

DRAFT

NORTH COAST MARINE PLAN

Version Number 3.1

April 29, 2014





April 29, 2014

Dear reader,

On behalf of the Marine Working Group for the Marine Planning Partnership for the North Pacific Coast, we are pleased to present the Draft North Coast Marine Plan for your review and comments.

The Draft North Coast Marine Plan was developed through collaboration between the Government of British Columbia, as represented by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, and the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas, Metlakatla and Haisla First Nations in the North Coast plan area, represented by the North Coast–Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society.

The draft plan outlines the vision, objectives and strategies for management of marine uses and activities within the plan area. These include marine protection, economic and community development, and various uses falling under the jurisdiction and management of the provincial government and/or First Nations on the North Coast. Examples are tenures for log handling, aquaculture sites, energy development, and commercial recreation and tourism. The plan establishes zones to provide more detailed direction on recommended uses and activities.

The content of the plan is relevant for matters within the constitutional authority of the Government of British Columbia and First Nations on the North Coast, pursuant to Canada's Constitution, and the *ayaawx* and *nuyem* (laws) of the First Nations. This draft plan is focused on the marine areas and uses where, as between British Columbia and Canada, the provincial government has legal jurisdiction and regulatory authority, namely the foreshore (i.e., the intertidal zone), coastal "inland waters" on the outer coast, and the lands covered by these waters; these areas are significant components of First Nations territories.

This draft plan is not intended to address management of uses and activities that the Province of BC considers to be federal government jurisdiction. However, where there is overlap or shared jurisdiction, ecosystem-based management priorities or marine spatial planning priorities, these topics are discussed. The intent is that issues requiring federal government involvement would be subject to consultations with the federal government. First Nations on the North Coast understand their obligations and rights to extend across Provincial and Federal jurisdictions.

Federal government departments will have an opportunity to provide input on activities and uses not covered in this plan through other marine planning processes.

The Government of Canada has had limited involvement in the development of this draft plan and the draft plan does not purport to represent the interests or mandate of the Government of Canada or its individual departments.

The plan does not cover upland areas that are generally addressed through land use plans. It does, however, consider the uses, plans, zones, tenures and legal designations that are in place on the land

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adjacent to marine areas and the seabed.

The plan does not cover all marine issues important to First Nations on the North Coast. The Nations are engaged in further discussions with the Federal and Provincial governments to resolve outstanding concerns and issues.

While the draft plan has benefitted from significant input from the Marine Plan Advisory Committee, we are now seeking broader public input and support prior to formal endorsement.

The review includes a series of public meetings and opportunities to provide comments online and by email.

The formal public review period ends on **June 3, 2014**.

To learn more about the draft marine plan and how to provide comments, please go to:
www.mapocean.org

Thank you for your time and consideration in reviewing the draft plan.

Sincerely,

MaPP Marine Working Group

Robert Grodecki (NCSFNSS)

Allan Lidstone (Province of BC)

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DISCLAIMER

This plan is not legally binding and does not create legally enforceable rights between British Columbia or First Nations on the North Coast. This plan is not a treaty or land claims agreement within the meaning of sections 25 and 35 of the Canadian *Constitution Act, 1982*.

This plan does not create, define, evidence, amend, recognise, affirm or deny any Aboriginal rights, Aboriginal title and/or treaty rights or Crown title and rights, and is not evidence of the nature, scope or extent of any Aboriginal rights, Aboriginal title or Crown title and rights.

This plan does not limit or prejudice the positions British Columbia or First Nations on the North Coast may take in any negotiations or legal or administrative proceedings.

Nothing in this plan constitutes an admission of fact or liability.

