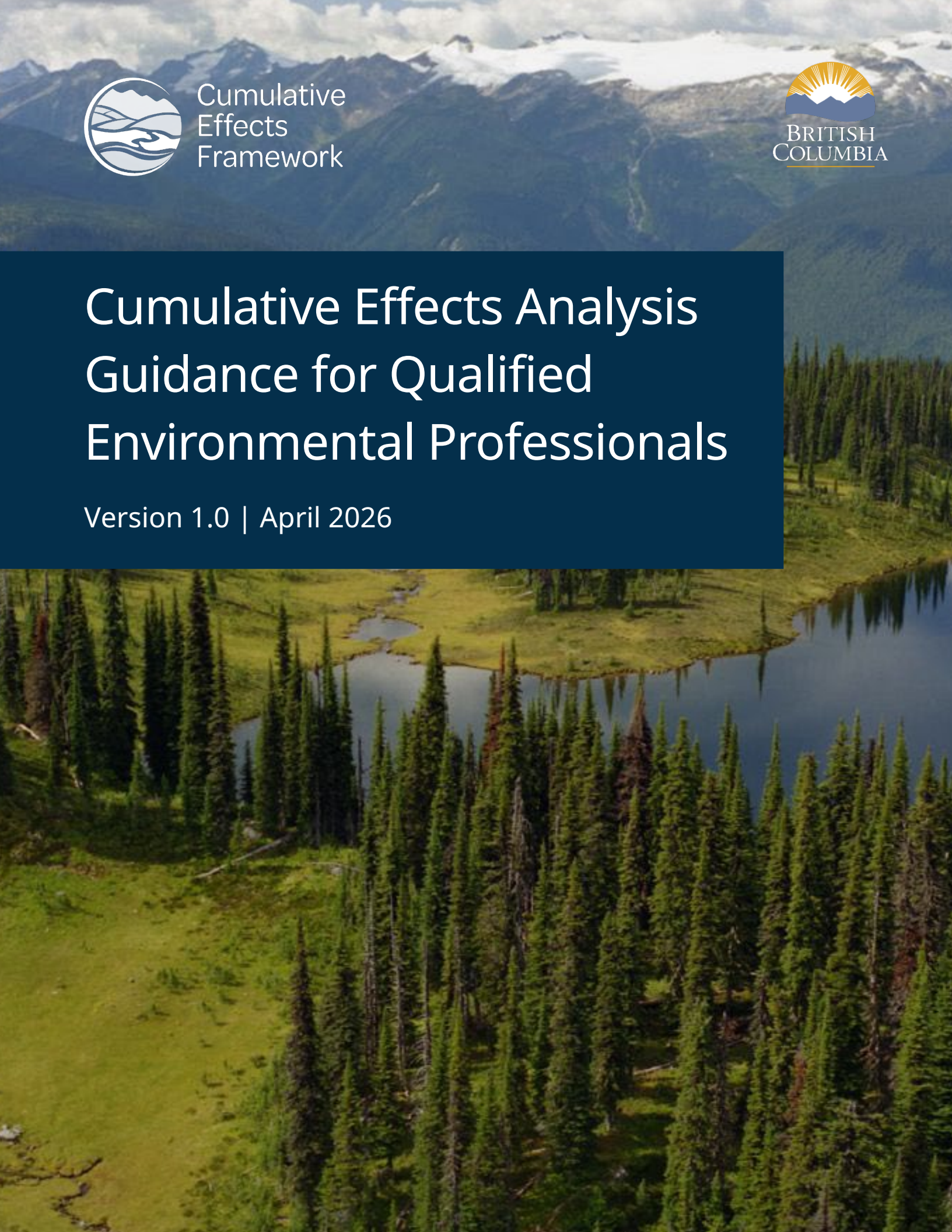

Cumulative Effects Framework

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cumulative Effects Analysis Guidance for Qualified Environmental Professionals

Version 1.0 | April 2026

About this document

This guidance provides users with a recommended way to identify existing cumulative effects on values, evaluate a proposed project's contribution to cumulative effects, and identify mitigations for those impacts.

The B.C. government's Cumulative Effects Framework team is committed to continuous improvement of this guidance and welcomes your feedback. Submit your questions and suggestions to the following email address: cumulativeeffects@gov.bc.ca.

This information is available in alternative formats on request.

Document control

Version	Date	Comments
1.0	April 25, 2026	Original

Citation:

Government of British Columbia. 2026. Cumulative Effects Analysis Guidance for Qualified Environmental Professionals (Version 1.0). Prepared by the Collaborative Stewardship and Cumulative Effects Management Branch – B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship. 58 pp.

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Acronyms

BCER	BC Energy Regulator
CEF	Cumulative Effects Framework
ENV	B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks
FOR	B.C. Ministry of Forests
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
MCM	B.C. Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals
QEP	Qualified Environmental Professional
UBC	University of British Columbia
WLRS	B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This guidance is part of a suite of policies, procedures, and tools developed under the provincial Cumulative Effects Framework (CEF) that focus on assessing and managing cumulative effects.[1] It is intended for use by qualified environmental professionals (QEPs) who are preparing applications for land or resource use projects that are not subject to an environmental assessment under the B.C. Environmental Assessment Act and where analysis of cumulative effects on values is required.

The CEF was developed by the B.C. government to assess the condition of key values and identify and help manage cumulative effects across the province. Consideration of CEF information helps ensure that cumulative effects are managed consistently and transparently across B.C.'s natural resource sector. CEF policies, guidance materials, and completed assessments for values are available on the CEF webpage.

The purpose of this guidance is to outline how QEPs can consider cumulative effects on environmental values using CEF assessments (and related resources) and evaluate and identify ways to mitigate a proposed project's contribution to cumulative effects. This guidance also provides QEPs with information on how to consider cumulative effects for values that do not have CEF assessments.

Please note that requirements for addressing and mitigating cumulative effects will vary depending on the land/resource use authorization in question and the application type. This guidance is not intended to describe those requirements or how to fully meet them and should be used alongside any additional guidance provided by a regulating agency. For example, in June 2026 the Ministry of Environment and Parks is expected to release guidance on how to assess cumulative effects of waste discharge on water quality and emissions on air quality as part of permitting under the Environmental Management Act.

[1] CEF policies, guidance materials, and completed assessments for CEF values are available on the CEF webpage located at the following link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=57D4625607564CED96C9C9EAF2E91ACA

1.2 Cumulative effects

Cumulative effects are changes to environmental, social, and economic values caused by the combined effects of past, present, and potential future human activities and natural processes.[2] While individual land and resource use activities may have relatively small residual impacts, those impacts can add up over time and result in unintended, unexpected, and possibly significant effects on environmental, social, and economic values and First Nations' rights, culture, and communities.

As the demand for natural resources continues to grow in B.C. there is a need to efficiently and consistently consider the combined effects of multiple human activities and natural disturbance[3] events on environmental, social, and economic values. In response, the B.C. government developed the CEF to assess the condition of key values, identify emerging risks, and help manage cumulative effects.

B.C. government policy[4] says that provincial natural resource agency decision makers should specifically consider and address potential cumulative effects on CEF values when making land and natural resource use decisions. This policy applies both to those areas of B.C. where CEF assessments have been completed and where CEF assessments are still in progress. In addition, QEPs may need to consider and address cumulative effects on other values (e.g., species at risk, species important to First Nations or to local communities) that are not CEF values (e.g., caribou).

Providing information in a clear and consistent way as recommended by this guidance will help provincial decision makers efficiently consider relevant CEF assessment information (and other cumulative effects-related information) when reviewing a project or land/resource use application.

[2] Government of British Columbia. 2025. "Cumulative Effects Framework Overview – What are cumulative effects?". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=338DD9B50A314F0D9BE9AE11EC25D539 Accessed: February 18, 2026.

[3] "Natural disturbance" = periodic processes or events such as insect outbreaks, fire, disease, flooding, windstorms and avalanches that cause ecosystem change and renewal.

[4] Government of British Columbia. 2016. "Cumulative Effects Framework Interim Policy for the Natural Resource Sector". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/cumulative-effects/cef-interimpolicy-oct_14_-2_2016_signed.pdf Accessed: February 18, 2026.

In 2021 the B.C. Supreme Court issued its decision in Yahey v. British Columbia[5] ("Yahey"). The B.C. Supreme Court concluded that the B.C. government had breached its obligations under Treaty 8 by permitting the cumulative impacts of industrial development to meaningfully diminish Blueberry River First Nations' Treaty 8 rights.

In response, the B.C. government is working with Treaty 8 First Nations to fund restoration activities and undertake planning to improve the management of cumulative effects on Treaty 8 territory.

While the Yahey decision was specific to Blueberry River First Nations' territory, the effective management of cumulative effects on environmental values and First Nations' rights is a priority throughout B.C.

1.3 Approach

This guidance focuses on the use of available provincially generated CEF cumulative effects assessments for values.[6] This approach reduces the amount of new data collection and cumulative effects analysis work that QEPs need to complete when writing project applications. It also contributes to efficient permitting processes for projects by encouraging QEPs to provide cumulative effects information in a standardized and structured way that will be familiar to provincial decision makers. QEPs are encouraged to use the approach and methods set out in this guidance to help ensure that cumulative effects are consistently and efficiently considered by provincial government decision makers during application reviews.

