

## Appendix B – Summary of Existing Policies

Extract from:

### Environmental Values Policy Toolkit

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#### *A component of the Regional Framework for Nature-based Solutions on BC's South Coast*

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The Action for Adaptation website supports policy and land use planning for local governments and First Nations in southwest BC. The project is a collaborative effort by the Coastal Douglas-fir Conservation Partnership (CDFCP), UBC Botanical Gardens to produce an online biodiversity atlas and climate adaptation tools that will provide First Nations, local governments and land managers with the resources that they have indicated they need to make informed decisions related to biodiversity in a changing climate.



COASTAL DOUGLAS-FIR  
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Appendix B – Summary of existing policies

This is a summary of existing policies (legislation, regulations, best management practices, and guidelines) discussed in this toolkit.

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
<b>First Nations - Legislation</b>		
<a href="#">Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management Act</a>	<p>Under the FNLMA, the federal government transferred to First Nations the right to enact a <b>Land Code</b> and manage and pass laws related to reserve lands. A Land Code is a way for First Nations to independently manage reserve lands and resources. There are nine First Nations in the project area with operational Land Codes and nine that have Land Codes in development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">First Nations - Land Use Planning Tools</a>		
<a href="#">Tribal Parks / Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs)</a>	<p>Tribal Parks or IPCAs are conservation areas that are owned and governed or co-governed by Indigenous communities, often reflecting Indigenous laws and legal orders. IPCAs are a way of recognizing that Indigenous Peoples have successfully governed and conserved the lands and resources in their territories since time immemorial. IPCAs were recognized in 2017 by the Government of Canada as a means of reaching Canada’s Aichi Targets under the International Convention on Biological Diversity, and endorsed by the 2018 Indigenous Circle of Experts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Forest Resource Plans</a>	<p>In a similar spirit to a Land Code, a Forest Resource Plan is generally developed to guide resource management across a Nation’s territory in alignment with the community’s principles and values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
<a href="#">Collaborative tables</a>	<p>A process where First Nations come together, often physically at a table, with representatives from other governments, organizations, and businesses that all have an interest in a place, with the goal of solving problems and resolving conflicts. An example is the <a href="#">Collaborative Stewardship Framework</a> (CSF), an initiative of the Province of BC that intends to enable the province and Indigenous groups to explore, through regional collaborative stewardship forums, shared responsibility for environmental stewardship and options for making resource management decisions in BC in ways that reflect both Indigenous and Western knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Municipal Land Use Planning</a>	<p>In cases where reserve lands are situated adjacent to or surrounded by a municipality facing development or resource extraction pressures, working directly with the municipal government in a collaborative approach can be an effective way of navigating conflicting values and limited resources. This can help mitigate land management challenges that transcend municipal boundaries, such as transportation, business expansion, watershed management, and housing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Land Trusts</a>	<p>Indigenous and non-indigenous land trusts are not for profit or charitable organisations that buy land to conserve ecosystems and enhance biodiversity. Increasingly, First Nations in areas dominated by privately owned land are viewing land trusts as a means of overcoming legal barriers and taking land back. This provides a way for them to engage in land-based practices, reclaim their territory, and build connectivity through the community and with relatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">First Nations Woodland Licence</a>	<p>First Nations wishing to manage and have traditional uses of forests in their traditional territory may want to consider a First Nations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
	<p>Woodland Licence (FNWL). Unique to First Nations, an FNWL is an area-based, long term forest tenure that recognizes First Nations' asserted land and resource interests, including the protection of traditional use practices and the harvest and management of non-timber forest products. This allows First Nations to have an increased role in forest stewardship, protect traditional uses, and to manage forest and land use in the area. It also improves First Nations' ability to secure investment and loans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Carbon offsetting</a></p>	<p>A carbon offset is an independently verified credit for net greenhouse gas reductions achieved by one party that can be used to compensate (or offset) the emissions of another party. Carbon offsets are typically measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents (or tCO<sub>2</sub>e), transacted through carbon registries, and bought and sold for voluntary or regulated emissions reductions. Carbon offset projects can offer First Nations opportunities to earn carbon credits by carrying out activities that help offset atmospheric inputs that make climate change worse. Credits can then be sold in a carbon market as a source of revenue. In BC, land-based carbon credit projects are primarily in forests.</p> <p><b><u>Applicable Biodiversity Atlas mapping layers:</u></b>  <b>Land cover, Terrestrial Carbon</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Key Biodiversity Areas</a></p>	<p>Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are areas that support rare and threatened species and ecosystems, and key natural processes. Establishing a KBA on a Traditional territory (or anywhere else) does not confer any greater protection than may already exist within the KBA, it can bring heightened awareness of the ecological values of the area and help create a case for greater protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

