

**BC Tripartite Education Agreement
Supporting First Nation Student Success (BCTEA):**

BC First Nations Education Funding Handbook

Definitions and Explanations to Accompany
the BCTEA Funding Table

May 2019



www.fnesc.ca/bctea

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Introduction

This Handbook was prepared by the BC First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC) and BC First Nations Schools Association (FNSA) to explain Indigenous Services Canada's (ISC's) British Columbia Tripartite Education Agreement (BCTEA) Funding Detail Budget Report Table that is sent to First Nations each year. That Table shows the components of the BCTEA funding calculations for First Nations schools in British Columbia (BC).

This Handbook will be updated and redistributed as necessary if the BCTEA funding components change.

Overview of BCTEA Funding for BC First Nations Schools

This Handbook explains each row of the BCTEA Funding Detail Budget Report Table that is sent to First Nations each year. That Table shows the components of the BCTEA funding calculations.

- The funding formula for First Nations schools in BC is established under BCTEA. The BCTEA funding formula is based upon the BC Ministry of Education’s funding model for public schools with specific adaptations to reflect the unique circumstances of First Nation schools. The Ministry’s funding model is described in detail in its Operating Grants Manual (OGM).
- The BCTEA funding formula calculates First Nations schools’ funding allocations using individual enrolment data and factors that apply specifically to each school. The enrolment data reflects the information provided for each First Nation school on ISC’s annual Nominal Roll.
- ISC calculates First Nations schools’ funding allocations using its BCTEA Funding Detail Budget Report Table, attached as Appendix One.
- Each year, ISC provides each First Nation with its unique Budget Report Table showing the specific funding calculations for each First Nations school.

This Handbook was written to align with ISC’s Budget Report Table (Appendix One). It does not follow the order of the Ministry of Education’s OGM. The factors included in First Nations schools’ funding allocations, along with the corresponding component of the OGM, are described below.

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Table 1: How do the OGM Tables and BCTEA Formulas Correspond?

OGM Table Reference	BCTEA Formula Factor	Exact Duplicate of OGM or BCTEA Adaptation
Table 2b	Basic Amount	OGM
Table 4b	Adult Amount	OGM/BCTEA Adaptation
Table 3a/3b	Enrolment Decline	OGM
Table 4b	ELL	OGM/BCTEA Adaptation
Table 4b	Aboriginal Students	OGM
Table 6a	Small Community Supplement	OGM
Table 6b	Low Enrolment Factor	BCTEA Adaptation
Table 6c	Rural Factor	BCTEA Adaptation
Table 5	Salary Differential	BCTEA Adaptation
Table 6d	Climate Factor	BCTEA Adaptation
Table 8	Education Plan*	OGM/BCTEA Adaptation
Table 6f	Student Location Factor	BCTEA Adaptation
N/A	Non-OGM Funding	BCTEA Adaptation
N/A	Technology Support (BCeSIS)	BCTEA Adaptation
N/A	Technology Support (Connectivity)	BCTEA Adaptation
Table 4c	Vulnerable Students	BCTEA Adaptation
N/A	Education Minor Capital	BCTEA Adaptation
N/A	Language and Culture	BCTEA Adaptation
N/A	Transportation Component	BCTEA Adaptation
Table 7	Funding Protection	OGM

* Education Plan will be called Curriculum and Learning Support, going forward.

The BCTEA funding formula is related to federally-funded students who are included on ISC's annual Nominal Roll. Students who are funded through the **reciprocal tuition** agreement with the BC Ministry of Education are **not included** in the BCTEA funding calculations and are not addressed in this Funding Handbook.

More information about the reciprocal tuition agreement is available from the FNESC office and at www.fnesc.ca

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Row-by-Row Explanation: BCTEA Funding Detail Budget Report Table 2019/20

In this Handbook, the reference to “row number” corresponds to the row in ISC’s BCTEA Funding Detail Budget Report Table, included in Appendix One.

ISC’s Table also includes a column showing “Factor” and “Amount.” The “*Factor times the Amount*” determines the “Allocation.” The relevant Factor and Amount for each row are described in this Handbook.

ROW 1: BASIC AMOUNT

The BCTEA funding formula includes a basic amount for each eligible school-age full-time equivalent (FTE) student (K4 to Grade 12) enrolled in a First Nations school and reported in the ISC Nominal Roll September enrolment count.