Nothing in this plan alters, defines, fetters or limits or shall be deemed to alter, define, fetter or limit the jurisdiction, authority, obligations or responsibilities of British Columbia or First Nations on the North Coast.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Under development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under development

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ACRONYMS

BC	British Columbia
BCMCA	BC Marine Conservation Analysis
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
GMZ	General Management Zone
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LOMA	Large Ocean Management Area
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MaPP	Marine Planning Partnership (for the Pacific North Coast)
MCT	Marine Coordination Team
MFLNRO	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPAC	Marine Plan Advisory Committee
MWG	Marine Working Group
NCSFNSS	North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society
PMZ	Protection Management Zone
PNCIMA	Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RMAC	Regional Marine Advisory Committee
SAC	Science Advisory Committee
SMZ	Special Management Zone
TOR	Terms of Reference

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1 **NORTH COAST MARINE PLAN**

2 **NORTH COAST MARINE PLAN VISION STATEMENT**

3 The vision of this plan is to maintain and enhance ecological and cultural richness of the North
4 Coast region and its diverse marine territories and productive marine resources while
5 supporting healthy and prosperous communities and maintaining marine resources for the
6 benefit of current and future generations. We envision governance structures that are
7 collaborative, cooperative and integrated and that enable ongoing public participation in plan
8 implementation. Management frameworks will incorporate evolving information and adapt to
9 changing social, technological and environmental conditions.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the North Coast Marine Plan is to provide recommendations for achieving a sustainable balance between ecosystem health, social and cultural wellbeing, and economic development through an ecosystem-based approach to planning and management. This plan provides recommendations for developing and maintaining resilient marine ecosystems and sustainable economies for North Coast communities. The plan focuses on direction for managing marine areas, uses and activities that are informed by First Nations strategic marine use plans and provincial strategic priorities, and where the Province of BC has jurisdiction.

1.2 Plan Area Description

The North Coast plan area includes an impressive stretch of 27,000 km of coastline which is indented with deep fjords and dotted with thousands of islands. It is a region of profound beauty, significant ecological diversity and remarkable cultural richness. The North Coast plan area is the most northern of the four sub-regions for which the Marine Planning Partnership for the North Pacific Coast (MaPP) is developing plans (**Figure 1**).

The North Coast plan area extends from Portland Inlet to the south end of Aristazabal Island. The western edge of the North Coast plan area borders on the Haida Gwaii plan area (**Figure 2**).

Prince Rupert, Terrace and Kitimat are the largest communities in the North Coast plan area, which supports an overall population of approximately 42,000. Communities range in size from 13,000 individuals in Prince Rupert to villages of several hundred to even smaller settlements. The coastal boundaries of two regional districts are within the plan area: Kitimat-Stikine and Skeena-Queen Charlotte.

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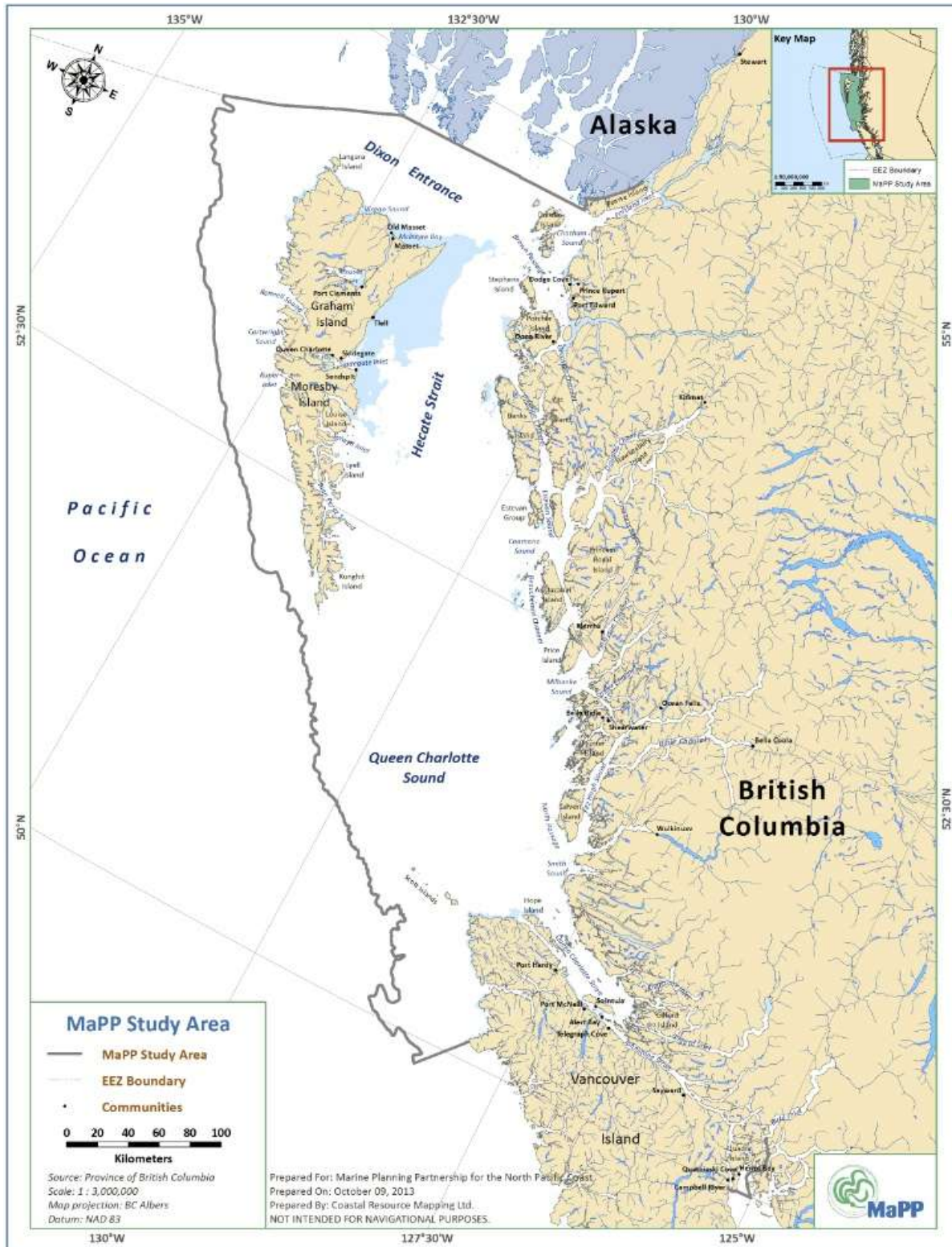