The CEF values can be considered "umbrella" values that provide an overall understanding of cumulative effects on the land base. Understanding and managing for the condition of these umbrella values means that many other values that they support are also likely to be managed.

For example, forest biodiversity as an umbrella value supports other values that rely on old and mature forested ecosystems (e.g., cavity-nesting wildlife species). Similarly, grizzly bears are wide-ranging carnivores that flourish in large areas that are undisturbed by human activity, and their presence in an area is a good

[5] Yahey v British Columbia, 2021 BCSC 1287 (CanLII). Available at: https://canlii.ca/t/jgpbr Accessed: February 2, 2026.

[6] A current list of recommended cumulative effects assessments for various areas of interest is available via the CEF Assessment Portal at: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c90fc8a412d84aa09425244ef2db671e

indicator of ecosystem integrity. Protecting grizzly bear habitat also protects the habitat and food sources for many other species that also need large undisturbed areas with little human activity (e.g., wolverine, fisher).

The approach recommended by this guidance is not to evaluate whether a specific project pushes the condition of a value or a specific indicator over a threshold. Cumulative effects are largely driven by small incremental impacts that build up over time, and CEF assessments are too coarse to be used to measure the impact of a single authorization on the overall condition of a value. The recommended approach is to use landscape level CEF assessments to determine the broad condition of values and the level of risk caused by existing cumulative effects. If a project has the potential to add to those existing cumulative effects, then QEPs can use the current assessed level of risk to identify appropriate avoidance strategies and mitigations.

Please note that this guidance does not cover how to consider or manage for site-level project-related effects on more specific environmental values that may need to be examined in an application (e.g., impacts to bats and migratory birds from wind turbines). Look to the responsible permitting agency for specific guidance on this. Permitting agencies may also have more specific guidance around cumulative effects analysis for values not assessed by the CEF (e.g., air quality).

The guidance provided here should be used in addition to any specific guidance or requirements communicated by a permitting agency for the proposed project or land/resource use activity. Where there is overlap, this guidance does not replace or supersede the specific information requirements and direction from a permitting agency.

1.4 CEF values and assessments

Cumulative effects assessments are the foundation of the CEF. They report on the current condition of each CEF value, using indicators to demonstrate the cumulative effects of multiple natural and human-caused disturbances. The CEF conducts assessments for the following six provincial CEF values:

- Aquatic ecosystems
- Forest biodiversity
- Moose
- Grizzly bear
- Old growth forest
- Marine ecosystems

In addition to these provincial values, some regional CEF values have also been selected for assessment to reflect regional or First Nations' concerns or priorities.

Available CEF assessments can be found by accessing the CEF Assessment Portal.[7] Users can search their area of interest for relevant CEF assessment data, reports, geospatial visualization tools, and value specific guidance. Available CEF resources can also be found on the CEF webpage[8].

The B.C. government intends to update CEF assessments every two to three years, although this may vary depending on the area and the value. Areas or values that have experienced significant new natural or human-caused disturbances since the last assessment are prioritized for updating.

1.5 Use of Collaborative Stewardship Framework outputs, Indigenous knowledge, and First Nations-led assessments

Through the Collaborative Stewardship Framework and associated regional forums, more than 110 First Nations are working in partnership with B.C. on stewardship projects that support resource management and embrace local and Indigenous knowledge. Regional forums (e.g., the Skeena Sustainability Assessment Forum) may conduct value-based cumulative effects assessments and produce related data for a specific area of interest. Where available, these forum products can support a QEP's analysis of cumulative effects on values.

For more information about regional forums, see the Collaborative Stewardship Framework webpage or contact the B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship - Collaborative Stewardship and Cumulative Effects Management Branch at: CISF@gov.bc.ca.

While the principles and recommended approaches set out in this guidance can broadly apply to forum assessment outputs, QEPs should investigate whether a forum has provided direction or limitations on the use of their information. QEPs are encouraged to engage with forum representatives to discuss how the information can support their consideration of cumulative effects.

Not all work by forums is directly related to cumulative effects, and QEPs should investigate whether forum-generated information and data are directly relevant to

[7] The Cumulative Effects Framework Assessment Portal is available at the following link: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c90fc8a412d84aa09425244ef2db671e

[8] Government of British Columbia. 2025. "Cumulative Effects Framework". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=57D4625607564CED96C9C9EAF2E91ACA Accessed: January 19, 2026.

a project application and can support consideration of a proposed project's contribution to cumulative effects.

First Nations may choose to conduct their own assessments for priority values and collect, record, and synthesize the knowledge of their members concerning their territories (e.g., changes in fish and wildlife abundance and health, natural and human-caused disturbance, changes in water quality and quantity). Cumulative effects assessments are also often articulated in negotiated agreements and other government-to-government commitments. These can be a valuable information resources that can inform and enrich a QEP's analysis of the cumulative effects of a proposed project - but should only be used where the First Nation has been engaged by the QEP, the provincial government, or the project proponent, and has explicitly authorized the QEPs use of the materials.

2 Considering cumulative effects in project applications

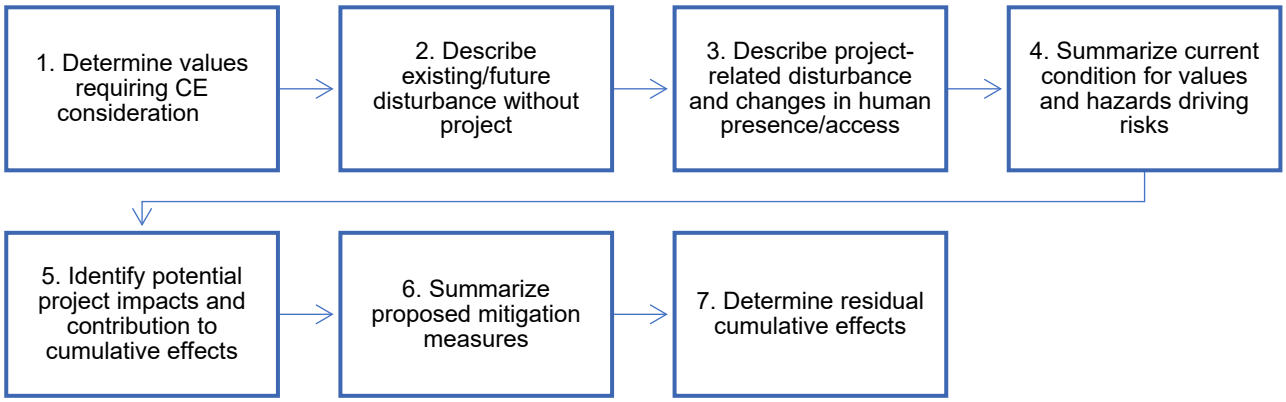
2.1 Overview of recommended approach

QEPs can evaluate and mitigate a proposed project's contribution to cumulative effects on values by completing the following steps:[9]

1. Determine which values require consideration of cumulative effects
2. Describe existing and future landscape level disturbance without the proposed project
3. Describe project-related physical disturbance and changes in human presence or access
4. Summarize current condition for values and hazards driving risks
5. Identify potential project impacts and contribution to cumulative effects
6. Summarize proposed measures to mitigate impacts on values
7. Determine residual cumulative effects on values

These steps are shown in Figure 1 and are described in more detail in the following sections of the guidance.

Figure 1: Recommended approach



[9] This recommended approach does not preclude any other alternate or additional analysis required by a regulating agency.

2.2 Determine which values require consideration of cumulative effects

2.2.1 Instructions

Identify relevant values for cumulative effects analysis.

2.2.2 Discussion

CEF values with completed assessments

At a minimum, QEPs should consider and address cumulative effects for any provincial and regional CEF values where an assessment for that value is available from the B.C. government **and** that assessment covers the area potentially affected by the proposed project.

The CEF Assessment Portal[10] provides links to assessment data available for areas of interest as well as supporting resources. Please see Section 3 of this guidance for more information on using the CEF Assessment Portal to identify what assessment data and resources are available. In addition, this information can also be accessed through the CEF webpage[11].

To identify whether CEF values are potentially impacted, and to help you understand if you need to consider cumulative effects on that value, consult the sections of the CEF Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity and Grizzly Bear value user guides[12] listed in Table 1.

If one or more CEF values with completed assessments are determined to not be potentially impacted by the proposed project (and not requiring further analysis), then QEPs should include a brief explanation in the project application.

[10] Government of British Columbia. 2025. "Cumulative Effects Framework Assessment Portal". Available at: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c90fc8a412d84aa09425244ef2db671e Accessed: December 16, 2025.

[11] CEF webpage available at the following link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=76097D99FA0746429EDC0BA56AA8ADC6

[12] The CEF value user guides are available at the following link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5BEB7BF2D357496DBEC2549D867580F2

Table 1: Identifying whether CEF values are potentially impacted

CEF value	Resource
Aquatic Ecosystems	Use the following step from the "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Aquatic Ecosystems" ➢ Step 1 – Screen for impacts to aquatic ecosystems
Forest Biodiversity	Use the following step from the "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Forest Biodiversity" ➢ Step 1 - Screen for impacts to forest biodiversity
Grizzly Bear	Use the following steps from the "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Grizzly Bear" ➢ Step 1 – Access data ➢ Step 2 - Screen for impacts to grizzly bear Note: If grizzly bears are extirpated in the project area, then no further consideration of cumulative effects on this value is required.