First Nations schools’ funding allocations include: **\$7,468 (Amount) for each FTE school-age student (Factor).**

ROW 2: ADULT EDUCATION

The BCTEA funding formula provides for non-graduated adult students who are eligible to be reported in the ISC Nominal Roll September enrolment count.

First Nations schools’ funding allocations include: **\$7,468 (Amount) for each FTE adult student (Factor).**

In order for adult students to be eligible, the program must be approved and operated according to ISC’s Adult Secondary Education Policies.

ROWS 3 – 5: ENROLMENT DECLINE

Corresponding to the provincial funding model, the BCTEA funding formula includes a factor to account for declining enrolments, calculated as follows.

FTEs 1 Year Previous

- For each school-age FTE student greater than a 1% decline, but less than or equal to a 4% decline from the previous September: **50% of the current year's Basic Amount (see Row 1 Basic Amount explanation)**
- For each school-age FTE student greater than a 4% decline from the previous September: **75% of the current year's Basic Amount (see Row 1 Basic Amount explanation)**

Note: Decline is the change in enrolment between the September 30 enrolment of the current school year and the September 30 enrolment of the previous school year.

FTEs 3 Years Previous

- For each school-age FTE student greater than a 7% decline between the previous September and the September two years prior: **50% of the current year Basic Amount (see Row 1 Basic Amount explanation)**

ROW 6: ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING (ELL)

To correspond with English Language Learning (ELL) (formerly English as a Second Language (ESL) and English as a Second Dialect (ESD)) grants provided in the provincial funding model, the BCTEA funding formula includes funding for ELL to support improvements in literacy for students in First Nations schools.

First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **\$1,495 (Amount) times 22.6% of total school-age headcount students.**

22.6% was determined as a proxy for the rate of ELL students using historical data from the provincial education system. This rate is under consideration.

ROW 7: ABORIGINAL EDUCATION

To correspond with the Aboriginal Education grants provided in the provincial education system, First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **\$1,450 (Amount) for each headcount school-age student (Factor).**

ROWS 8 – 11: SMALL COMMUNITY SUPPLEMENT

In the provincial funding model, a Small Community Supplement is provided to school districts with a student population that is below an established minimum enrolment number. The Small Community Supplement is based on the previous year’s enrolment. For example, for the 2018/19 school year, the supplement was determined using the funded FTE enrolment as at September 30, 2017.

First Nations schools’ funding allocations include a corresponding supplement, calculated using the following formulas.

Elementary

Eligibility: Schools with 250 or fewer elementary school-age FTE students

For schools with 8 or fewer elementary FTEs:	\$86,880 amount
For school with 9 to 110 elementary FTEs:	\$182,420 amount
For schools with 111 to 250 elementary FTEs:	The \$182,420 maximum minus \$1,303 for each elementary school-age FTE student over 110

or Elementary Remote

Eligibility: Schools with 75 or fewer elementary school-age FTE students **AND** meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- The school is located at least 40 kilometres by road from the next nearest First Nation or public elementary school
- The school is located at least 5 kilometres from the next nearest First Nation or public elementary school *that can only be accessed by gravel road, logging road or by water*

For schools with 15 or fewer elementary FTEs:	\$185,240 base amount
For schools with 16 to 75 elementary FTEs:	\$208,300 base amount

Note: a community can only be eligible for **one of** Elementary or Elementary Remote.

Secondary

Eligibility: Schools with 635 or fewer secondary school-age FTE students

For schools with 100 or fewer secondary FTEs:	\$5,248.35 per school-age FTE student
For schools with 101 to 635 secondary FTEs:	\$524,835 maximum minus \$981 for each school-age secondary FTE student over 100

and Grade 11 and 12

Eligibility: Schools eligible for the Secondary Small School Supplement (above), **and** with school-age FTE students in Grades 11 and/or 12

For schools with 15 or fewer Grade 11 & 12 FTEs:	\$14,160 per school-age FTE student
For schools with 16 to 215 Grade 11 & 12 FTEs:	\$212,400 maximum minus \$1,062 for each school-age grade 11 & 12 FTE student over 15

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ROWS 12 – 14: LOW ENROLMENT

A Low Enrolment Factor is included in the provincial funding model, calculated based on the previous year's enrolment.

For comparability, the BCTEA funding formula includes a Low Enrolment supplement that is based on the provincial calculation for the 5 smallest school districts (eg. No. 5 South East Kootenay; No. 49 Central Coast; No. 74 Gold Trail; No. 85 Vancouver Island North; and No. 87 Stikine) .

