## An Audit of Biodiversity in B.C.: Assessing the Effectiveness of Key Tools. Released February 2013 http://www.bcauditor.com/pubs

PAC Meeting Plan <sup>1</sup>	[18/11/13]	Prepared by: Alec Dale, Ministry of Environment	Reviewed by: Wes Shoemaker, Deputy Minister
1 <sup>st</sup> APPA Update	[06/14]	Prepared by: Alec Dale, Ministry of Environment	Reviewed by: Wes Shoemaker, Deputy Minister
2 <sup>nd</sup> APPA Update	[10/15]	Prepared by: Alec Dale, Ministry of Environment	Reviewed by: Wes Shoemaker, Deputy Minister
3 <sup>rd</sup> APPA Update	[11/16]	Prepared by: Alec Dale, Ministry of Environment	Reviewed by: Wes Shoemaker, Deputy Minister
4 <sup>th</sup> APPA Update	[11/17]	Prepared by: Alec Dale, Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy	Reviewed by: Mark Zacharias, Deputy Minister
5 <sup>th</sup> APPA Update	[26/02/2019]	Prepared by: Alec Dale, Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy	Reviewed by: Mark Zacharias, Deputy Minister
6 <sup>th</sup> APPA Update	[12/19]	Prepared by: Anthony Danks, Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy	Reviewed by: Mark Zacharias, Deputy Minister

## Abbreviations used:

ENV Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy

FLNRORD Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The audited organization will be required to present their initial action plan at this meeting (i.e. First three columns completed for each OAG recommendation included in the audit report)

Please provide your email response to:

Rec. # Accepted? Yes / No <sup>2</sup>	OAG Recommendations	Actions Planned & Target Date(s) <sup>3</sup>	Assessment of Progress to date <sup>4</sup> and Actions Taken <sup>5</sup> (APPA update)
#1. YES	1. Make a long-term commitment to collect sufficient and reliable information about the status of biodiversity in B.C. and apply this information to make informed decisions about the conservation of biodiversity.	NEW 2017: Develop a new intactness indicator linked to Cumulative Effects that will support answering the question: how is biodiversity doing in B.C.?  Target Date: Spring 2018	Progress Assessment: Substantially Implemented  Actions Taken & Discussion: Since the audit, the Province has initiated several actions to improve our understanding of the state of biodiversity in B.C. including species and ecosystems at risk.  ENV has completed a project, Living Resource Assessment and Coordination (LRAC) Biodiversity Assessment, using the International Union of the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories of threats to biodiversity <sup>6</sup> and refinement provided by the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers <sup>7</sup> . The project focused on the threat category of Habitat Degradation and Fragmentation and published an indicator on Environmental Reporting BC (http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/land/roads.html), using roads and roadless areas as a surrogate for reporting on ecologically intact areas (that are not impacted by specific IUCN threats; e.g. residential and commercial development, agriculture, mining, transportation and service corridors). In these areas, it is assumed that ecosystem structure, function, and processes are in a natural state, suggesting that biodiversity in these areas is performing optimally - although may still be impacted by other threats, such as climate change. A coarse-filter assessment of ecologically intact areas provides a key building block for reporting on the state of biodiversity and is useful for other ENV programs.  In addition to the Intact Areas Indicator, the Province has developed, and regularly updates, a suite of indicators to report on biodiversity and key biodiversity indicator species, as follows:  Land designations – new update expected end of fiscal 2019/20: <a href="http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/land/land-designations.html">http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/land/land-designations.html</a> Invasive species: <a href="http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/plants-and-animals/invasive-species.html">http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/plants-and-animals/invasive-species.html</a> Trends in native vertebrate species in B.C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For each recommendation, the audited organization should state whether or not they have accepted the recommendation and plan to implement it fully by typing either "Yes" or "No" under the number of the recommendation.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Target date is the date that audited organization expects to have "fully or substantially implemented" the recommendation. If several actions are planned to implement one recommendation, indicate target dates for each if they are different.