Other values

QEPs may need to consider and address cumulative effects on other values (e.g., species at risk, species important to First Nations or to local communities). These values could be CEF values that currently do not have completed assessments (e.g., moose) or non-CEF values (e.g., caribou) that may or may not have available assessments. Please see Sections 2.5 - 2.8 for guidance on considering cumulative effects for these other values.

2.3 Describe existing and future landscape level disturbance without the proposed project

2.3.1 Instructions

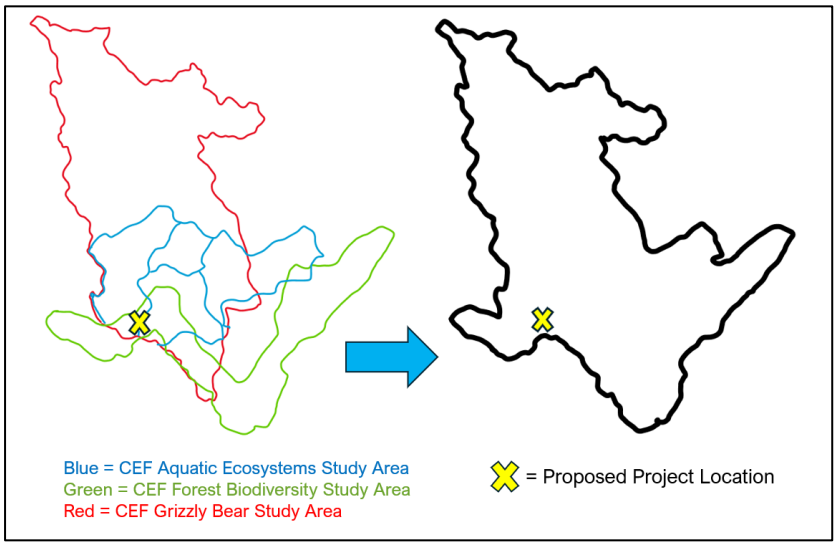
Provide available information on:

(a) Existing natural disturbances (e.g., recent wildfires, landslides, droughts) or human caused disturbances (e.g., industrial development, local recreational use, roads, railway lines, recreation trails) that may be affecting the condition of values

(b) "Reasonably foreseeable"[13] projects, activities, and human caused disturbances that may affect the condition of values (**not including** any additional predicted disturbances associated with the proponent's proposed project)

Provide this information for the total area covering the maximum extent of all combined study areas for the selected values. An example of this is shown in Figure 2. See Section 2.5 for guidance on defining the study area(s) for CEF values and other values.

Figure 2: Example area for describing existing and future landscape level disturbance



[13] The CEF Interim Policy defines "reasonably foreseeable" as:

> "The physical activity is expected to proceed (e.g., the proponent has publicly disclosed its intention to seek the necessary EA or is in the process of seeking other types of authorizations)"

2.3.2 Discussion

When summarizing landscape level disturbance, quantitative measures should be used where available and appropriate. Qualitative measures (such as “low”, “moderate” or “high” ratings) can also be used to describe disturbances that may impact values.

High levels of proposed development (e.g., multiple proposed industrial activities in an area) or a major natural disturbance event that has recently occurred or is ongoing (e.g., wildfires, mountain pine beetle-killed trees) may impact the future condition of values. Where available, assessment reports for values can provide useful information on near-term trends and potential future conditions associated with existing and proposed activities and natural disturbance events. Recommended resources are listed in the following sections.

Human-caused disturbance information

Information sources for human-caused disturbances include (but are not limited to) those listed in Appendix 2 and the provincial human disturbance dataset and CEF Integrated Roads datasets. Note that tenure data for certain land and resource use authorizations represents the area **licensed** for a particular activity and may not reflect the footprint of the area impacted by that licensee.

For example, mineral tenures may encompass a much larger area than where mining extraction activity has occurred or is currently taking place. For this reason, QEPs are strongly encouraged to also review available recent satellite imagery (e.g., Google Earth, ArcGIS) to check for visible signs of human disturbance in the project study area and verify disturbance footprints and use this information to inform their analysis.

(a) Human disturbance dataset

The provincial human disturbance dataset[14] is a consolidated human disturbance footprint dataset intended for use in landscape-scale spatial assessments and to support cumulative effects assessment and analysis. To access this dataset, go to the BC Data Catalogue,[15] enter “human disturbance” as search terms, and then

[14] Government of British Columbia. 2025. “BC Data Catalogue: Human Disturbance – 2025”. Available at: https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/7d61ff12-b85f-4aeb-ac8b-7b10e84b046c. Accessed: April 22, 2026.

[15] Government of British Columbia. 2025. “BC Data Catalogue”. Available at: https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/ Accessed: April 22, 2025.

select the most recent version. This dataset can also be viewed using the CEF Human Disturbance Data Explorer.[16]

Please note that that the data published on the BC Data Catalogue may be more recent than data shown in the CEF Human Disturbance Data Explorer. The methods used to create the dataset are explained on the BC Data Catalogue record page and the CEF Human Disturbance Data Explorer introduction page.

(b) CEF Integrated Roads Dataset

The CEF Integrated Roads Dataset[17] is a combination of various publicly accessible road line data sources into a single resource. It is intended for use in provincial-scale spatial assessments and to support cumulative effects assessment and analysis. This data can also be visualized using the CEF Human Disturbance Data Explorer.

Natural disturbance data

For information on natural disturbance events that have occurred within the project study area recommended B.C. Data Catalogue resources include the following:

- VRI - 2024 - Forest Vegetation Composite Polygons
- B.C. Wildfire Fire Perimeters – Current
- B.C. Wildfire Fire Perimeters – Historical
- B.C. Drought Information Portal
- Fire Burn Severity – Same Year
- Fire Burn Severity – Historical
- Pest Infestation Polygons[18]

Reasonably foreseeable projects, activities, and human-caused disturbances

Please see Appendix 4 for links to data on "reasonably foreseeable"[19] projects, activities, and human caused disturbances. In addition, Appendix 2 lists additional

[16] Government of British Columbia. 2025. "Cumulative Effects Framework: Human Disturbance Data Explorer - Cumulative Effects 2021 Human Disturbance". Available at: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/a974a9886d1241c8baaa2debac6d650e/ Accessed: April 22, 2026.

[17] Government of British Columbia. 2026. "BC Cumulative Effects Framework - Integrated Roads – 2026". Available at: https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/a489bc6a-f676-4503-8cd7-dcf0bdf2ae99 Accessed: April 22, 2026.

[18] Includes historical and current infestations.

[19] The CEF Interim Policy defines "reasonably foreseeable" as:

> "The physical activity is expected to proceed (e.g., the proponent has publicly disclosed its intention to seek the necessary EA or is in the process of seeking other types of authorizations)"

sources of information that may include proposed industrial activities and Crown land applications.

2.4 Describe project-related physical disturbance and changes in human presence or access

2.4.1 Instructions

Provide a plain language description of physical disturbance for the entire proposed project. Relevant physical disturbance types may include:

- Removing, adding or altering rock or soil
- Vegetation clearing and tree cutting
- Watercourse crossings and works in or around waterways
- Construction of dams, dikes and flood protection structures
- Construction, upgrading, alteration or maintenance of roads or other linear features

Provide a plain language description of any project-related changes in human presence and human access.

Please note that if the information described in this section has already been provided elsewhere in the proponent's application, it does not need to be repeated. Include a cross-reference to the appropriate section(s) of the application.

2.4.2 Discussion

For each physical or human presence and access disturbance type include a description of:

- The total area that is predicted to be directly impacted (e.g., hectares to be excavated)
- Ecosystem type(s) that will be disturbed (e.g., riparian area, grassland, old growth forest)

- The total area predicted to be indirectly impacted (i.e. beyond project footprint) - the defined study area will depend on the value (see section 2.5 for guidance on defining the study area for CEF values)
- Timing (e.g., time of year) - list of proposed project phases (e.g., construction, operation, decommissioning, and reclamation) and the anticipated timing and duration of each phase[20]
- Duration - how long the disturbance, or the change in human presence or access, is likely to last (i.e., number of months or years)
- Other relevant quantitative changes associated with the disturbance (e.g., change in traffic volumes, anticipated user day density changes, volume of water to be diverted, amount of effluent to be discharged)

2.5 Summarize current condition for values and hazards driving risks

2.5.1 Instructions

Provide the following information:

- A summary of the overall current condition for values, not just within the local area and proposed project footprint but also within the broader regional area that may be influenced by the project (see the user guides listed in Table 2 for additional details on defining the study area)
- Existing (past and present) drivers of condition for values - the impacts and activities (whether historical or present) that are contributing to and driving that current condition

2.5.2 Discussion

This information will be used later to identify appropriate management approaches. By understanding these conditions, the QEP (and the permitting agency reviewing the project application) can better identify, evaluate, and manage potential risks. Guidance on how to provide this information is presented in the following sections.

[20] Include any known seasonal timing constraints.