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<a href="#">Biosphere Regions</a>	<p>In Canada, biosphere regions are areas where communities are working to conserve biodiversity and implement the UN Sustainable Development Goals that Canada supports. Integrating Indigenous knowledge and Indigenous government involvement is embedded in biosphere region principles. Two of BC's three biosphere regions are in the project region: Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound Biosphere Region and Mount Arrowsmith Biosphere Region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<b>Federal Legislation and Regulations</b>		
<a href="#">Species at Risk Act (SARA)</a>	<p>Species at risk are plants and animals (including amphibians, birds, fish, fungi, invertebrates, mammals, plants, plant communities, and reptiles) that are native to Canada and in danger of becoming extinct or extirpated from Canada. The purpose of SARA is to prevent these species from disappearing from Canada. Local governments do not have explicit legal responsibilities for the conservation of species at risk under SARA, but they must ensure they do not violate provincial and federal legislation, and should apply due diligence for actions and decisions that may facilitate violations by developers, permit applicants, or other parties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Migratory Birds Convention Act</a>	<p>Provides legal protections for migratory birds, including their eggs and their nests anywhere they are found, regardless of land ownership. Applies to bird species listed in Article I of the Migratory Bird Convention, including waterfowl, cranes, rails, shorebirds, and songbirds. Local governments need to comply with the protections in the MBCA and its regulations. Its protections can be used to inform local government bylaws and policy. Some municipalities have an explicit provision that a tree-cutting permit will not be issued for a tree that is host to birds protected under the MBCA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
<a href="#">Fisheries Act</a>	<p>Regulates fishing, and protects fish and fish habitat, whether they occur on federal, provincial, other public, or private land. It prohibits work, undertaking, or activity that results in serious harm to fish that are part of or support a commercial, recreational or Aboriginal fishery. The Act defines “serious harm to fish” as the death of fish or the permanent alteration to, or destruction of, fish habitat, with fish habitat being spawning grounds and/or nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas for fish.</p> <p>For local governments, <i>Fisheries Act</i> requirements are applied in BC through the Riparian Areas Protection Regulation (RAPR) under the provincial <i>Riparian Areas Protection Act</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act</a> (NZEA)	<p>Sets out targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions 40% below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% by 2040, and 80% by 2050. While the NZEA does not require compliance on targets by other levels of government, it does ask them for input regarding establishing targets and objectives. Local governments have an important role to play in reducing emissions, and many have already aligned with Canada’s 2050 net-zero target in their own climate related policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<b>Federal Programs</b>		
<a href="#">2030 Nature Strategy</a>	<p>Builds on the existing initiatives under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) to halt biodiversity loss, promote ecosystem restoration, ensure sustainable use of natural resources, and enhance the equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity, especially for Indigenous Peoples. Encourages biodiversity initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
	in all regions and sectors across the country. The strategy adopts a vision to be achieved by 2050 that serves as a guide for actions.	
<b>Provincial Legislation</b>		
<a href="#"><u>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</u></a>	<p>DRIPA affirms the application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to provincial law and requires provincial laws to align with UNDRIP. As DRIPA is enabling legislation, it means it does not explicitly make changes to regulatory frameworks, operational decision-making, or consultation requirements, but rather enables and requires other laws to make changes over time.</p> <p>The <i>Local Government Act</i> and Community Charter (see below) have yet to be amended to align with UNDRIP. However, given local governments' jurisdiction over land use, they may wish to proactively consider ways to incorporate UNDRIP into their operations, decisions, and relationships with Indigenous governments within their jurisdiction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#"><u>Local Government Act (LGA) and Community Charter</u></a>	<p>The provincial government delegates land use planning powers to local governments primarily through the <i>LGA</i> and the <i>Community Charter</i>. They empower local governments to make and enforce bylaws, set land use zoning and development permit areas, and (under the Land Title Act s. 219), place restrictive covenants that can result in protection of riparian areas and other areas of high carbon and biodiversity value. Under the <i>LGA</i> s. 488 (1)(a), local governments can designate EDPAs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
<a href="#">Climate Change Accountability Act</a>	<p>Sets out targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions 40% below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% by 2040, and 80% by 2050. The province established sector-specific emission reduction targets for four sectors to help reach the 2030 target, including transportation, oil and gas, industry, and buildings and community. Local governments can particularly contribute to emissions through land use policies and decisions that aim to conserve and enhance high carbon ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands. See Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP) below, for more information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Wildlife Act</a>	<p>Establishes licensing regimes and acceptable practices for hunting, trapping, and fishing in BC. Provides for the designation of extirpated, endangered, and threatened species. Protects active bird nests which may not be removed, injured, molested, or destroyed on public or private land. The nests of some species, including bald eagles, peregrine falcons, osprey, and heron are protected year-round, whether active or not.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Riparian Areas Protection Act and Regulation (RAPR)</a>	<p>RAPR applies to streams that support fish habitat. It requires certain areas of BC (all jurisdictions in the project area except Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District) to protect fish-bearing watercourses during residential, commercial, and industrial development. RAPR sets out processes for avoiding harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction of fish habitat by determining setbacks for development from watercourses and mitigating damage to riparian fish habitat. RAPR does not supersede any other relevant legislation that local governments or private landowners are subject to. For more information, see <a href="#">Riparian Areas Protection Regulation Technical Assessment Manual</a> below.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
<a href="#">Water Sustainability Act (WSA) and Regulation</a>	<p>Governs water use and protects stream health and aquatic environments. The WSA defines ‘stream’ as including water bodies such as lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, springs, ravines, gulches, and wetlands with open standing water. The WSA enables the establishment of water objectives for a watershed, stream, aquifer or other specified area or environmental feature to sustain water quantity and quality for specific uses or to sustain aquatic ecosystems. It also includes a legal requirement to set aside enough water for the health of riparian areas and the aquatic environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Weed Control Act</a> and Regulation	<p>Applies to all lands in BC except federal lands. Imposes a duty on a land occupier to control designated noxious weeds “growing or located on the land and premises, and on any other property located on land and premises, occupied by that person.” Schedule A of the regulation lists 39 provincial weeds. It also lists 27 regional weeds, none of which are known to occur in the project area as yet. Local governments can (1) adopt control of the species listed on Schedule A of the Weed Control Regulation; and (2) develop an invasive species program and/or bylaws under the LGA (for regional districts), or Community Charter (for municipalities).</p> <p><b><u>Applicable Biodiversity Atlas mapping layers:</u></b>  <b>Land cover, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Species at Risk, Ecological Connectivity, Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
<a href="#">Housing Statutes (Residential Development Amendment Act (2023))</a>	<p>Brought into force under Bills 44 and 47 to address housing shortages. Bill 44 mandated local governments to amend their zoning bylaws to comply with new small-scale multi-unit housing (SSMUH) density requirements, essentially requiring local governments to rezone all single-family properties. The SSMUH does not supersede existing provincial legislation, such as the RAPR, or a EDPAs, but a local government cannot implement environmental protections that prevent SSMUH if there are no site conditions or objectives that would legitimately warrant those protections.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<b>Provincial Programs</b>		
<a href="#">Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP)</a>	<p>The LGCAP is part of CleanBC, the provincial government’s plan for lowering emissions by 40% by 2030. LGCAP provides local governments and Modern Treaty Nations with predictable and stable funding to allow for cost-effective, impactful, locally implemented climate action. LGCAP funding is available for initiatives that reduce GHG emissions and/or support adaptation and mitigate climate-related risks. Actions may include climate-related hazards; integrating climate change measures into policies, strategies and planning; improving education, raising awareness of climate change causes and solutions; increasing human and institutional capacity with respect to climate change mitigation and adaptation; and impact reduction and early warning systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Forest Planning Framework</a>	<p>Intended to establish clear outcomes for the management of forest resource values within defined areas. FLPs will replace Forest Stewardship Plans over the next several years, and bring high-level strategic land use planning direction to a specific forest management area to bridge the gap between strategic land use planning and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> </ul>