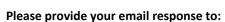
<sup>4</sup>The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts (PAC) will request that the audited organization provide a yearly update (i.e completed "Assessment of Progress and Actions Taken" column) until all recommendations are fully implemented or otherwise addressed to the satisfaction of the PAC. This is for the APPA update.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> This action plan and the subsequent updates have not been audited by the OAG. However, at a future date that Office may undertake work to determine whether the entity has implemented the recommendations. The results of that work will be reported in a separate report prepared by the OAG.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes/threats-classification-scheme

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Wong, C. 2011. Guidance for the preparation of ESTR products – classifying threats to biodiversity. Canadian Biodiversity: Ecosystem Status and Trends 2010. Technical Thematic Report No. 2. Canadian Councils of Resource Ministers. Ottawa, ON. iii + 30 p. http://www.biodivcanada.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=137E1147-1

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			<ul> <li>Climate change:         <ul> <li>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/research-monitoring-reporting/reporting/environmental-reporting-bc/climate-change-indicators</li> </ul> </li> <li>Grizzly bears – new update expected end of fiscal 2019/20:         <ul> <li>http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/plants-and-animals/grizzly-bears.html</li> </ul> </li> <li>These efforts show a long-term commitment to collate and report on the status of biodiversity in B.C.</li> <li>As noted in government's response, it is impossible to track all species present within the province; however, these course-filter measures, in conjunction with the Conservation Data Centre's information on more than 17,440 plants, animals, and ecological communities and potential and active mapping of 1,955 species and 105 ecological communities of conservation concern, provide a more comprehensive view of biodiversity status than previously existed.</li> </ul>



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		New 2017: Complete and implement a Forest Biodiversity Assessment Protocol as part of the Cumulative Effects Framework.  Target Date: Spring 2019	Progress Assessment: Partially Implemented  Actions Taken & Discussion: The Cumulative Effects Framework (CEF) is a set of policies, procedures and decision support tools to assess and track the current condition and trend of values to ensure they stay within government's existing objectives <sup>8</sup> . The goal of the CEF Forest Biodiversity Assessment Protocol is to provide a GIS indicator-based assessment procedure that will help evaluate the combined effects of multiple land uses and activities, resource sector development and natural disturbances on forest biodiversity. The CEF assessment protocol is being designed to support natural resource decision-making by: 1) providing current condition and trend information on land use and natural disturbance factors that represent potential hazards to forest biodiversity in support of strategic-level resource allocation decisions (e.g. AAC determinations); 2) evaluating the effectiveness of existing conservation designations in managing for biodiversity; 3) providing landscape-level summary information (e.g. seral stage distribution) and mapped products to support tactical-level (e.g. Landscape Unit) planning; and by 4) providing broader landscape-level information context for individual project-level authorization decisions to help understand the incremental effects of individual projects or transactions relative to other land —use and/or natural disturbance related factors that affect forest biodiversity in the broader landscape.  The Cumulative Effects Forest Biodiversity protocol is targeted to be presented to the ADM Committee on Natural Resources (ADMCNR) in spring 2020 for approval. Significant work has been conducted to align this protocol with the Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP) protocol for Forest Biodiversity. Following endorsement of the Forest Biodiversity value by ADMCNR, review and validation of the protocol will begin in regions across the province. Post-review and validation, assessment reports will be produced to report out on value condition a

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/cumulative-effects-framework

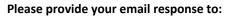
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		New 2017: Revise provincial status assessment, web-based metrics and maps, and associated reporting pages for grizzly bears on Environmental Reporting BC  Target Date: Fall 2019	Progress Assessment: Substantially Implemented  Actions Taken & Discussion: As noted in the 2017 B.C. OAG: Independent Audit of Grizzly Bear  Management, grizzly bears are an important "umbrella" species, as landscapes that support healthy grizzly bear populations will be able to sustain many other species and thus are an indicator of biodiversity. As part of that audit, ENV and FLNRORD are working together to update grizzly bear status information which will contribute to reporting on the overall state of biodiversity in B.C. This includes the following actions per recommendations in the 2017 Grizzly Bear Audit:  Producing a new detailed Grizzly Bear Status Report (expected Spring 2020)  Updating the Environmental Reporting BC indicator on Grizzly Bear Population Status (both expected Spring 2020)  Drafting the Grizzly Bear Management Plan (expected to ready for Indigenous engagement Winter/Spring 2019/20)
		4. Streamline policies for data collection to further improve data submissions in support of conservation status assessments and legal listing decisions;  Target Date: End of 2014	Progress Assessment: Fully Implemented  Actions Taken & Discussion: The provincial Species and Ecosystem Secure Data and Information Policy and Procedures have been signed off and implemented. These provide greater clarity to data submitters and facilitate submissions of data and information from a wide range of clients, essentially representing a new source of data. They will ensure that data remains secure where necessary, but will be available for the assessment of biodiversity status and trends. The Policy and Procedures are posted externally ( <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/topic.page?id=24C3179F7D764A8F906DB352B98253D2">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/topic.page?id=24C3179F7D764A8F906DB352B98253D2</a> ).  ENV continues to work on both business processes and data systems to improve how all types of species and ecosystem information are collected by the Ministry. ENV is currently in the first year of a multi-year \$6M capital investment to modernize its species and ecosystems information systems. This project aims to restructure current data sets and systems to create a comprehensive and cohesive data management solution, with common business processes, either by retiring and replacing systems, or by creating linkages between related systems. This new data management solution will support improved acquisition, storage, organization and accessibility of species and ecosystems information to help inform natural resource decision-making.