Figure 1. Marine Planning Partnership for the North Pacific Coast (MaPP) study area.



Figure 2. North Coast plan area boundary.

First Nations have managed the territories and resources of the North Coast for millennia, and continue to rely on the bountiful and diverse ecosystems of the coast to sustain their vibrant cultures and economies. First Nations on the North Coast have distinct cultural and spiritual heritages that are intricately linked to the marine environment and the long-standing sustainable use and management of marine resources. The plan area includes territories held by the Metlakatla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas, Haisla, Gitga'at and Gitxaala nations, who were represented by the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society (NCSFNSS) in this planning process. Other First Nations—Lax Kw'alaams and Nisga'a—also have territory in the plan area but did not directly participate in the development of this plan. Nations participating in the MaPP process in other subregions that have traditional territory in the North Coast planning area include Heiltsuk and Kitasoo.

The North Coast is physically complex and supports a range of ecosystem types, including important estuaries that support distinct marine ecosystems and species. The diverse ecosystems provide spawning and/or schooling areas for fish, including pelagic species such as salmon, eulachon and herring. The plan area is also important for a variety of seabirds, marine mammals and other marine flora and fauna. In addition, the North Coast provides important cetacean habitat, some of which has been identified as critical habitat for humpback whales and potential critical habitat for orcas.

A wide range of economic and community activities occur within the North Coast plan area. Commercial fisheries and associated processing facilities, and logging have supported communities along the coast since the early 1900s. These activities continue to be important to the wellbeing of coastal communities. Port activities centred around the communities of Prince Rupert, Kitimat and Stewart, and an active recreational fishing and tourism sector, continue to be strong economic drivers in the area.

1.3 Marine Planning Partnership for the North Pacific Coast

The North Coast Marine Plan was developed through collaboration between the Province of British Columbia (BC), as represented by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, and First Nations in the North Coast plan area, represented by the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society. The strategic marine use plans of each of the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Haisla Nations provided a foundation for the development of this plan.

Each of the six First Nations involved in plan development and represented by the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society is a distinct nation. However, between the member nations and within the planning region there is a recognition of a number of common issues and priorities, and a shared commitment to the collaborative protection and sustainable use of North Coast territories and resources.