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
	operational/site-level planning. Local governments are not explicitly identified as FLP participants; however, they can benefit from involvement in the engagement process. They should consider how an FLP might affect land use and land acquisition decisions within and adjacent to their jurisdictions. This is important for the integrity of ecosystem connectivity and wildlife corridors, and high carbon ecosystems such as wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Private Managed Forest Land Program</a>	Established in 2003 under the <i>Private Managed Forest Land Act</i> (PMFLA), under which landowners commit to manage their property for long-term forest production, including meeting legislated objectives for key public environmental values. Designation as PMFL is voluntary: the landowner applies to have the land designated and, if approved, must carry out any forestry activities in accordance with the requirements of the PMFLA and its regulations. The PMFLA restricts local government jurisdiction over PMFL. A local government may not adopt bylaws or issue permits that would directly or indirectly restrict forest management activities on the designated PMFL. Local governments may regulate designated land in other ways but need to consider how their land-use decisions might affect PMFL lands, and how activities on those lands might impinge on and impinge on decisions such as land acquisition for conservation, watershed management, carbon storage, and urban forest canopy retention and targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<b>Best Management Practices</b>		
Best management practices (BMPs) are guidelines that help development projects meet necessary legislation, regulations and policies. For example, legislation might dictate that projects cannot harm a stream, while best management practices provide practical methods to avoid harming a stream. Developers and other professionals can rely on BMPs to help improve operations because they're based on science and		