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		Develop options to secure long-term funding for species and habitat inventory, monitoring, and related reporting.  Target Date: By 2017	Progress Assessment: Substantially Implemented Actions Taken & Discussion: Securing long-term funding for species and habitat inventory, monitoring, and related reporting will allow B.C. to collect sufficient and reliable information about the status of species and ecosystems in B.C. Early analyses into securing long-term funding for collection of information on species, ecosystems and biodiversity has included a survey of current funding and governance approaches to environmental monitoring, as well as various third-party partnerships. The Species at Risk Public Engagement web site allowed the public, local governments, First Nations, Industry and stakeholders to provide input and ideas on long-term funding solutions for species and habitat inventory, monitoring, and related reporting. This information is being used to support the development of funding options for government to consider. Investments continue to be made to conduct inventory, map, and assess conservation status of species and ecological communities (habitat) in British Columbia and to provide open access to these data publicly. Funding for these efforts are from a combination of provincial and federal sources, including funding from Environment and Climate Change Canada and Parks Canada (through the NatureServe Canada network).  The Together For Wildlife (TFW) strategy was developed in 2019 to improve wildlife management and habitat conservation in B.C. The ten-year strategy has a committed budget uplift of \$10M starting in 2020, and mechanisms to leverage funding from provincial and federal partners. The strategy includes funding for wildlife monitoring and inventory, developing wildlife population and habitat supply models, and making reliable data and reporting accessible to everyone.  FLNRORD signed an agreement with Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) in January 2020 to implement the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada in two priority places – Southwest B.C. and Dry Interior. The objective

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		<ol> <li>Develop a process for using ecosystems and ecological communities as a coarse-filter approach to manage for species such as non-vascular plants and invertebrates.</li> <li>Target Date: End of 2014</li> </ol>	Progress Assessment: Alternative Action Taken  Actions Taken & Discussion: The species habitat tool was partially developed until 2013. Instead of completing this tool, key data fields of this tool were incorporated into the Conservation Data Centre (CDC) data systems and information and are now publicly available through the BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer.
			Public engagement on developing a process for using ecosystems and ecological communities as a course-filter approach to manage for species was conducted in 2018 as part of broader engagement on provincial species at risk management. ENV is currently looking at how a process could be developed as part of the Conservation Priorities and Species Listing project, which aims to produce a policy intentions paper by early 2021.



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#2. YES  2. Review its legislative framework to ensure the any significant gaps, inconsistencies or barrieto achieving conservation of biodiversity are identified and addresses.	Target Date: By 2017	Actions Taken & Discussion: ENV focus has been on species and ecosystems at risk, which is an area of priority with respect to conservation of biodiversity as a whole. ENV has made substantial progress on several policy initiatives designed to create better outcomes for species and ecosystems at risk and, as a result, biodiversity conservation.  A review of the current legal framework to protect species and ecosystems at risk has been completed. A background analysis of the existing gaps in protection for species at risk is complete. In 2016 and 2018 engagement was undertaken to gather further input from the public on ways we can improve the current provincial policy and legislative framework to provide protection for at-risk species and ecosystems.  A comprehensive review of the natural resource sector legislation was completed for both the Environmental Mitigation Policy and the Cumulative Effects Framework Interim Policy. Together these policies (and their associated procedures) have improved the governance framework for considering value assessments in decision support under multiple natural resource statutes. A policy review has been completed for each environmental value to identify and assess both broad and specific objectives for the value within existing government policy and legislation.  Finally, additional opportunities for aligning natural resource policy are being explored through ongoing amendments to legislation such as the Environmental Assessment Act and Forest and Range Practices Act, and through other cross-ministry initiatives. FLNRORD's Together For Wildlife (TFW) strategy includes specific actions to be completed by 2021 that include:  • a comprehensive review of land designations under the Land Act, Oil and Gas Activities Act, and Forest and Range Practices Act that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity; and  • a review of the Wildlife Act to make recommendations to address priority issues including improved outcomes for wildlife and wildlife stewardship.