CEF Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity, and Grizzly Bear values

For the CEF values listed in Table 2, consult the following in the CEF Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity and Grizzly Bear value user guides for detailed instructions on obtaining and providing this information.[21]

Table 2: Current condition information for CEF values

CEF value	Resource
Aquatic Ecosystems	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Aquatic Ecosystems" ➢ Step 2 - Access data ➢ Step 3 - Define the study area ➢ Step 4 - Understanding current conditions ➢ Step 5 - Understanding factors contributing to current conditions
Forest Biodiversity	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Forest Biodiversity" ➢ Step 2 - Access data ➢ Step 3 - Define study area ➢ Step 4 - Understand current conditions ➢ Step 5 - Understand factors contributing to current conditions
Grizzly Bear	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Grizzly Bear" ➢ Step 3 - Define study area ➢ Step 4 - Understand current conditions

[21] The CEF value user guides are available at the following link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5BEB7BF2D357496DBEC2549D867580F2

Other CEF values or non-CEF values with cumulative effects assessments

If other values require cumulative effects analysis, and these values are either regional CEF values with available assessments or are other non-CEF values that have cumulative effects assessments completed by other parties, then provide summary information on the current condition of the value and any trends in that condition as described in the assessment material (and any applicable guidance material). Please note that regional value assessments may also have guidance documents with helpful recommendations.

The relevant scale for describing current condition may reflect a natural transition (for example, a watershed boundary, a population unit, or an ecological zone) or an artificial boundary (a landscape unit). Where assessment reports are available, the units used in those reports are likely the appropriate scale for describing the current condition of the value and the potential impacts of the project on key value indicators. The scale used should provide relevant context for considering potential direct and indirect effects that neither over-emphasizes nor underemphasizes the scale of those effects.

Values without cumulative effects assessments

If cumulative effects analysis is required for values (CEF or non-CEF) that do not have cumulative effects assessments completed and available, use other relevant sources (e.g., literature review, consulting with subject matter experts) to gather information on the condition of the value (see Appendix 3 for example information sources).

Analysis boundaries referenced in the scientific literature (or recommended by subject matter experts) for assessing landscape-level effects for a specific value can be helpful when determining whether information is relevant. Using watershed boundaries or other impact analysis boundaries referenced in scientific literature or recommended by subject matter experts may be appropriate. Relevant scale may reflect a natural transition (for example, a watershed boundary, a population unit, or an ecological zone) or an artificial boundary (a landscape unit).

QEPs are encouraged to examine the conclusions on cumulative effects and significance from other major projects in the area that have completed

environmental assessments (including for assessed projects).[22] Conclusions about the state of the values in these sources can inform a QEP's analysis.

Consider any existing objectives[23] for the value and how the current condition compares to those objectives. See Appendix 1 for information on how to identify these objectives. Also consider the level of development or natural disturbance in the area to understand what could be influencing the current condition of the value. For example, development can be characterized by ecosystem disturbance, forest disturbance, and linear development density. Conducting a literature review and consulting with subject matter experts may be helpful for this analysis.

2.6 Identify potential project impacts and contribution to cumulative effects

2.6.1 Instructions

Identify how project impacts may contribute to cumulative effects on the value (before proposed cumulative effects-related mitigations are put in place).

2.6.2 Discussion

This step identifies the impacts from the project that may contribute to cumulative effects on values. Understanding the factors driving risks to values will help identify what project impacts may contribute to cumulative effects. QEPs should consider if the project in question could influence existing indicators in the values assessment.

The intent of this step is **not** for the QEP to rerun the CEF assessment with the project's contribution to cumulative effects added to see if it would push the condition of an indicator over a benchmark. In many cases one activity alone would not cause the condition of an indicator to change from being under a benchmark to being above that benchmark. Cumulative effects are driven by these incremental impacts building up over time. **The focus should be on understanding current conditions and existing cumulative effects.** This can help to highlight the degree of mitigation measures needed if the project will potentially contribute

[22] See B.C. Environmental Assessment Office's Project Information Centre (EPIC) at the following link: https://projects.eao.gov.bc.ca/

[23] "Objectives" are the stated desired condition for a value (or component or indicator associated with that value). They include broad objectives that are over-arching descriptions of desired conditions (but may lack clear definitions and metrics), as well as specific objectives that have metrics directly associated with them.

further to that risk (e.g., areas of high risk may need greater mitigation than areas of low risk).

In some cases, an activity may be of a magnitude that it alone could substantially change the condition of an indicator. A substantial change in risk can occur even when the overall risk rating remains the same. In this case, the project effects should be understood through additional analyses and then considered in association with the existing level of risk to the value. These analyses will range in scope and complexity depending on the type of project and its impacts, from a simple estimation of the project's change to an indicator (e.g., how many additional kilometers of road is proposed) to a more complex quantitative or spatial analysis that may involve recalculation of select indicators from the CEF assessment.

CEF values - Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity, and Grizzly Bear

Consult the sections of the CEF Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity and Grizzly Bear value user guides listed in Table 3 for detailed instructions on obtaining and providing this information[24].

Table 3: Identifying impacts and project contribution to risk for CEF values

CEF value	Resource
Aquatic Ecosystems	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Aquatic Ecosystems" ➢ Step 7 - Describe potential contributions to risk
Forest Biodiversity	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Forest Biodiversity" ➢ Step 6 - Describe potential contributions to risk

[24] The CEF value user guides are available at the following link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5BEB7BF2D357496DBEC2549D867580F2

CEF value	Resource
Grizzly Bear	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Grizzly Bear" ➢ Step 5 - Describe potential contributions to risk

Other CEF values or other values with cumulative effects assessments available

Review available assessments to identify key indicators and potential impacts. Potential impacts should be described in relation to indicators used in the available assessments using quantitative measures (if available) or a qualitative description and at a scale that is relevant to the value.

Consider the assessment units used in the available CE assessments – these are likely the appropriate scale for describing potential impacts of the project on key value indicators. Relevant scale will vary by value and may reflect a natural transition (for example, a watershed boundary, a population unit, or an ecological zone) or other boundary (a landscape unit). The scale used should provide relevant context for consideration of potential direct and indirect effects that neither overemphasizes nor underemphasizes the scale of those effects.

Values without cumulative effects assessments

Potential impacts should be described using quantitative measures (if available) or a qualitative description and at a scale that is relevant to the value. This will vary and may reflect a natural transition (for example, a watershed boundary, a population unit, or an ecological zone) or an artificial boundary (a landscape unit).

The scale should provide relevant context for consideration of potential direct and indirect effects that neither over-emphasizes nor underemphasizes the scale of those effects.

2.7 Summarize proposed measures to mitigate impacts on values

2.7.1 Instructions

Describe what mitigation measures will be applied to specifically eliminate or reduce the project's contribution to landscape level cumulative effects on each value (i.e., effects that may combine with the effects of other projects and human-caused and natural disturbances).

2.7.2 Discussion

A "mitigation measure" is defined in the provincial Environmental Mitigation Policy[25] ("EMP") as "a tangible conservation action taken to avoid, minimize, restore on-site, or offset impacts on environmental values and associated components, resulting from a project or activity".

This should not be an exhaustive list of every mitigation measure relevant to the value or the project. Identify the mitigation measures that specifically address cumulative effects concerns for the value. This is in contrast with those measures aimed primarily at mitigating the direct site-specific effects of the project on values. For example, deactivating or reclaiming existing resource or access roads in a project area can reduce overall road density at a landscape level, reducing cumulative grizzly bear mortality risk. In contrast, maintaining setbacks from grizzly bear den sites to avoid disturbance during the denning period fits more into the category of mitigations primarily aimed at direct (residual) effects.

For CEF values, focus on those mitigations aimed at indicators used in assessments. For the CEF Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity, and Grizzly Bear values please see the specific direction provided in the following section.

When considering mitigation measures, review the EMP and supporting procedures[26] for guidance. Mitigation measures may include actions to avoid, minimize, mitigate or restore the environment from the activity and can also include monitoring programs. The description of mitigation measures may include

[25] B.C.'s Environmental Mitigation Policy can be found at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-policy-legislation/environmental-mitigation-policy/em_policy_may13_2014.pdf Also see: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5E84522AFC644511A5DC2AF36B897A9D

[26] B.C.'s Environmental Mitigation Procedures are available at the following link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-policy-legislation/environmental-mitigation-policy/em_procedures_may27_2014.pdf Also see: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5E84522AFC644511A5DC2AF36B897A9D

site selection considerations, including options that were evaluated and avoided, and the rationale for selecting the final location.

The order of priority for selecting mitigation measures is set out in the provincial mitigation hierarchy.

All feasible measures should be considered and applied at one level of the provincial mitigation hierarchy before moving down to the next level. Proposed mitigation measures should correspond to the project impacts in question and the current condition of the value.

Where relevant, summarize mitigations by value and indicator(s) using a table like the one as shown in Table 4.

Figure 3: Environmental Mitigation Policy mitigation hierarchy

AVOID impacts on environmental values and associated components

MINIMIZE impacts on environmental values and associated components

RESTORE on-site the environmental values and associated components that have been impacted

OFFSET impacts on environmental values and associated components

Note that the duration column allows for consideration of different phases of projects. It may be useful to speak to different phases of a project if the impact varies significantly over time (e.g., construction vs. post-closure).