This plan was prepared as part of the Marine Planning Partnership for the North Pacific Coast (MaPP) initiative, whose partners are the Province of BC and 18 member First Nations, which are represented by three First Nations organisations: the Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative, the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society, and the Nanwakolas Council. The MaPP Initiative was formalised in November 2011 through a *Letter of Intent* between the provincial government and First Nations organisations that established the approach to regional frameworks and sub-regional planning,

confirmed the nature of collaboration between the parties, and outlined joint management structures and anticipated outputs for the planning process. First Nations initiated this partnership with the provincial government to expand upon their planning initiatives through PNCIMA and LRMP, and First Nations marine planning.

The North Coast Marine Plan has links to the three other MaPP sub-regional planning initiatives and a synthesised MaPP Regional Priorities Plan. Sub-regional marine plans have been developed for Haida Gwaii, the North Coast, the Central Coast and Northern Vancouver Island. The MaPP Regional Priorities Plan supports the jointly developed sub-regional marine plans and will advance significant regional-level activities, strategies and initiatives. It allows for the harmonisation of sub-regional products, the coordination of regional implementation and monitoring, and the coordination of regional marine protection objectives.

Ecosystem-based management (EBM) recognises the magnitude of interactions within an ecosystem and places human activities and impacts into the ecosystem management framework. EBM strives toward the holistic perspective of First Nations resource management approaches, and is consistent with provincial government direction in resource management. Integrated marine planning is an effective delivery tool for EBM due to its ability to formulate multiple objectives, integrate species management strategies and incorporate strategies for dealing with uncertainty. The MaPP EBM framework is built on principles of ecological integrity, human wellbeing, and governance and collaborative management (see Section 3.1 Ecosystem-Based Management).

1.4 Relationship to Aboriginal Rights, Title and Treaty

The participation of the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Haisla Nations in the MaPP initiative and in the joint development of the plan is based on the position that involvement is without prejudice to their assertion of rights (including title) to the lands, waters, air and resources within their traditional marine territories. These First Nations also acknowledge that neighbouring First Nations may also hold Aboriginal rights and title to certain areas within the planning area, and in such circumstances, they do not intend this plan to speak for the view of the neighbouring First Nations.

The Province of BC and the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Haisla First Nations acknowledge that the plan does not, therefore, create, recognise, define, deny, limit, abrogate or derogate from, or amend, Aboriginal rights and title, and does not define or limit the jurisdiction of the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Haisla First Nations. Also, the plan does not limit the scope or nature of treaty negotiations or existing treaties, and no plan participants are making admissions of fact or liability in the North Coast Marine Plan.

This plan does not relieve the Crown or any resource development proponents of any legal obligation to consult under Section 35 (1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982* with respect to the grant of specific authorisation under federal or provincial legislation to use or dispose of land or resources.

1.5 Scope and Jurisdiction

The *Constitution Act* (1867) defines the federal-provincial distribution of legislative powers in Canada (also known as the division of powers), including the scope of the power of the federal parliament of Canada and the powers of each individual provincial legislature or assembly. Without formal federal government involvement in the MaPP planning process, this division of power limits the Province from endorsing outcomes that it considers to be the jurisdiction and mandate of the federal government under the *Constitution Act*. However, the Province is able to support and implement components of the Plan where, as between BC and Canada, the Province has some jurisdiction.

A Supreme Court of Canada decision in 1984 (the Strait of Georgia Reference) held that, when British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871, the Province consisted of all British territories, including dry land, coastal straits and submerged lands. Thus as between British Columbia and Canada, British Columbia owns the waters and submerged lands of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Strait of Georgia, Johnstone Strait and Queen Charlotte Strait and the waters and submerged lands between major headlands (i.e., bays, estuaries, and fjords).

Furthermore, the Marine Plan covers the territories of the member and partner Nations of the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society: Gitga'at First Nation, Gitxaala First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Metlakatla First Nation and the Haisla Nation. First Nations laws and traditions hold the Nations responsible for ensuring that natural and cultural heritage of their territory is passed on to future generations. Similar to land use plans, the Marine Plan seeks to develop a framework, for the future, for joint, shared and collaborative management of marine and coastal areas around the North Coast.