Specifically, First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **a \$33,977 base amount for each school plus \$1,359 for each school-age and adult FTE student.** The Low Enrolment school and student rates are updated each January.

ROW 15: RURAL SUPPLEMENT

In the provincial funding model, a Rural Factor is calculated, based upon a consideration of the population of the city in which the School Board office is located and distances from the Board office to Vancouver and the nearest regional centre.

The BCTEA funding formula includes a comparable supplement, calculated using the public school rural index for the school district in which the First Nation school is located and the current year's Basic Amount (Row 1).

First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **(Basic Amount as per Row 1 x FTE school-age students) x Rural Index x 20% weighting factor.**

ROW 16: SALARY DIFFERENTIAL

In the provincial funding model, a supplement for Salary Differential provides additional funding to school districts that pay higher than average teacher salaries.

Corresponding to this provincial funding, the BCTEA funding formula includes an amount that is based on the average salary differential in the provincial system.

Specifically, First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **\$180.33 (Amount) for each school-age and adult FTE student (Factor).**

ROW 17: CLIMATE SUPPLEMENT

In the provincial funding model, a Climate Index is calculated for each school district, representing the number of heating and cooling days above the provincial minimum.

The BCTEA funding formula includes a comparable supplement, calculated using the Climate Index for the school district in which the First Nation school is located and the current year's Basic Amount (Row 1).

First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **(Basic Amount as per Row 1 x FTE school-age students) x Climate Index x 5% weighting factor.**

ROW 18: EDUCATION PLAN (Education Plan will be called Curriculum and Learning Support, going forward)

In 2013/2014, the provincial funding model included a supplement to assist school districts with implementing initiatives as part of the Province of BC's Education Plan.

The BCTEA funding formula includes a corresponding Education Plan supplement.

First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **\$20 (Amount) for each school-age and adult FTE student (Factor).**

ROW 19: STUDENT LOCATION FACTOR

Until 2011/2012, the provincial funding model included a supplement for Transportation. In 2012/2013, the Ministry of Education eliminated the transportation funding allocation and replaced it with the supplement for Unique Geographic Factors – Student Location Factor. The Student Location Factor provides funding to districts based on enrolment and the school-age population density of communities within that district.

The BCTEA funding formula includes a corresponding supplement for Student Location, which is calculated based on the per FTE amount of funding allocated to the school district in which the First Nation school is located, applied to the school's school-age FTEs.

First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **the relevant school district's student location factor per pupil amount x the total number of school-age FTE students.** The Student Location Factor student rate is updated each January.

For Rows 17, 18 and 19 (the Rural and Climate supplements and Student Location Factor), First Nations schools' funding allocations are based in part on factors determined by the "associated school district" or the school district in which the First Nation is located. For ISC's list of First Nations and their associated school districts, see Appendix Two.

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ROW 20: NON-OGM FUNDING

This element of the BCTEA funding formula is **not** included in the provincial Operating Grants Manual, but corresponds to other special purpose grants provided to public Boards of Education. Those special purpose grants include funding for programs such as the Learning Improvement Programs, pay equity, and Classroom Enhancement Fund. These grants provide Boards of Education anywhere from 5% - 15% of funding in addition to their operating grants.

Specifically, the non-OGM funding for First Nations schools is calculated as: **13.40% of the total school FTE funding (i.e. the total of rows 1 – 20, 27)**. The Non-Formula amount is updated each January.

ROWS 21 - 23: TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT

BCESIS

The provincial funding model provides annual funding to Boards of Education for the operation of BCeSIS (now named MyEdBC).

The BCTEA model provides a corresponding allocation to address student information requirements.

First Nations schools' funding allocations include Technology Funding calculated as: **BCeSIS funding (\$20) for each school-age and adult headcount student**.

Technology Funding

The provincial funding model provides annual funding to Boards of Education for Next Generation Network (formerly the Provincial Learning Network or PLNet).

The BCTEA model provides a corresponding allocation to address internet connectivity requirements.

First Nations schools' funding allocations include Technology Funding calculated as: **Internet Connectivity funding for each school updated in 2019/20**.