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		Develop and implement policy, procedures, and guidelines for mitigating impacts to priority environmental values;  Target Date: End of 2013	Progress Assessment: Fully Implemented Actions Taken & Discussion: The Environmental Mitigation Policy and Procedures (EMP) were endorsed by the Natural Resources Board in April 2014 for voluntary implementation across the natural resources sector. The Policy and Procedures are posted externally ( <a href="http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/policy-legislation/environmental-mitigation-policy">http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/policy-legislation/environmental-mitigation-policy</a> ).  The EMP provides a consistent approach to mitigation of environmental impacts and helps ensure that any residual impacts from major resource developments are avoided, mitigated, restored or offset in order to help conserve environmental values.
			<b>Note:</b> The wording this action was changed from the original: <i>Develop and implement policy, procedures, and guidelines for mitigating impacts to priority <b>biodiversity</b> values. The word biodiversity was replaced by environmental because the mitigation policy is applicable to a broader set of environmental values that includes biodiversity.</i>
		Improve understanding and application of the EMP, particularly around	Progress Assessment: Substantially Implemented
	offsets.  Target Date: by 2020	offsets.  Target Date: by 2020	Actions Taken & Discussion: The EMP Procedures document has been updated and expanded, and interim offset guidance (developed with EAO) has been posted externally.  A draft habitat offset decision support tool has been developed, accompanied by extensive guidance in a
		manual, and the draft tool is being trialed with a range of relevant users (government, First Nations, proponents, and consultants).	
			Implementation of the EMP was supported by a number of extension workshops and web-based videos. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy provides on-going support and advice to operational staff applying the EMP, and provides advice on consideration of EMP principles and concepts in related concurrent policy initiatives.
			A preliminary study of EMP implementation in Environmental Assessment Office projects was completed in the fall of 2018. Results were compiled in a report to ENV and reveal an uptake of the EMP at around 50% of EAO projects, with a higher uptake by proponents than by government staff.
			Options are being developed for legislating (or creating regulation for) the Environmental Mitigation Policy to ensure the application of the mitigation hierarchy on all projects that impact environmental values.

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		Assess and recommend new methods, including incentives, to promote voluntary protection of species at risk and biodiversity on private land.  Target Date: By 2015	Progress Assessment: Substantially Implemented Actions Taken & Discussion: One of the key challenges facing government is the conservation of species and ecosystems at risk (SEAR) and biodiversity on private lands. The Province believes that a voluntary stewardship approach, which uses incentives where feasible, is the best approach to conserving species and ecosystems at risk and biodiversity on private lands.  An inter-ministry project team was struck in 2013 and developed recommendations for practical and effective approaches (including incentives) to encourage private landowners and local governments to protect species and ecosystems at risk on their lands.  The SEAR Charter Project Team and Advisory Committee have developed recommended wording for a potential SEAR Charter that would set up voluntary agreements between the provincial government and local governments. The SEAR Local Government Working Group is implementing actions consistent with recommendations in the discussion paper to enhance SEAR and biodiversity protection on private and local government lands.  Enhancing SEAR priorities on private agricultural lands through the Environmental Farm Plan and Beneficial Management Practices Programs and other existing initiatives is also enhancing biodiversity of private farm land.
#3. YES	3. Assign responsibilities and timelines for its conservation actions and demonstrate how the prioritization of these actions is conserving biodiversity.	Refine the priority-setting process of the Conservation Framework to be more efficient and further integrate the delivery and tracking of these priorities into provincial programs; and  Target Date: By 2018	Progress Assessment: Alternative Action Taken  Actions Taken & Discussion: ENV and FLNRORD piloted an alternate approach to prioritising actions to conserve biodiversity and at-risk species and ecosystems. The approach, known as Priority Threats Management (PTM), was developed in Australia and New Zealand. It incorporates cost-effectiveness and considers management actions designed to address threats for a suite of species or biodiversity assets.  A pilot study was completed in the Kootenay Boundary Region. The pilot provided observations about the methods, utility of results and recommended suggestions for refinements. Following the PTM pilot, a review of the PTM approach and other approaches was conducted to provide recommendations regarding decision-support options to inform implementation of conservation actions for species and ecosystems at risk in B.C. Lessons learned from these projects will inform future work on setting conservation priorities in B.C.