Table 4: Example mitigation summary table

Activity	Value impacted	Indicator(s)	Mitigations applied	Duration
Road construction	Aquatic Ecosystems (sedimentation)	Sediment hazard	No road building within 500 meters of streams. Stream crossings permitted but must be built with appropriate management practices for sedimentation protection.	Life of the project (10 years)

Helpful questions for consideration include the following:

- What potential mitigation measures can be taken to reduce, limit, or maintain the current level of cumulative risk to the value?[27]
- What specific strategies are part of the current practice, and which ones are additional and identified specifically in response to cumulative effects?
- What strategies are likely to be most effective and relevant to the area of interest or region being considered?
- How are the proposed mitigation measures expected to avoid, reduce, or maintain cumulative risk to the value?
- Do the proposed mitigation measures align with provincial government stated objectives for the value (i.e., will the actions support achieving the objectives and desired future conditions)?[28]
- Are the proposed mitigations consistent with current practice, policy, and science and likely to be effective?
- Are there First Nations-led, regional, or local initiatives (planned or currently operating) that work to mitigate cumulative effects and could benefit from financial or logistical support provided by the project proponent?

CEF values - Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity, and Grizzly Bear

Consult the sections of the CEF Aquatic Ecosystems, Forest Biodiversity, and Grizzly Bear user guides[29] listed in Table 5 for helpful information on how to identify, determine, and select mitigation measures for those values.

[27] List the source of the recommended mitigation measures, if applicable.

[28] See Appendix 1 for information on how to identify these objectives.

[29] The CEF value user guides are available at the following link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5BEB7BF2D357496DBEC2549D867580F2

Table 5: Mitigation resources for CEF values

CEF value	Resource
Aquatic Ecosystems	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Aquatic Ecosystems" ➢ Step 8 - Determine management strategies
Forest Biodiversity	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Forest Biodiversity" ➢ Step 7 - Determine management strategies
Grizzly Bear	Use the following steps from "Guide to Using Cumulative Effects Framework Assessments in Support of Natural Resource Activities: Grizzly Bear" ➢ Step 6 - Determine management strategies

Other CEF values or non-CEF values with cumulative effects assessments

Based on the assessment information collected, determine the appropriate mitigation measures that will address the project's contribution to cumulative effects on the value, given the current condition and identified risk.

Identify what individual, tangible actions can be taken to respond to the identified risk resulting from the activity with consideration of existing level of risk on the landscape – what actions can be taken to reduce, limit, or maintain the level of cumulative risk to the value within the context of the proposed project. Where existing risks to values are higher, more mitigations measures and more conservative approaches are appropriate.

The most common sources for identifying appropriate management strategies come from best management practices and provincial government guidance documents.

For more information, see the B.C. government's natural resource best management practices webpage.[30] In addition, QEPs should review available assessment reports for values to find examples of approved or recommended ways to mitigate potential contribution to cumulative effects on the value.

Values without cumulative effects assessments

Identify cumulative effects-related mitigation measures for the value by reviewing applicable provincially and regionally developed best management practices, guidance documents, and using best available science.

QEPs should describe any specific efforts taken during project design and siting to minimize or avoid contribution to cumulative effects on the value and any mitigations chosen specifically as a response to available current condition information. Please see the questions listed in the previous section.

2.8 Determine residual cumulative effects on values

2.8.1 Instructions

Describe project related contribution to cumulative effects after proposed mitigations and management strategies have been applied. This description can be qualitative.

2.8.2 Discussion

Reflect on the existing level of risk to the values, how the project interacts with key drivers of that risk and how the proposed activity may contribute to cumulative effects on the value after all the proposed cumulative effects-related mitigation measures have been implemented.

As with Section 2.6, this section does not require a quantitative re-run of the CEF assessment with the project added. It may be a qualitative description of a project's contribution to cumulative effects, or where the project could substantially change the condition of an indicator an estimation of that change, or incorporation of other appropriate analysis. The focus should be on describing remaining project effects and how they may contribute to cumulative effects on the value.

[30] Government of British Columbia. 2025. "Natural Resource Best Management Practices". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=83468BC888E345369E4A3BC48FB86F9F Accessed: June 25, 2025.

Characterizing effects for all values

In describing the residual project effects that may contribute to cumulative effects on a value, it may be helpful to consider the criteria listed in Table 6. These criteria are derived from the B.C. Environmental Assessment Office guidance on characterizing residual effects as part of environmental assessment applications.[31]

Table 6: Suggested criteria for describing effects on CEF values

Criteria	Explanation
Context/ sensitivity	Current and future sensitivity and resilience of the value to change caused by the project. Draws heavily on the current condition of the value, which reflects cumulative effects of other projects and activities that have been carried out, and especially information about the impact of natural and human-caused trends in the condition of the value
Magnitude	The expected scale or severity of the effect on the value. When evaluating magnitude of effects, consider the proportion of the value affected within the value assessment unit and the relative effect. Qualitative/categorical (negligible, low, medium, high) or quantitative (where this information is available).
Extent	The spatial area over which the impact is expected to occur.
Duration	The length of time the effect persists (which may be longer than the duration of the physical work or activity that gave rise to the residual impact). Categories: Immediate, short term (1-3 years), medium term (3-10 years), long term (10+ years)[32]

[31] See section 3.6 of Government of British Columbia. (2020). "Effects Assessment Policy (Version 1.0)". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/environmental-assessments/guidance-documents/2018-act/effects_assessment_policy_v1_-_april_2020.pdf Accessed: July 23, 2025.

[32] Note that duration definitions are sometimes adjusted depending on the value or project in question.

Criteria	Explanation
Reversibility	Whether or not the identified effect of the proposed activity on the value will be partially or fully reversed once the proposed activity ceases. Those effects on a value that cannot be partially or fully reversed once the proposed activity has ended are considered "irreversible." Whether effects are reversible will depend on the specific CEF value being considered. Categories: Reversible, irreversible
Frequency	How often the effect occurs and is usually closely related to the frequency of physical work or activity causing the effect. Categories: Single event, regular, irregular, continuous
Risk	Risk that the effect will occur. This may be influenced by a variety of factors, such as the risk that a causal disturbance will occur or the likelihood of mitigation being successful. Categories: Low, moderate, high or quantitative (e.g., 50% probability)
Uncertainty	The degree of confidence in the predicted effects on the CEF value and rationale (e.g., insufficient data). Categories: Low confidence, moderate confidence, high confidence

3 Provincial resources to assist qualified environmental professionals

The CEF Assessment Portal[33] is a user-friendly interactive website that provides users with a centralized place to identify and quickly navigate to available CEF assessments and related resources. It allows users to search for publicly available CEF assessments in their area of interest and provides direct links to the data, reports, guidance and other resources related to those assessments. This can help project QEPs efficiently access required information.

The CEF Assessment Portal provides users with direct access to:

- Value assessment protocols – the approved methods for assessing and reporting on condition and trend of CEF values throughout B.C.
- Assessment data – direct links to CEF assessment result data published on the BC Data Catalogue
- Web applications - map-based visualization tools that display CEF cumulative effects assessment results in detail
- CEF value user guides - a comprehensive resource specific to each value, on how to understand, interpret, and use available assessment data
- Current condition reports – a summary of assessment results by indicator and an interpretation of the key drivers of the assessment results
- Guidance and interpretation keys - provide relevant management recommendations for a value based on assessment results for a given area and additional information about a proposed authorization

Please note that the CEF Assessment Portal contains assessments produced under the CEF and Collaborative Stewardship Framework only. These are included (and are recommended for use by QEPs) based on several factors, including public availability, data functionality, date of production, and whether interpretation supports are also available.

[33] Government of British Columbia. (2025). "Cumulative Effects Framework Assessment Portal". Available at: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c90fc8a412d84aa09425244ef2db671e Accessed: December 16, 2025.

4 Cumulative effects and impacts on First Nations' rights and ways of living

The B.C. Supreme Court's 2021 Yahey v. British Columbia[34] decision has increased the focus and awareness of cumulative effects on First Nations' rights. A project's contribution to cumulative effects on environmental values can impact First Nations' land use, harvesting activities, and cultural practices (e.g., ceremonies, spiritual activities) that are integral to their way of life. In addition, cumulative effects on environmental values can impact the overall health and well-being of First Nations communities (e.g., related impacts on mental health, social cohesion, and access to, and consumption of, traditional foods and medicines).

Information on the current condition and trend for environmental values (including CEF values) can be one helpful line of evidence that can be considered when analyzing potential effects on First Nations' rights and ways of living. Cumulative effects assessment (and underlying data used to complete those assessments) provide useful information for understanding the existing state and potential project impacts on:

- Harvested fish and wildlife populations, distribution, health, and mortality
- Harvested fish and wildlife species habitat and food sources
- Harvesting and traditional use areas less impacted by human-caused and natural disturbance

This information can be a starting point for broader conversations between QEPs, proponents, government, and First Nations on cumulative effects. It can inform analysis of potential impacts on First Nations rights and communities (but may not be determinative).

QEPs should keep in mind that there are important differences between the analysis of cumulative effects on harvested species (e.g., deer, fish) and analysis cumulative effects on First Nations' rights and ways of living (i.e., hunting and fishing rights, cultural and spiritual use, access to and peaceful enjoyment of harvesting and cultural use areas).