ROW 24: VULNERABLE STUDENTS

In the provincial funding model, a funding supplement for Vulnerable Students is provided to school districts to assist with the provision of services to vulnerable students. That supplement is in addition to provincial CommunityLINK special purpose grants.¹

Corresponding to this funding, the BCTEA funding formula includes a **non-operating grant amount** that is determined based on the provincial CommunityLINK funding plus the supplemental Vulnerable Students funding that is provided to School District No. 92 (Nisga'a), which has the largest Aboriginal student population.

Specifically, First Nations schools' funding allocations include: **\$62.72 for each school-age and adult FTE student (Factor)**. The Vulnerable Student rate is updated each January.

ROW 25: EDUCATION MINOR CAPITAL

The provincial funding model provides an Annual Facility Grant (AFG) to Boards of Education for capital maintenance and improvements to school buildings, such as mechanical and electrical upgrades, roofing, upgrades to interior and exterior building envelopes, addressing risk management issues, accessibility and other functional improvements to schools.

First Nations schools' funding allocations include a corresponding calculation of education minor capital: **\$120 (Amount) for each school-age and adult FTE student (Factor)**.

This calculation represents a historical amount transferred by ISC's Community Infrastructure Program.

Note: *Funding for major capital is not included within BCTEA.*

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¹ CommunityLINK (Learning Includes Nutrition and Knowledge) funding is designed to support the academic achievement and social functioning of vulnerable students. Programs and services can include breakfast, lunch and snack programs, academic supports, counseling, youth workers and after-school programs. CommunityLINK provides \$52.8 million in funding to all 60 school districts. The Vulnerable Student Supplement (VSS) provides funding (\$11.2 million) across 25 BC school districts to address growth in vulnerable student populations.

ROW 26: LANGUAGE AND CULTURE FUNDING

(This is outside of K-12 BCTEA Formula, nevertheless a part of BCTEA and managed by FNEESC.)

<http://www.fnsa.ca/language-and-culture>)

Summary:

Including for BLOCK Funded First Nations, Federal Funding of approximately \$15 million was provided in Fiscal Year 2017/18. This Language and Culture funding is allocated as part of the BCTEA funding allocation, and calculated as a base amount plus per capita rate.

Details:

BCTEA includes approximately \$15 million in new annual funding to support First Nations Language and Culture programming of First Nation schools in BC. This funding is in addition to the federal commitment of \$3.6 million through Budget 2016 for Language and Culture – which was originally funded under New Paths and now is allocated as part of the BCTEA funding allocation (calculated as \$1,195 for each school-age headcount student).

The First Nations Language and Culture Program (FNLCP) primarily focuses on the importance of local-level programming, with complementary collective support activities to create economies-of-scale and increase access to necessary expertise and relevant Language and Culture materials.

FNLCP funding of approximately \$14 million is allocated to First Nations schools through a school-grant allocation process.

Schools are provided a base amount of funding (allocated per First Nation, not per school), recognizing that needs exist in all First Nations schools in the province. That base amount is supplemented by a per capita-determined allocation to account for differing school sizes.

Ideally – if the nominal roll is completed according to the expected schedule – school grants for the upcoming school year are calculated each spring and schools are notified of their grants before summer break.

First Nations schools access their FNLCP grants through the submission of workplans that detail the activities to be undertaken according to the eligible expenditures.

Collective activities also are implemented each year using approximately \$1 million of BCTEA second and third level services funding. The collective activities are intended to maximize the benefits of the FNLCP funding and help First Nations schools access programs and services that will benefit their students. Among the services being provided are in-school support and coaching from individuals with specific expertise in First Nations Language and Culture programming, curriculum development assistance, and a range of professional development / information sharing opportunities.

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SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM FUNDING

(This is outside of K-12 BCTEA Formula, nevertheless a part of BCTEA and managed by FNEESC. www.fnsa.ca/sep)

Summary:

Including for BLOCK Funded First Nations, Federal Funding of \$24 million was provided in Fiscal Year 2017/18. This SEP funding is allocated as part of the BCTEA funding allocation, and calculated as a base amount plus per capita rate.

Details:

FNEESC and FNSA have been managing special education funding and services for First Nation students on the nominal roll attending First Nation schools in BC since 2002. In 2018, the \$24,197,000 available annually for special education in the BC Region was integrated into the new BC Tripartite Education Agreement (BCTEA) in a way that maintains the historic program model.

The majority of the available special education funding is allocated to First Nations schools through a school-grant allocation process. Schools are provided a base amount of funding (allocated per First Nation, not per school), recognizing that needs exist in all First Nations schools in the province. That base amount is supplemented by a per capita-determined allocation to account for differing school sizes.