This draft plan is focused on the marine areas and uses where, as between Government of British Columbia and Canada, the government of British Columbia has legal jurisdiction and regulatory authority, namely the foreshore (i.e., the intertidal zone), coastal "inland waters" on the outer coast, and the lands covered by these waters.

Elements of this Marine Plan that relate to the Crown are subject to the authority of the ministers of the governments of Canada and British Columbia, as set out by Canadian law where applicable. The plan does not provide, imply direction or make recommendations of matters that the Province believes are solely within federal jurisdiction.

This Plan and its supporting documentation and Appendices do not in any way define or limit the title and rights of Gitga'at First Nation, Gitxaala First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Metlakatla First Nation and the Haisla Nation, and will be without prejudice to the positions of those Nations and British Columbia, with respect to the rights and title of the Nations and British Columbia, in regard to current or future litigation or negotiations.

1.6 Issues not Addressed in Marine Plan

The main body of the North Coast draft Marine Plan describes areas of agreement between Gitga'at First Nation, Gitxaala First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Metlakatla First Nation

and the Haisla Nation and Province of BC. There are, however, a number of areas of disagreement between the parties and discussions are ongoing to resolve these issues.

There are five general areas where the Nations and Province of BC currently have different views:

1. aspects of the recreational fishing industry (including impacts, growth and accountability);
2. the maintenance of the Order in Council No. 174, 2008, prohibiting the disposition of land for the purpose of finfish aquaculture in or on the tidal waters of the Province of British Columbia that are north of 52 degrees, 50 minutes latitude;
3. presence of oil tankers in north coast waters and increased presence of large vessel traffic in the North Coast planning area;
4. recognition of First Nations enforcement authority; and
5. First Nations traditional use, including sale and trade of fish for economic purposes.

The above are important issues related to North Coast marine planning and management and each of the governments recognize the importance of reconciling areas of disagreement wherever possible. In the interim, both parties have supported moving forward on the areas of agreement described in this draft document.

CHAPTER 2: PLANNING APPROACH

2.1 Process Overview

The MaPP North Coast planning process covered more than two years from the initiation of the Technical Team in March 2012 to this draft April 29, 2014. During the planning process First Nations involved in the planning process undertook a high degree of collaboration and review at various levels. The First Nations Marine Planning Coordinators from the Gitga'at, Gitxaała, Haisla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas, and Metlakatla First Nations provided direction to North Coast Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society, drawing from the strategic marine use plans of each Nation. The Coordinators reviewed all drafts of the North Coast Marine Plan and Draft 3.1 was reviewed more broadly within each First Nations community. The board of NCSFNSS, involving leadership representation from the member and partner Nations, also reviewed the plan.

Step 1: Develop and approve work plan. This step included confirmation of specific sub-regional plan “outputs,” and a general timeline for the completion of work developed by the MaPP Marine Coordination Team (MCT).

Step 2: Establish a Sub-Regional Marine Plan Advisory Committee (MPAC). This step involved soliciting requests for nominations to MPAC, screening nominations and appointing members and alternates.

Step 3: Assemble Information for Plan Topics. The Technical Team and MaPP contract staff initiated the collection and preparation of information that was applicable to plan development.

Step 4: Hold Information Open Houses in Local Communities. Open houses on the MaPP initiative and the plan development process were held in Kitimat and Prince Rupert.

Step 5: Prepare and Present Draft Plan Components to MPAC. The Technical Team presented a variety of draft plan components to MPAC at various meetings. Verbal advice was documented in an advice log, along with subsequent written input.

Step 6: Assemble and Present Preliminary Plan (Draft 1) to MPAC. The Technical Team reviewed MPAC advice and assembled revised plan components into a preliminary draft plan (Draft 1). The Draft 1 preliminary plan components were presented at the September and November 2013 MPAC meetings.

Step 7: Assemble and Present Preliminary Plan (Draft 2) to MPAC. The Technical Team incorporated MPAC advice, along with additional information from MaPP studies and frameworks, into a Draft 2 plan, which was presented to MPAC in December 2013.

Step 8: Conduct Internal Review of Plan (Draft 2). Internal reviews of the Draft 2 plan were completed by provincial government ministries and First Nations participating in plan development.

Step 9: Revise plan. The Technical Team incorporated MPAC advice and advice received from internal review into Draft 3 of the North Coast Marine Plan.