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		Update the content of the Ecosystems Program Plan and integrate the strategies and actions within the plan into natural resource sector planning.  Target Date: By 2014  Initiate a review of the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (Farset)	Progress Assessment: Alternative Action Taken  Actions Taken & Discussion: The Ecosystems Program Plan has been superseded by other initiatives and plans, including program renewal for Ecosystems Branch and development of policies and programs to address species and ecosystems at risk. The Ecosystems Program Plan has been removed from the external website.
#4. YES	4. Establish goals, objectives, targets and timelines to fully implement its habitat designation tools and determine whether other tools are necessary to achieve its objective of conserving biodiversity.	1. Initiate a review of the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (Forest and Range Practices Act; Oil & Gas Activities Act), and assess options to improve implementation efficiency and better align with both landscapelevel biodiversity initiatives and the coordinated natural resource sector approach; and  Target Date: End of 2013	Actions Taken & Discussion: FLNRORD initiated a Lean project to improve the review and approval process for habitat designations (e.g., Wildlife Habitat Areas). The goals of this Lean project were to ensure that habitat designations are coordinated, administratively consistent, and well documented to support clear and informed decisions. The Lean project is complete and being implemented across the Province.  A review of the Province's Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS) was completed in 2013. The review contained several recommendations for government which have been approved by executive. These recommendations are being used by regional staff to integrate IWMS implementation with other tools intended to conserve wildlife and their habitat.  In addition, the 2017 Review of Government Actions Regulation (GAR) Implementation (2017) provides further direction and reports on implementation. Since 2014, the Province has designated over 549,000 hectares (ha) of habitat protections for species at risk under GAR on provincial crown land. This brings the area of habitat management under GAR to 3.82 million ha for 51 species at risk and five ecological communities at risk. In 2019 alone, 24,751 ha were designated as habitat for species at risk for bull trout (12,967 ha), grizzly bear (9,351 ha) and northern goshawk (2,433 ha).  A key recommendation related to this audit was to develop a monitoring and reporting framework to report on IWMS implementation and to assess whether the program is meeting its ecological objectives. ENV and FREP have developed a methodology to assess the effectiveness of Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) and Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) and are currently prioritizing assessment of the condition of designated areas associated with CE wildlife species (grizzly bear and moose).

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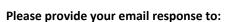
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		2. Develop a plan to fully implement existing habitat designation tools in conjunction with an assessment of the need for additional tools.  Target Date: End of 2014   Output  Target Date: End of 2014	Progress Assessment: Partially Implemented  Actions Taken & Discussion: Recently, an assessment of GAR designation implementation process was completed. The GAR working group was officially re-established in 2017. GAR designations are designed to protect ecological values, including biodiversity, from undue impacts from forestry activities. The assessment examined whether these management tools were being deployed appropriately. Factors considered included whether: designation adopted the principle of co-location to help limit impacts to Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB); the targets or budgets identified for species designations was being met or exceeded; and the test necessary to support approval of designations were met.  A number of regional Cumulative Effects Assessments are underway for individual species for example, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWRs) for mule deer in southern B.C. These projects are intended to inform decision makers and improve outcomes for a number of species.  Wildlife Habitat Features are another habitat designation under the Government Actions Regulation (GAR) and the Environmental Protection and Management Regulation (EPMR). In 2016, a cross-agency project was initiated between ENV and FLNRORD Kootenay Boundary Region to pilot consultation and implementation of a Wildlife Habitat Features order in that region. This work has been completed and lessons learned are documented in the WHF Field Guide: Kootenay-Boundary Region (April 2018) (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-policy-legislation/legislation-regulation/frpa-pac/wildlife-habitat-features/whf field guide kootenay boundary.pdf).  The 2017 government mandate commitment to improve wildlife management and habitat conservation regime. The results of these key projects will inform the on-going delivery of habitat designation tools to conserve species at risk and biodiversity values. They will increase the confidence that tools are achieving conservation objectives while being mindful of impacts to other val

