Discussion of Results

The ministry achieved its target of creating the CleanBC Roadmap, which was released in October 2021.

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

#### Key Highlights

- Released the draft Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy (CPAS) in June 2021, containing actions to be completed in 2021/22 and potential actions for future years.
- Conducted public and targeted engagement on potential actions to inform the development of the final Strategy.
- Collaborated with the Indigenous Climate Adaptation Technical Working Group and the BC-First Nations Leadership Council Technical Working Group on Climate Change to ensure the final strategy released in 2022 is informed by Indigenous governments and communities and will uphold the role of Indigenous knowledge systems in making B.C. more resilient to climate change.
- Provided government-wide oversight, monitoring and coordination of CPAS policy development and implementation of actions in 2021/22.
- Completed nine projects to lay foundations for future work on climate adaptation, including: new standards and guidelines for design of climate resilient public sector buildings, Indigenous-led pilot projects to assess and mitigate climate impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage and traditional territories, assessment of climate risks to BC Parks infrastructure and research to support integration of climate change into ecosystem and water management.

Performance Measure	2020/21 Actuals	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 Target <sup>2</sup>
2.2 Provincial Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy (CPAS) <sup>1</sup> developed and implemented	CPAS 75% developed	CPAS 2021/22 is fully implemented	CPAS 2021/22 partially implemented	CPAS 2022/2025 is developed and 25% implemented	50% of the CPAS 2022/2025 implemented

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

<sup>1</sup> The CPAS 2021/22 lays out actions the ministry will take in 2021/2022, while the CPAS 2022/2025 includes longer-term actions.

<sup>2</sup> The targets for 2022/23 and 2023/24 have been revised in the [Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2022/23 Service Plan](#).

## Discussion of Results

The target for 2021/22 (to fully implement the actions presented in the draft CPAS 2021/22) was not met, but substantial progress was made with completion of 25 out of 31 projects across government, including nine out of 10 projects led by the ministry. These projects provided critical foundational research, engagement and piloting of climate risk management initiatives that will support ongoing and future work. The ministry also provided coordination, monitoring and oversight of the development of CPAS policies, resulting in the successful release of the draft CPAS 2021/22 and subsequent public and targeted engagement to support the final CPAS 2022/2025 to be released in spring 2022.

Across government, six projects were initiated but not completed in 2021/22 due to staff and external partner resources being diverted to respond to the extreme weather events of 2021 including the heat dome, wildfires and atmospheric river flooding. These projects have resumed and will continue in 2022/23.

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

The Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) has implemented a revitalized environmental assessment process that ensures the legal rights of Indigenous nations<sup>1</sup> are respected and the public's expectation of a thorough, timely, transparent and impartial process are 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 *Environmental Assessment Act* (2018) (the Act) offers clear pathways to sustainable project approvals and promotes sustainability by protecting the environment and fostering a sound economy and the well-being of British Columbians and their communities. B.C. has also signed a co-operation agreement with the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, supporting jurisdictions working together to achieve “one project; one assessment” and ensuring that projects requiring both federal and provincial assessments are conducted as efficiently as possible.

### Objective 3.1: Implement the revitalized environmental assessment process

#### Key Highlights

- Lake Babine Nation and the EAO signed a collaborative agreement - the first under Section 41 of the new Act - to advance reconciliation, social and community well-being, and regional economic growth under environmental assessment legislation.
- Completed the negotiation of the first shared decision-making agreement in the province with Tahltan Central Government under Section 7(1)(b) of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* regarding the Eskay Creek Revitalization environmental assessment decisions.

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<sup>1</sup> The use of ‘Indigenous nations’ is the term used in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (2018) and refers to the Aboriginal peoples of Canada as referred to in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

- EAO worked closely with the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada to ensure effective implementation of the commitment to “one project, one assessment”, providing strategic support on five co-operative projects under the new Act.
- Continued development of key policies necessary to complete implementation of the new Act, including an interim approach to dispute resolution, a draft framework for the sustainability recommendation, and guidance for four projects transitioning from the former Act (2002) to the new Act.
- To ensure commitments related to certificate conditions are being met, EAO Compliance and Enforcement officers conducted site investigations that led to the referral of two Administrative Penalty recommendations to a statutory decision maker for determination.