Step 10. Present Plan (Draft 3) to MPAC. The Technical Team presented the Draft 3 plan to MPAC to identify changes made and document outstanding issues that required resolution for MPAC member support. This meeting was followed by discussions with specific parties to address plan support.

Step 11. Presentation of Draft 3 to First Nations communities. Draft 3 was made available for review by citizens of each of the First Nations on the North Coast participating in MaPP.

Step 12. Solicit Broad Feedback (Draft 3). This step consisted of public open houses/meetings, and a public review period to receive comments on the Draft 3 plan. During this period, discussions were held with non-participating First Nations and stakeholder groups.

Step 13: Complete Revisions. Based on ongoing internal and external review of the plan outstanding revisions were completed and the NC plan was finalised.

Step 14: Confirm and Approve Plan. This step included determining the level of support by MPAC participants, and obtaining plan approval from First Nations and sign off by relevant parties.

2.2 Marine Plan Advisory Committee

Consistent with the MaPP *Letter of Intent*, the North Coast Technical Team established a Marine Plan Advisory Committee (MPAC) to provide ongoing stakeholder input on plan documents and products. Invitations were sent to marine stakeholder groups and regional districts along with nomination forms and the MPAC Terms of Reference. MPAC members and alternate members were screened and selected, and participant funding opportunities were provided to all members. All members agreed to comply with the Terms of Reference, which included a code of conduct, general work plan and MPAC meeting schedule.

Marine interests represented by the MPAC were forestry operations, commercial recreation and tourism, conservation, shellfish aquaculture, local government, public recreation, recreational fishing services, commercial fisheries and renewable energy. Some MPAC members represented aggregations or associations of organisations with similar interests, while other members provided specialised expertise.

The first MPAC meeting was held in June 2012. The MPAC met approximately every two to three months until June 2014. A record of MPAC membership, meeting dates and topics is provided in Appendix 2. Meetings were co-chaired by the joint Technical Team leads and were facilitated by an independent facilitator. All advice received, including verbal feedback at meetings and written comments on distributed material, was recorded and tracked.

Throughout the plan development process, MPAC members were encouraged to share draft plan products with constituents (as applicable) in their sectors and communities, and to provide information and feedback to the process from those exchanges. Throughout the process, a standing offer to meet with stakeholder groups, as requested, was maintained.

All MPAC meetings were advertised on the MaPP website, and both the agenda and a general meeting summary for each meeting were posted on the MaPP website.

2.3 Engagement with Public and Non-Participating Groups

Information open houses were held in July 2012 in Prince Rupert and Kitimat to introduce the general public to the MaPP initiative and the North Coast planning process. The open houses were advertised through the MaPP website, e-newsletter, media, posters, and by MPAC members.

Throughout the process, engagement was pursued with First Nations who did not participate in MaPP but who were potentially affected by the plan recommendations. Similar efforts were made to discuss planning progress and final plan recommendations with non-participating stakeholder groups.

2.4 Management and Decision-Making Structures

The planning process involved a number of joint management and decision-making structures, as shown in **Figure 3**:

- **Executive Committee:** an executive-level committee comprised of ministers or deputy/assistant deputy ministers from the Province of British Columbia and chiefs or executive-level representatives of the Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative, North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society and the Nanwakolas Council. The Executive Committee helped resolve high-level issues as they arose and signed the Implementation Agreements for the sub-regional marine plans.
- **Marine Working Group:** a high-level regional advisory body comprised of sub-regional representatives from the Province of British Columbia, the Central Coast Indigenous Resource Alliance, the Council of the Haida Nation, the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society and the Nanwakolas Council. The Marine Working Group provided strategic direction and executive oversight to MaPP regional and sub-regional planning work.
- **Marine Coordination Team:** a regional coordinating body comprised of senior technical staff from the Province of British Columbia, Coastal First Nations and the Nanwakolas Council. The Marine Coordination Team promoted consistency in the work of the four Sub-regional Technical Teams and managed the integration of the sub-regional plans.
- **Sub-regional Technical Teams:** four technical teams co-led by sub-regional representatives from First Nations and the Province of British Columbia. The Sub-regional Technical Teams developed the sub-regional marine plans and provided input into the Regional Priorities Plan. In the North Coast sub-region, the planning process was co-led by representatives of the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society and the Province of British Columbia.