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#5. YES	5. Complete sufficient monitoring to assess the effectiveness of its actions in the conservation of biodiversity.	Investigate options for expanding the current FREP program to develop a more integrated and comprehensive approach to natural resource monitoring; and  Target Date: By 2014	Progress Assessment: Substantially Implemented Actions Taken & Discussion: Since the audit was conducted several actions have been undertaken to support the development of a more integrated and comprehensive approach to natural resource monitoring.  In 2017 the Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP) completed a landscape-level biodiversity monitoring tool (uses landscape units, seral stage, and amount of protected area, to assess if government objectives have been met). Output from this tool has been reported in Natural Resource Stewardship Monitoring and Assessment Reports (MRVA 2). In 2018 work was undertaken to align the Cumulative Effects (CE) and FREP biodiversity protocols to create one protocol and dataset for further assessments of biodiversity across the Province to support FREP, CE and a broader range of uses.  A stand-level wildlife protocol developed by the FREP program in 2018 is currently being reviewed for increased alignment and integration with CE assessments for wildlife, to support a more comprehensive and integrated approach to monitoring wildlife at different spatial scales.  The Tier 1 Watershed Evaluation Protocol was updated in 2019 and posted to the FREP website for monitoring protocols (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/integrated-resource-monitoring/forest-range-evaluation-program/frep-monitoring-protocols). 71 watersheds have been evaluated using this protocol, along with field data collection and draft reports for three Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds, – one of which has been published to the FREP website (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/integrated-monitoring/190430 wse memekay final v164.pdf).  The FREP Wetland Protocol (Field Supplement to Evaluating the Health of Wetlands: Wetland Management Routine Effectiveness Evaluation) version 1.4 was published in February 2019. This is a coarse-level filter for assessing the health of wetlands and the assessment form is intended to be comp

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			A vision, framework and action plan for Integrated Monitoring and Assessment) were completed in 2019/20 with substantive support, direction and input from ENV. The CE&IM section is actively implementing short-term actions from this plan, including a continued priority for delivering Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Reports (formerly MRVA2 / NRS Monitoring and Assessment Reports) that summarize condition and trend of values from a broad array of monitoring and assessment data.
			Two new Integrated Monitoring and Assessment reports were released in FY 18/19: a report done in partnership with the province and the Office of the Wet'suwet'en, and a report for the Merritt natural resource District. In 2019/20 a report for the Peace Natural Resource District was released. These reports are collations of cross agency monitoring and assessment information with statutory decision maker commentary and in the case of the Office of the Wet'suwet'en report, also includes First Nations Stewardship commentary.



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		<ol> <li>Continually seek new opportunities for cost-sharing and/or information sharing with industry and other partners to support monitoring efforts.</li> <li>Target Date: Ongoing</li> </ol>	Progress Assessment: Substantially Implemented  Actions Taken & Discussion: ENV continues to seek creative opportunities to share resources and information with external partners on an on-going basis. Examples of ENV initiatives supporting biodiversity and monitoring include:
			<ul> <li>The Invasive Mussel Defence Program is largely supported by \$2M/year contributed through industry and other partners (BC Hydro, Fortis BC, Columbia Power Corp, Columbia Basin Trust). The program aims to prevent the introduction of invasive freshwater mussels into B.C. In addition, the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation distributes funding for early detection lake monitoring for zebra and quagga mussels in lakes across B.C.</li> <li>The Fisher Habitat Extension Program leverages ENV expertise in partnership with FLNRORD and external funding organizations. Fisher habitat is associated with late-successional forest attributes, and this program encourages voluntary forest stewardship practices by forest licensees and other industry partners, including conservation measures and monitoring.</li> <li>The BC Bat Action Plan has been implemented to address the spread of White-nose syndrome (WNS), an introduced fungal disease affecting all 15 of B.C.'s resident bat species. In 2019 the Province's investment of \$190K (including \$30K from the BC Parks licence plate fund) leveraged an additional \$800K through strong partnerships with Canada, BC Parks, and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada. Key projects under the BC Bat Action Plan include population research and monitoring, such as the North American Bat Monitoring Program.</li> <li>New techniques to monitor biodiversity continue to be developed. Environmental DNA (eDNA) is an</li> </ul>
			emerging technology that has the potential for cost effective, broad scale coverage in monitoring aquatic environments for the presence of species including the identification of invasive alien species which are a significant threat to biodiversity. The Province has been working with government, industry and academic partners across Canada and the United States to ensure collaboration on the current state of eDNA technologies and consistency on interpretation of results and processes for decision making.

Please provide your email response to:

Email: Comptroller General's Office of the Government of British Columbia <a href="mailto:Comptroller.General@gov.bc.ca">Comptroller.General@gov.bc.ca</a>

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#6. YES	6. Not included as per instructions since 'substantially completed' as of 2014 self-assessment.		



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