Ideally – if the nominal roll is completed according to the expected schedule – school grants for the upcoming school year are calculated each spring and schools are directly notified of their grants before summer break.

First Nations schools access their SEP grants through the submission of workplans that detail the activities to be undertaken according to the eligible expenditures, as well as an anonymous listing of the school's students who have identified special needs.

In addition to their regular base-plus-per-capita determined school grants, BC First Nations schools are able to request a portion of separate special needs funding if they have extraordinary special education needs in a particular year and they are able to submit full assessment information demonstrating the exceptional needs of individual students. A fixed amount of funding is set aside for this purpose annually, and the available resources are allocated to schools according to the number of eligible applications. Therefore, the annual per student allocations vary depending upon changing demand. Schools that are interested in accessing a portion of this additional, separate funding should contact FNEESC special education staff; information and application forms are distributed to all schools each year, and a deadline for applications is strictly applied.

To complement the school grants, collective activities are implemented each year to maximize the benefits of the funding and help First Nations schools access programs and services that will benefit their students. The special education services are allocated in a variety of ways, depending on the specific intentions of the services. The services include special education coaches, support from Speech Languages Pathologists, Physical and Occupational Therapists, a Coordinated Psycho-Educational Assessments initiative, Assistive Technology services, and a range of professional development and training programs. More information is available from the FNEESC special education staff.

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ROW 27: TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

The supplement for Unique Geographic Factors – Student Location Factor provides funding generally intended to fund transportation of students to school.

Funding provided to First Nations under the Student Location Factor has been recognized as inadequate to transport First Nation students to schools on reserve. As a result, additional funding of \$2 million has been allocated for Transportation.

The Transportation funding is now allocated in the BCTEA funding model based on Weighted Eligible Enrolment (WEE) multiplied by prescribed transportation per student rates, and determined as follows:

Enrolment Weighting Factors

K4 to Grade 3: 100%

Grade 4 to 12: 80%

Adults: 50%

Total Weighted Eligible Enrolment (WEE) = (K4-3 Enrol.) x 100% + (Grade 4-12 Enrol.) x 80% + (Adult Enrol.) x 50%

Transportation Student Rate based on WEE

If WEE is: [0 to 23] \$993.50

If WEE is: (23 to 35] \$864.60

If WEE is: (35 to 47] \$713.80

If WEE is: > 47 \$547.30

Total Transportation Funding = Total Weighted Eligible Enrolment x Transportation Student Rate

ROW 28: FUNDING PROTECTION

A new funding protection mechanism is being implemented in the BC First Nations Education Funding Model based on the funding protection mechanism in the Ministry of Education funding formula. The funding protection is intended to ensure that First Nations are provided with stable, sustainable, and predictable funding. Funding Protection is an additional amount provided to First Nations to protect against any funding decline larger than 1.5% when compared to the previous year.

- Funding protection is determined by comparing the total operating grant calculated by the BC First Nations Education Funding Model for the previous school year to the total operating grant for the current year; and
- Funding Protection will apply to all components of the BC First Nations Education Funding Model as set out in this BC First Nations Education Funding Handbook.

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FUNDING FOR TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL (SCHOOL BUS REPLACEMENT)

Through BCTEA, Canada has made a commitment to provide Transportation Capital Funding annually to contribute to the purchase of school buses within BC First Nations. The funding that is available will not be sufficient to meet all needs immediately. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) provides FNEESC approximately \$1 million a year for this purpose. These are the buses used by First Nations schools to transport Nominal Roll (NR) students to Band operated schools.

A Transportation Working Group consisting representatives from First Nations, FNSA, and FNEESC is responsible for allocating these funds in an equitable manner to replace “below standard” school transportation vehicles in operation, with new school buses. This program started in 2017/18 and have completed two cycles as at May 2019.

In 2016 FNEESC carried out a survey among First Nations to gather comprehensive information about their school transportation vehicles used by on-reserve schools. Collected data included variables such as vehicle type (whether it is a bus, van, or car, etc.), vehicle age, and odometer reading. Both 2017/18 and 2018/19 funding allocations were based on this 2016 survey data. In 2017/18, 23 passenger cars/vans used for student transportation were replaced with new smaller capacity school buses. In 2018/19, a total of 19 vehicles were replaced. Of which 7 were vans, and the remainder were school buses that have had reached its end of useful life.