Policies / Tools	Details	Applicable atlas layers
they've been proven to work. They also help developers act as environmental stewards – completing projects on land or water in a way that doesn't interfere with living resources and their habitats.		
<a href="#">Natural resource best management practices</a>	A comprehensive provincial website that provides several links to BMPs for certain species groups, ecosystem types, and geographic regions. At minimum, QEPs hired to provide environmental assessments should demonstrate their awareness of applicable provincial BMPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Develop with Care: Environmental Guidelines for Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia</a> (2014)	Designed for use by local governments, the development community, landowners and environmental organizations as a <b>comprehensive guide to maintaining environmental values</b> during the development of urban and rural lands. Sets out program priorities of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, the Ministry of Environment, and other provincial and federal agencies, promoting ways to retain and create environmental function and resilience as communities grow. It features information on 'green' alternatives to standard urban development practices, riparian protection, climate change, waste management, the protection of Environmentally Valuable Resources, terms of reference for conducting biological inventories, checklists for streamlining review processes, and species and land use based Fact Sheets. Note that some information might be out of date (e.g., riparian).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Green Bylaws Toolkit for Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure</a> (2021)	Developed for use by land-use planners and decision-makers. A comprehensive resource that takes a practical approach, offering sample bylaw wording pertaining to ecosystem services and green infrastructure. Features case studies, topics of interest to local government, and deep consideration of ecosystem connectivity and the importance of restoring and linking ecologically valuable land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>

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	Reflects changes in legislation (except for Bills 44 & 47). Planners who are not familiar with this resource may wish to watch the " <a href="#">Green Bylaws Toolkit 101</a> " webinar.	
<a href="#">Natural Solutions Initiative: Regulatory Mechanisms Toolkit</a> (2024)	Provides recommendations on ways to use and amend regulatory and non-regulatory tools to advance nature-based solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial Carbon</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Riparian Areas Protection Regulation Technical Assessment Manual</a>	Provincial publication that provides guidance on the process, specifications for QEP assessments, and considerations for setbacks with respect to RAPR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land cover</li> <li>• Environmentally Sensitive Areas</li> <li>• Species at Risk</li> <li>• Ecological Connectivity</li> <li>• Hydrologically Sensitive Areas</li> </ul>