Performance Measure	2021/22 Target	2021/22 Actuals	2022/23 Target <sup>1</sup>	2023/24 Target <sup>1</sup>
3.1 <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> phased implementation	Develop regulations and/or policies that enhance functionality of the Act	Developed regulations and/or policies that enhance functionality of the Act	Develop regulations and/or policies that complete functionality of the Act	Complete an evaluation of whether the Act is achieving the intended purposes
	Develop a plan and begin to implement the schedule for the remaining regulations and/or policies that complete functionality of the Act	Developed a plan and began to implement the schedule for the remaining regulations and/or policies that complete functionality of the Act	Identify a framework to evaluate whether implementation of the Act is achieving the intended purposes	

Data source: Environmental Assessment Office, manually compiled.

<sup>1</sup>The targets for 2022/23 and 2023/24 have been revised in the [Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2022/23 Service Plan](#).

## Discussion of Results

The 2021/22 target was achieved. In the past fiscal year, significant work was completed on developing new policy frameworks essential to completing the implementation of the new Act, with a focus on dispute resolution and the sustainability recommendation. Key negotiations with Indigenous nations to create efficient environmental assessment processes that support reconciliation with Indigenous peoples in British Columbia came to fruition with, for example, the completion of the Lake Babine Collaboration Agreement.



# Financial Report

## Financial Summary

	Estimated	Other Authorizations <sup>1</sup>	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
<b>Operating Expenses (\$000)</b>					
Environmental Protection	13,343	15,104	28,447	27,797	(650)
Environmental Sustainability	20,543	30,000	50,543	50,269	(274)
BC Parks	48,922	4,906	53,828	51,775	(2,053)
Conservation Officer Services	19,254	2,362	21,616	24,483	2,867
Climate Action	14,702	5,557	20,259	19,630	(629)
Clean BC Program for Industry	98,141	21,725	119,866	119,866	0
Information, Innovation, Technology	7,070	-	7,070	7,315	245
Executive and Support Services	28,130	176,000	204,130	204,623	493
Environmental Assessment Office	15,322	-	15,322	13,790	(1,532)
Park Enhancement Fund	9,800	-	9,800	9,791	(9)
Sustainable Enhancement Fund	26,135	7,930	34,065	34,065	0
Environmental Management Act	-	17,376	17,376	17,376	0
Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	(200)	(200)
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,362</b>	<b>280,960</b>	<b>582,322</b>	<b>580,580</b>	<b>(1,742)</b>
<b>Ministry Capital Expenditures (\$000)</b>					
Executive and Support Services	34,744	7,459	42,203	36,183	(6,020)
Park Enhancement Fund	400	-	400	317	(83)
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,144</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>42,603</b>	<b>36,482</b>	<b>(6,103)</b>

Other Financing Transactions (\$000)					
<b>Climate Action: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Offsets (Purchase)</b>					
Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	10,000	-	10,000	9,573	427
<b>Total Net Cash Requirements (Source)</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>(9,573)</b>	<b>(427)</b>

<sup>1</sup> “Other Authorizations” include 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*.

<sup>2</sup> The Adjustment of Prior Year Accrual of \$0.200 million is a reversal of accruals in the previous year.

## Appendix A: Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Tribunals

As of July 29, 2022, 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 was created in October 2017. The Council provides strategic advice to government on climate action and clean economic growth. It includes members from First Nations, environmental organizations, industry, academia, youth, labour and local government. The Council supports a steady and committed approach to climate action that drives down emissions, increases economic opportunities and improves community resilience.

- [TransLink](#)

TransLink, officially recognized as the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority, delivers a wide range of services and programs to meet the transportation needs of 2.5 million people in Metro Vancouver. These include bus, SeaBus, SkyTrain, Canada Line, West Coast Express and HandyDART services. TransLink also funds a dedicated Transit Police force, operates and maintains five of the region's bridges, and, in conjunction with local governments, shares responsibility for the Major Road Network, as well as walking and cycling infrastructure. Minister Heyman is the Minister Responsible for TransLink.