All Transportation Working Group decisions are made with student safety in mind. Periodically a refreshed transportation vehicle inventory is arrived at by studying a combination of variables like vehicle age, odometer reading, amount of non-paved road usage, number of NR students transported, and major safety issues like mechanical failures. Adopting a criterion similar to that of BC MoE, the First Nations school bus database is ranked according to its priority for replacement.

Following is the vehicle age and distance benchmarks MoE currently uses for their school bus replacement considerations:

<i>School Bus Type</i>	<i>Passenger Capacity</i>	<i>Age (Years)</i>	<i>Distance (KMs)</i>
<i>Type A2</i>	<i>20-29</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>250,000</i>
<i>Type C</i>	<i>34-76</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>325,000</i>
<i>Type D-RE & D-FE</i>	<i>80+</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>400,000</i>

Since funding is limited, the community that has the highest priority “student transportation vehicle” (among the entire fleet of student transportation vehicles used by all on-reserve schools) will be considered for an approval prior to any others. This logic is repeated one bus at a time, until all the funding is depleted for that year.

With the help of Information Technology (ICT) team, Transportation Working Group is working on launching a new web based tool in summer 2019 to collect and update the existing school transportation data. This data gathering is going to be an annual exercise going forward. Hence, 2019/20 bus replacement decisions will be based off of this newly amassed data.

The funding being provided to assist with the purchase of school buses has been generated based on the number of students attending First Nations schools who are included on Canada’s nominal roll, including on-reserve K4 to grade 12 school-age and adult students. If an eligible recipient declines the funding offer or a recipient becomes disqualified due to a breach in terms and conditions of the funding agreement, then the next recipient on the school bus priority list will become eligible for that residual funding.

After a few iterations of school bus replacements, once the existing fleet becomes “less of a safety concern” in terms of student transportation, should there be any surplus funding in future, Transportation Working Group will look into service expansion options, either by supporting new routes (currently unserved) or expanding existing routes (currently underserved) or both.

APPENDIX ONE: ISC BCTEA Funding Detail Budget Report Table

Appendix One: ISC BCTEA Funding Detail Budget Report Table									
BCTEA Funding Formula - Adjustment Report									
Row #	Funding Component	Sept. 2018 School Year NR			70% Estimate for Sept. 2019 School Year NR (Based on NR 2018)				
		Factor	Amount	Allocation	Factor	Amount	Allocation	Sept - Mar Allocation (70%)	
1	Basic Amount		7,423			7,468			
2	Adult Education		7,423			7,468			
3	Enrolment Decline								
4	<i>(FTEs 1 year previous)</i>								
5	<i>(FTEs 3 years previous)</i>								
6	ELL		22.6% * 1,420			22.6% * 1,495			
7	Aboriginal Education		1,230			1,450			
8	Small Community Supplement								
9	<i>Elementary</i>								
10	<i>Secondary</i>								
11	<i>Grade 11 & 12</i>								
12	Low Enrolment Factor								
13	<i>(FTEs)</i>		1,359			1,359			
14	<i>(schools)</i>		33,977			33,977			
15	Rural Supplement		Basic Amt * 20% * Factor			Basic Amt * 20% * Factor			
16	Salary Differential		180.33			180.33			
17	Climate Supplement		Basic Amt * 5% * Factor			Basic Amt * 5% * Factor			
18	Education Plan*		20			20			
19	Student Location Factor								
20	Non-Formula (non-OGM) Funding	13.40%			13.40%				
21	Technology Support (Non-Formula)								
22	<i>BCeSIS Funding</i>		20			20			
23	<i>Technology Funding (Connectivity)</i>								
24	Vulnerable Students		62.72			62.72			
25	Education Minor Capital		120			120			
26	Language & Culture (New Paths)		1,195			1,195			
27	Transportation Component		713.80			713.80			
28	BCTEA Funding Protection								
		Final for Sept. 2018 NR:			70% Estimate for Sept. 2019 NR:				

* Education Plan will be called Curriculum and Learning Support, going forward.