[34] Yahey v British Columbia, 2021 BCSC 1287 (CanLII). Available at: https://canlii.ca/t/jgpbr. Accessed: January 19, 2026.

5 Appendices

Appendix 1 - Objectives

Relevant legal and policy objectives for CEF values can be found in government policy statements, management plans, land use plans, in legislation and regulations, and in specific legal orders. Provincial CEF value assessment protocols provide useful summaries of relevant objectives (these summaries are listed in Table 7). If necessary, summaries found in the CEF value assessment protocols can be supplemented with specific regional and local objectives.

Table 7: Objective summaries for CEF values

Objective summary
CEF Value: Forest Biodiversity Existing initiatives, tools and objectives contribute to the generalized broad objective to conserve biodiversity (i.e., "to keep, to protect from damage, loss, or waste"). All land use plans completed in B.C. to date include specific biodiversity objectives. The following legal objectives are included in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation: 5 The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils. 9 The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape. 9.1 The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is to retain wildlife trees. These sections of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation provide default objectives for forest biodiversity. In many areas they are supported by more specific regional objectives for biodiversity established by orders through Higher Level Plans or the Forest and Range Practices Act - Land Use Objectives Regulation. These objectives apply to the forest sector and may be considered as guidance for other sectors.

Objective summary

CEF Value: Grizzly Bear

Based on a review of existing direction for the management of grizzly bears, the following broad objectives are considered for viable grizzly bear population units:

1. Ensure grizzly bear populations are sustainable, including managing for genetic and demographic linkage
2. Continue to manage resources, land, and the patterns of natural disturbance (both spatially and temporally) for the provision of sustainable grizzly bear viewing opportunities as informed by research, inventory and monitoring
3. At the landscape scale, sustain and restore (where appropriate) the productivity, connectivity, abundance and distribution of grizzly bears and their habitats[35]

Management objectives for grizzly bears in B.C. are derived from a variety of explicit and implicit objectives found in various pieces of legislation, regulation, policy and guidance documents. Objectives from provincial policy direction related to grizzly bears include:

- Maintain in perpetuity the diversity and abundance of grizzly bears and the ecosystems on which they depend throughout B.C.
- Improve the management of grizzly bears and their interactions with humans
- Provide and manage sustainable uses of wildlife
- Prevent or reduce negative effects of wildlife-human encounters

The following legal objectives relevant to grizzly bears are included in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation:

> 7 (1) The objective set by government for wildlife is to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for (a) the survival of species at risk, (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.

[35] See page 7 of Government of British Columbia. 2020. "Interim Assessment Protocol for Grizzly Bear in British Columbia - Standards for Assessing the Condition of Grizzly Bear Populations and Habitat Under British Columbia's Cumulative Effects Framework (Version 1.2)". Permalink: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=36E762B74B5E43E28DB32BEDBD39EEFC

Objective summary

CEF Value: Aquatic Ecosystems

Based on a review of existing direction for the management of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems, existing broad objectives can be categorized into three themes that guide the assessment procedure:

1. Sustain water quality
2. Sustain water quantity
3. Sustain hydrological and aquatic ecosystem functions and processes[36]

Objectives for aquatic ecosystems are derived from provincial legislation and regulations that provide both broad and specific direction in the form of objectives about sustaining these systems. The following relevant legal objectives are included in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation:

5 The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.

8 The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.

8.2 (2) The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water to the waterworks, or (b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under (i) an enactment, or (ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks.

Also see the following:

- Water Sustainability Act – water quality, water quantity and aquatic ecosystems
- Forest and Range Practices Act – Fisheries sensitive watershed designations, riparian retention objectives and community watershed designations
- Energy Resource Activities Act – Fisheries sensitive watershed designations, riparian retention objectives and water quality objectives
- Land Act – Important watershed designations and land use plan direction and objectives specific to components of aquatic ecosystems

[36] See page 2 of the Government of British Columbia. 2019. "Interim Assessment Protocol for Aquatic Ecosystems in British Columbia: Standards for British Columbia's Cumulative Effects Framework Values Foundation". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=0B16F0B13318402786667E95F064DA93 Accessed: January 19, 2026.

Objective summary

CEF Value: Old Growth Forest

Summarizing objectives for old growth forests is complex at a provincial scale. Each legal order has a distinct combination of seral stage definitions, reporting units, and targets for old growth forest retention. A draft spreadsheet is available that summarizes the current set of objectives for old growth forest retention in each Ministry of Forests management region.[37]

The following legal objectives are included in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation:

> 9 The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.

Also see: Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives[38]

For energy resource activities, the following objectives are prescribed for old growth management areas under the Environmental Protection and Management Regulation:

> 7 For the purposes of the definition of "government's environmental objectives" in section 1(2) of the Act, the following objectives are prescribed:
>
> (a) that operating areas not be located within an old-growth management area unless it will not have a material adverse effect on the old seral stage forest representation within that area;
>
> (b) that energy resource activities not damage or render ineffective a resource feature;
>
> (c) that energy resource activities conserve or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources.

[37] See page 5 of: Government of British Columbia. 2017. "Interim Assessment Protocol for Old Growth Forest in British Columbia Standards for British Columbia's Cumulative Effects Framework Values Foundation - Version 1.1". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=914A24A8EAD140A6B327A87F041989E7

[38] Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/biodiv-hab-mngt/bc_non-spatial_old_growth_fpc_30jun2004.pdf . This resource is also available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=66B935F7B09C4CD48224C48140AA6746

Legal objectives

In certain circumstances, the B.C. government has decided that a specific objective needs to be made into a legal requirement and will include that objective in legislation or regulations (or establish it through a legal order). The B.C. government has established legal objectives intended to protect certain CEF values, and these objectives apply to the activities of certain land and resource use sectors (e.g., forestry or oil and gas activities). The regulated sectors are accountable for conducting their operations in a manner consistent with these established objectives.

Objectives in provincial policy statements, management plans and land use plans

Objectives for CEF values that are found in government policy statements and management plans are informative because they provide implicit or explicit government direction concerning the management of a range of values and their habitat, including CEF values. Approved land use plans[39] often include objectives (and associated strategies) that are relevant to CEF values and their habitat (and in some cases those objectives have been given legal effect through legal orders under Forest and Range Practices Act, the Land Act or the Energy Resource Activities Act).

For example, the Fort Nelson Land and Resource Management Plan includes objectives and related strategies (provided in Table 8) for grizzly bear (a CEF value) that apply within the "Caribou Range Resource Management Zone" identified in that plan.

[39] Strategic land use plan agreements, land and resource management plans, sustainable resource management plans or new land use plans to be created as part of the B.C. government's Modernized Land Use Planning Initiative. For more information see Government of British Columbia. 2024. "Land Use Planning for Provincial Public Land". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=7F6663432F6449A399A59D0F4E9D2C0E Accessed: April 21, 2026.

Table 8: Example land use plan objectives and strategies

Objective	Strategies
Manage to maintain forest attributes suitable for high capability grizzly bear habitat	• Minimize development of new access. Manage new and existing access that would impact on grizzly bear and grizzly bear habitat • Ensure industrial exploration and timber management activities are undertaken with sensitivity to grizzly and caribou habitat • Identify and map important habitat elements of red and blue-listed and regionally significant species for consideration for wildlife habitat areas

The B.C. government's Land Use Plans and Legal Direction by Region[40] webpage provides detailed information on land use plans and associated legal direction for each natural resource region. Relevant objectives can also be found in conservation strategies, recovery plans and similar documents.[41]

Objectives in agreements with First Nation governments

In certain cases, the provincial government and individual First Nation governments have included specific objectives for values in signed agreements (e.g., reconciliation and recognition agreements).

For example, the Gitanyow Huwilp Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement[42] between the Gitanyow Nation and the B.C. government included specific goals,

[40] Government of British Columbia. 2020. "Land Use Plans and Legal Direction by Region". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=FF718B3F8C5B421C90B156F4F34BA916 Accessed: January 19, 2026.

[41] In addition, see the following resources:

Land and Resource Use Legal Direction Index

Land Use Plans and Legal Direction by Region

BC Data Catalogue – "Legal Planning Objectives - All - Polygon" layer

[42] See "Schedule B" ("Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan") of the Gitanyow Huwilp Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement. Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/agreements/gitanyow_recognition_and_reconciliation_agreement_oct_2016.pdf

objectives and measures or indicators and targets for numerous values, including the following:

- Biodiversity
- Fisheries
- "General wildlife"
- Moose
- Grizzly bear
- Water

The B.C. government's "Reconciliation and Other Agreements" webpage[43] lists agreements with First Nation governments and provides links to the text of those agreements.

First Nation government objectives and benchmarks

First Nation governments may establish their own objectives or benchmarks for priority values. These objectives or benchmarks may be different from those set out in provincial government policy and legislation and will reflect the priorities and concerns of a First Nation. Where available, this information should be referenced as it will allow government decision makers to better assess potential impacts on First Nations' interests and demonstrate that it has been considered.

[43] Government of British Columbia. 2024. "Reconciliation & Other Agreements". Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=496EFFA5F6C14CB6B9186F4C9A959A50 Accessed: January 19, 2026.

Appendix 2 - Human-caused disturbance information

Information sources for human-caused disturbances include those listed in the Table 9.

Table 9: Information sources for human-caused disturbance

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Forestry	Forest tenure - cutblock polygons (FTA 4.0)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/dfb8b498-fa4b-4286-b3ec-58db88aca1cf
Forestry	Forest tenure - road section lines	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/243c94a1-f275-41dc-bc37-91d8a2b26e10
Forestry	Forest tenure - special access road lines	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/4ee37a5d-6a14-4f98-8ad9-566b4ea28e2b
Forestry	Forest tenure - special access road polygons	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/6d171eb8-d7a8-4ad5-8a9e-027e43f7a54b
Forestry	Forest tenure - cutblock polygons (FTA 4.0)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/dfb8b498-fa4b-4286-b3ec-58db88aca1cf
Forestry	Forest tenure - harvesting authority polygons	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/cff7b8f7-6897-444f-8c53-4bb93c7e9f8b
Forestry	Forest tenure - special use permit polygons	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/d29b37fc-cbfe-4ebf-ac6e-2bf8fa926a81
Forestry	Forest tenure - free use permit	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/814e0ed9-95c3-4750-8152-1307795986f1

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Forestry	Forest tenure - Real Property Project	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/3d7f09c3-ff25-429e-a4d9-d88f9919d904
Forestry	Forest Operations Map (FOM) – cutblocks	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/7dda4615-5d32-427e-a303-1dcdb90a6fea
Forestry	Forest Operations Map (FOM) - road sections	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/f7d00bd1-d7a4-4d20-91f3-1a641e4af81b
Land use	Active Crown land use	B.C. government - FrontCounter BC "Discovery Tool"	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=FC1A1E22A67D44E4B73CDA71D370974D https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=24DB9106DEF14F6896EE2F4450CC6411
Land use	Legal interests, rights, designations, and administrative boundaries on Crown land Land and resource restrictions and reservations (e.g., parks) Locations of private land	B.C. government - Integrated Land and Resource Registry	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=4441BDBBA7334B6C9CE680A01D4DB0F0
Land use	Environmental remediation sites - known and potentially contaminated properties	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/638004e64-a4f3-4bc7-b1e3-5f736bbc3967
Land use	TANTALIS - Crown tenures	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/3544ad91-0cf2-4926-a08a-bfe42d9a031d

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Mining	Mineral titles - mineral, placer, coal	B.C. government - Mineral Titles Online	https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home
Mining	MTA – Crown granted mineral claims	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/247d2589-8a6b-46c2-a8b1-068769ecee17
Mining	MTA - coal grid map sheet (coal titles in B.C.)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/2e51ea20-12a4-4eca-82af-111047ced0de
Mining	Permitted mine areas – major mines	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/permitted-mine-areas-major-mine
Mining	Notice of Work (NoW) – permitted mine areas – regional mine - public	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/notice-of-work-now-permitted-mine-areas-regional-mine-public
Mining	Mineral Tenure Act - mineral, placer and coal tenures (spatial view)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/923c5330-c798-4276-82c1-705000c5caac
Mining	Major projects (over $15 million capital cost, or over $20 million capital cost in B.C.'s Lower Mainland)	B.C. government – BC Major Projects Inventory	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=A7DD397980B44D4D9FD2FA01A947A910
Oil and gas	Petroleum title polygons	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/f2386e0e-def3-4a3c-9226-73f54e9ce638

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Oil and gas	Oil and gas tenure areas	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/d7b059df-f978-4687-842c-01c4afe2033d
Oil and gas	Provincial offshore oil and gas tenures (provincial jurisdiction)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/0708518e-6de4-40e1-9541-f5b90f59a831
Oil and gas	Federal offshore oil and gas tenures (federal jurisdiction)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/ef2a3102-4f0b-4149-9916-d1dec889ac0c
Oil and gas	Oil and gas pre-2016 facility locations	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/613c6935-81fc-4b75-866b-6cfe3375bacb
Oil and gas	Oil and gas well/facility area permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/2f2ecb55-2cc6-453f-8d2e-a16124aee65e
Oil and gas	Oil and gas associated and ancillary permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/7a2bd84f-9a63-4784-87c0-b58a39d99be6
Oil and gas	Oil and gas - petroleum development roads (pre-2006) (government version)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/033fbd67-1be6-4240-91cf-ca8745acf1b7
Oil and gas	Oil and gas - road segment permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/556d40b9-c719-46de-b31b-4f22c0aa7955
Oil and gas	Oil and gas geophysical program permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/06f2b704-a9b0-4ac9-84a4-8762621cb54d

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Oil and gas	Oil and gas facility location permits (e.g., vessels, piping, valves, tanks, and other equipment used to gather, process, measure, store or dispose of petroleum, natural gas, water or other substances)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/11255ce8-83d8-4522-b230-203f6782c1d6
Oil and gas	Oil and gas construction corridors	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/75b8d580-6116-428d-9417-2bf535db8a03
Oil and gas	Oil and gas geophysical program permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/06f2b704-a9b0-4ac9-84a4-8762621cb54d
Oil and gas	Oil and gas pipeline installation permits (including flare stacks, generators, line heaters, pumps, risers, tanks, and valves)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/1cd3f19c-4681-4904-a639-ebb6bd97da68
Oil and gas	Oil and gas pipeline segment permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/ecf567ea-4901-4f51-a5b0-35959ca96c47
Oil and gas	Oil and gas pre-2016 waste disposal sites	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/b8d76064-5b20-438b-afbb-b3392195c62e
Oil and gas	Oil and gas short term water use permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/671ea63e-debe-4903-b467-f24a4270ff6f

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Oil and gas	Oil and gas road right of way permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/b34bfb86-e08e-441a-a288-4301d2996f6c
Oil and gas	Oil and gas pipeline right of way permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/e1500359-d6a6-4a80-abe6-5130361cbac5
Oil and gas	TANTALIS - Surveyed well sites	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/598f5bce-6f9c-4b52-85ea-cc022e976bd6
Oil and gas	Oil and gas well/facility area permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/2f2ecb55-2cc6-453f-8d2e-a16124aee65e
Oil and gas	Oil and gas well surface hole status (permitted)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/97e6baad-9285-4364-a119-7d3cecd1d7ba
Oil and gas	Oil and gas facility location permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/11255ce8-83d8-4522-b230-203f6782c1d6
Oil and gas	Oil and gas pipeline installation permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/1cd3f19c-4681-4904-a639-ebb6bd97da68
Oil and gas	Oil and gas pipeline segment permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/ecf567ea-4901-4f51-a5b0-35959ca96c47
Oil and gas	Oil and gas road segment permits	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/556d40b9-c719-46de-b31b-4f22c0aa7955

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Recreation	Recreation polygons	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/263338a7-93ee-49c1-83e8-13f0bde70833
Recreation	Recreation line	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/7fcb21f7-e51c-4342-a5e1-445a6c42128e
Transportation	BC Cumulative Effects Framework - integrated roads data set	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/a489bc6a-f676-4503-8cd7-dcf0bdf2ae99
Transportation	B.C. Timber Sales block access roads for B.C. (as defined by the road steward)	B.C. government – BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/7c166ce7-a3ff-40ee-b7e2-98b3059aba37
Transportation	B.C. railway track lines	B.C. government – BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/4ff93cda-9f58-4055-a372-98c22d04a9f8
Utilities	High voltage electrical transmission lines for distributing power throughout B.C.	B.C. government – BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/384d551b-dee1-4df8-8148-b3fcf865096a
Water	Groundwater wells	B.C. government – BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/e4731a85-ffca-4112-8caf-cb0a96905778
Water	Water rights licences	B.C. government – BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/5549cae0-c2b1-4b96-9777-529d9720803c
Water	Water licensed works (lines)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/bf4c3e86-5c04-4f82-a606-92171e717efa

Category	Activity type/description	Data source	Link
Water	Water licensed works (points)	B.C. government - BC Data Catalogue	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/1b218b17-9732-4906-9805-14695e68dc25
Wildfire	Wildfire affected areas	B.C. government - BC Wildfire Dashboard	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=7853C5D3E95A48AFB1DBF9AB35A05DCC

Appendix 3 - Current condition information for values

Table 10: Information sources for value current condition

Information	Agency	Value(s)	Link
B.C. government – completed Environmental Assessments for reviewable projects - B.C. EAO's Project Information Centre (EPIC)	B.C. EAO	Multiple	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5F147660F02946B391C4F6BD96520F54
B.C. government - search for wildlife data and information	WLRS	Wildlife	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=ECE6F547FC23468AB85A374A5F26F60A
Cross-linked information resources (CLIR)	WLRS	Multiple	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=23845DB16EF54B018D0AD32FE7E3770B
B.C. government - integrated monitoring reports + Forest and Range Evaluation Program multiple resource value assessments (MRVA)	WLRS/FOR	Aquatic ecosystems Forest biodiversity	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=33EEE2E2AF8948C19F3F226670E57697 https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=3404A95D195C48A5BAE6DA51462014A0
Ministry of Forests - Forest and Range Evaluation Program reports	FOR	Aquatic ecosystems Forest biodiversity Grizzly bear Moose Old growth forest	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=0B98B1FC63984A1A917AE58E55C17496