APPENDIX TWO: ISC List of First Nations and Associated School Districts

First Nation Name	School District Number and Name
Adams Lake	No. 73 Kamloops Thompson
Ahousaht	No. 70 Alberni
Alexis Creek	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Blueberry River	No. 60 Peace River North
Burrard	No. 44 North Vancouver
Campbell River	No. 72 Campbell River
Canim Lake	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Canoe Creek	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Cape Mudge	No. 72 Campbell River
Chehalis	No. 78 Fraser Cascade
Chemainus	No. 68 Nanaimo Ladysmith
Coldwater	No. 58 Nicola Similkameen
Cowichan	No. 79 Cowichan Valley
Ditidaht	No. 70 Alberni
Esketemc	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Fort Nelson	No. 81 Fort Nelson
Fountain	No. 74 Gold Trail
Gitanmaax	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Gitanyow	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Gitsegukla	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Gitwangak	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'Xw	No. 85 Vancouver Island North
Halfway River	No. 60 Peace River North
Hartley Bay	No. 52 Prince Rupert
Heiltsuk	No. 49 Central Coast
Hesquiaht	No. 70 Alberni
Homalco	No. 72 Campbell River
Iskut	No. 87 Stikine
Ka:'Yu:'K'T'H'/Che:K:Tles7	No. 84 Vancouver Island West
Kamloops	No. 73 Kamloops Thompson
Kispiox	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Kitamaat	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Kitasoo	No. 49 Central Coast
Kitkatla	No. 52 Prince Rupert
Kitselas	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Kitsumkalum	No. 82 Coast Mountains
Kluskus	No. 28 Quesnel
Kwadacha	No. 87 Stikine

Kwakiutl	No. 85 Vancouver Island North
Lake Babine	No. 91 Nechako Lakes
Lax-Kw'Alaams	No. 52 Prince Rupert
Lower Kootenay	No. 08 Kootenay Lake
Lower Nicola	No. 58 Nicola Similkameen
Lower Similkameen	No. 53 Okanagan Similkameen
Lytton	No. 74 Gold Trail
Moricetown	No. 54 Bulkley Valley
Mount Currie	No. 48 Howe Sound
Mowachaht/Muchalaht	No. 84 Vancouver Island West
Musqueam	No. 39 Vancouver
N'Quatqua	No. 48 Howe Sound
Nak'Azdli 612	No. 91 Nechako Lakes
Nak'Azdli 614	No. 91 Nechako Lakes
Namgis	No. 85 Vancouver Island North
Neskonlith	No. 73 Kamloops Thompson
North Thompson	No. 73 Kamloops Thompson
Nuxalk Nation	No. 49 Central Coast
Okanagan	No. 22 Vernon
Old Massett Village Council	No. 50 Haida Gwaii Queen Charlotte
Osoyoos	No. 53 Okanagan Similkameen
Pacheedaht First Nation	No. 62 Sooke
Pavilion	No. 74 Gold Trail
Penelakut	No. 79 Cowichan Valley
Penticton	No. 67 Okanagan Skaha
Prophet River	No. 81 Fort Nelson
Quatsino	No. 85 Vancouver Island North
Saik'uz	No. 91 Nechako Lakes
Saulteau	No. 59 Peace River South
Seabird Island	No. 78 Fraser Cascade
Seton Lake	No. 74 Gold Trail
Skatin	No. 78 Fraser Cascade
Skeetchestn	No. 73 Kamloops Thompson
Skidegate	No. 50 Haida Gwaii Queen Charlotte
Skwah 573	No. 33 Chilliwack
Skwah 574	No. 33 Chilliwack
Sliammon	No. 47 Powell River
Snuneymuxw	No. 68 Nanaimo Ladysmith
Songhees	No. 61 Greater Victoria
Spallumcheen	No. 83 North Okanagan Shuswap
Squamish	No. 44 North Vancouver
St. Mary's	No. 05 Southeast Kootenay
Stone	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Sumas First Nation	No. 34 Abbotsford

T'It'Q'Et	No. 74 Gold Trail
T'sou-ke First Nation	No. 62 Sooke
Takla Lake	No. 57 Prince George
Tl'azt'en	No. 91 Nechako Lakes
Tl'etingox-t'in	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Tla-O-Qui-Aht First Nation	No. 70 Alberni
Tsartlip	No. 63 Saanich
Tsawataineuk	No. 85 Vancouver Island North
Tsawwassen	No. 37 Delta
Tsay Keh Dene	No. 57 Prince George
Tseshah	No. 70 Alberni
Ucluelet First Nation	No. 70 Alberni
Ulkatcho	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Upper Nicola	No. 58 Nicola Similkameen
Williams Lake	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Xeni Gwet'In	No. 27 Cariboo Chilcotin
Yekooche	No. 91 Nechako Lakes

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