Information	Agency	Value(s)	Link
B.C. government – Environmental Reporting BC - roads and roadless areas in B.C.	ENV	Multiple	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/land/roads.html
B.C. government – Environmental Reporting BC	ENV	Air Climate change Land and forests Plants and animals Water	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=FF80E0B985F245CEA62808414D78C41B
B.C. Conservation Data Centre	WLRS	Fish and wildlife Forest biodiversity	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=018D1F92D3904A67890CDADC8E0E6019
EcoCat ecological reports catalogue	WLRS	Fish and wildlife Forest biodiversity	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=9B421133D7E9407587F26CB5B21E37B3
Environmental Information Resources System for Biodiversity (EIRS BDP)	WLRS	Multiple	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=482DAC8CFB714D17BC780947E2C1B5CA
Environmental Information Resources System for Environmental Protection (EIRS EP)	WLRS	Multiple	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=614BF306D9C0458D950F9BE8BA4F3A41

Information	Agency	Value(s)	Link
B.C. government - BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer	WLRS	Animals Plants Lichens Macro fungi Slime molds Terrestrial communities Wetland communities Fish Aquatic Ecosystems Estuarine communities	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=DB888ABF936D478295BC87C99B5CA4DC
B.C. government – Fish and fish habitat data and information	WLRS	Fish	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=205C31A0C0CD4DE6987831ACE4647646
B.C. government – Search for terrestrial ecosystem data and information	WLRS	Fish and Wildlife Forest Biodiversity Aquatic ecosystems Water	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=ED04BA78E76A4E8BBC4B44DCF5CAE92D
B.C. government – Environmental Reporting BC - Long-term trends in groundwater levels in B.C.	ENV	Aquatic ecosystems Water	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=621434E981E8427CB7F5F859A0EC195B

Information	Agency	Value(s)	Link
B.C. government – Water data and tools	WLRS	Water	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=A9E4D7847FBC42CEB3A9E8ABAC364BD6
B.C. government – Water quality monitoring	ENV/WLRS	Fish and Wildlife	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=8A786257ED8D4E1BB8C93D7B9B9B63B1
BC Energy Regulator – Water Portal	BCER	Aquatic ecosystems Water	http://waterportal.geoweb.bcogc.ca/#4/55.32/-126.71
BC Water Tool (Kootenay-Boundary, Northeast, Cariboo, Northwest, Omineca) + Water Portal (Northern B.C.)	FOR WLRS BCER Geoscience B.C.	Aquatic ecosystems Water	https://www.bcwatertool.ca/
Government of Canada - Regional freshwater quality monitoring and surveillance data	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Aquatic ecosystems	http://aquatic.pyr.ec.gc.ca/webdataonlinenational/
Government of Canada - Canadian Aquatic Biomonitoring (CABIN) database	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Aquatic ecosystems	https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-aquatic-biomonitoring-network/database.html
Birds Canada – BC Coastal Waterbird Survey	Birds Canada	Wildlife - birds	https://www.birdscanada.org/bird-science/british-columbia-coastal-waterbird-survey/

Information	Agency	Value(s)	Link
B.C. government – Environmental Reporting BC - State of environment and state of forests reports for B.C.	ENV	Multiple	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=FF80E0B985F245CEA62808414D78C41B
B.C. government - Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification Program	FOR	Old growth (objectives) Forest biodiversity	https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hre/becweb/ https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/f358a53b-ffde-4830-a325-a5a03ff672c3
E-Flora BC – Electronic Atlas of Flora in British Columbia	UBC	Forest biodiversity	https://ibis.geog.ubc.ca/biodiversity/eflora/
E-Fauna BC – Electronic Atlas of Wildlife in British Columbia	UBC	Forest biodiversity Fish and wildlife	https://ibis.geog.ubc.ca/biodiversity/efauna/
B.C. government – Species and ecosystems at risk - Recovery planning documents	WLRS	Multiple	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=1369059A872A4914AB53E6019E4946DD
B.C. government – Wildlife health	WLRS	Wildlife	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=2B0A49D5C3CC4BD88A2D8A64CDDE19BE
B.C. government – Freshwater Atlas	WLRS - GeoBC	Aquatic ecosystems Fish and wildlife Water quality Water quantity	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=2317BC6BB66448218779A89DC3E4914B

Information	Agency	Value(s)	Link
B.C. government – Coastal Resource Information Management System (CRIMS)	WLRS - GeoBC	Eelgrass Kelp Clams Fish bearing rivers Fishing areas Bird distribution Marine mammals	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=84EB388768E34C63A847BAC3EA3D7B80

Appendix 4 - Future development information

Table 11: Information sources for future development

Dataset name	BC Data Catalogue hyperlink	Provincial Ministry or Agency
Crown land applications (post-October 15, 2018)	https://comment.nrs.gov.bc.ca/applications	WLRS
Crown land applications (pre-October 15, 2018)	https://arfd.gov.bc.ca/ApplicationPosting/index.jsp	WLRS
Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) - Points (SVW)	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/bc1c5380-6fca-4666-996b-049ad8ca04cc	EAO
Forest tenure road section lines	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/243c94a1-f275-41dc-bc37-91d8a2b26e10	FOR
Forest tenure special access road lines	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/4ee37a5d-6a14-4f98-8ad9-566b4ea28e2b	FOR
Forest tenure special access road polygon	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/6d171eb8-d7a8-4ad5-8a9e-027e43f7a54b	FOR
Forest tenure cutblock polygons (FTA 4.0)	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/dfb8b498-fa4b-4286-b3ec-58db88aca1cf	FOR
Forest tenure harvesting authority polygons	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/cff7b8f7-6897-444f-8c53-4bb93c7e9f8b	FOR
Forest tenure special use permit polygons	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/d29b37fc-cbfe-4ebf-ac6e-2bf8fa926a81	FOR

Dataset name	BC Data Catalogue hyperlink	Provincial Ministry or Agency
Forest tenure free use permits	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/814e0ed9-95c3-4750-8152-1307795986f1	FOR
Forest tenure real property project	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/3d7f09c3-ff25-429e-a4d9-d88f9919d904	FOR
Forest Operations Map (FOM) – Cutblocks	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/7dda4615-5d32-427e-a303-1dcdb90a6fea	FOR
Forest Operations Map (FOM) – Road sections	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/f7d00bd1-d7a4-4d20-91f3-1a641e4af81b	FOR
Major projects - B.C. Environmental Assessment Office - "Electronic Project Information Center"	https://projects.eao.gov.bc.ca/	BC EAO
MTA - mineral, placer and coal tenure spatial view	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/923c5330-c798-4276-82c1-705000c5caac	MCM
Mineral Titles - mineral, placer, coal	https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home	MCM
MTA – Crown granted mineral claims	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/247d2589-8a6b-46c2-a8b1-068769ecee17	MCM
Notice of Work (NoW) spatial locations – Public	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/fab53209-63be-4c61-8de4-3e3fceec4227	MCM
Oil and Gas – Changes in and about a stream applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/75f379f8-713c-49e6-bae1-5ddd099a960f	BCER

Dataset name	BC Data Catalogue hyperlink	Provincial Ministry or Agency
Oil and Gas – Short term water use applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/f7df4a38-0235-4164-aae8-6fd0309f8adb	BCER
Oil and Gas – Associated and ancillary applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/ac0b76d2-a851-40c2-a8d1-bdb0dfb34123	BCER
Oil and Gas – Well/facility area applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/91b93bba-b937-4995-a710-6ca31b2d1661	BCER
Oil and Gas – Geophysical program applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/0433dcd7-788d-46ac-9a49-a189fd521456	BCER
Oil and gas-related Crown land disturbance within road allowances	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/3e6bceae-f504-4c0b-a078-c3a9ca716b64	BCER
Oil and Gas – Applications for oil and gas-related construction corridors on Crown land	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/75b8d580-6116-428d-9417-2bf535db8a03	BCER
Oil and Gas – Applications for National Energy Board-related ancillary features and Energy Resource Activities Act-associated oil and gas activities	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/ac0b76d2-a851-40c2-a8d1-bdb0dfb34123	BCER
Oil and Gas – Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/3e6bceae-f504-4c0b-a078-c3a9ca716b64	BCER
Oil and Gas – Pipeline right of way applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/b02092f9-b053-438b-9e86-157477d78faa	BCER

Dataset name	BC Data Catalogue hyperlink	Provincial Ministry or Agency
Oil and Gas – Road right of way applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/c8db3bbf-0274-4f28-bdc0-ee56be85ec8c	BCER
Oil and Gas – Well or facility area applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/91b93bba-b937-4995-a710-6ca31b2d1661	BCER
Permitted mine areas - Major mine	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/01e8a35e-35e3-4b48-93a7-b0d7c9705b62	MCM
TANTALIS - Crown tenures	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/3544ad91-0cf2-4926-a08a-bfe42d9a031d	WLRS
Water approval points	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/8b5492a7-b224-43e4-9684-9f16130cd3ec	WLRS
Water rights applications	https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/f3a53d7f-da09-4726-ac83-f0032e4bd490	WLRS