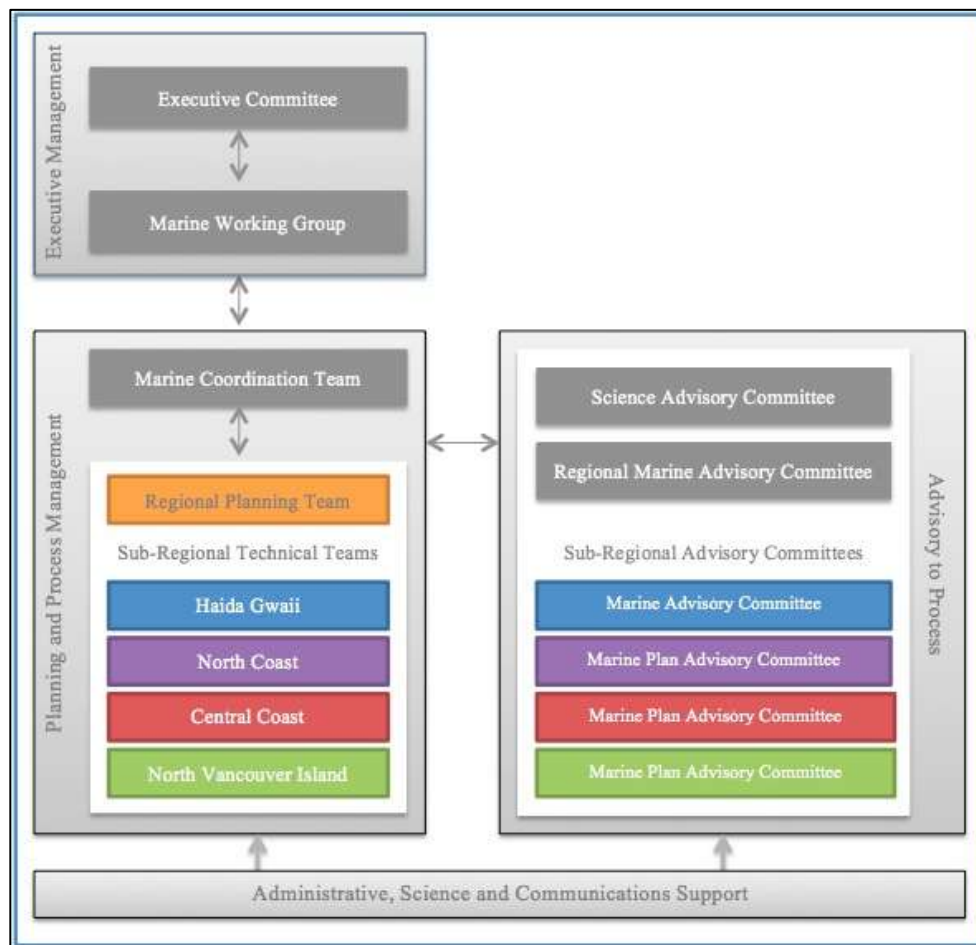


Figure 3. Interaction of Marine Planning Partnership for the North Pacific Coast (MaPP) management, planning and advisory bodies.

2.5 Data Gathering

The North Coast Marine Plan is based on multiple data sources that were compiled and analysed by the joint Technical Team and contract support. Key Information and direction was provided by First Nations strategic marine use plans, and existing provincial planning and policy documents. Relevant background scientific reports and technical documents from the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area (PNCIMA) process were also used. Additional information was drawn from government reports and publications, academic literature, industry or sector publications, discussions with experts, and local and Aboriginal knowledge. In order to compile and summarise relevant North Coast information, a Current Conditions and Trends document was prepared for the North Coast plan area.

The plan was also informed by data sets that were made available through the BC Marine Conservation Analysis (BCMCA). The data sets were further supplemented with information on forestry operation, diving areas, high value commercial recreation and tourism areas, and local zoning that was provided by

plan participants. A list of the key reports and data sources used in the plan is provided in the References section.

Information and product review was also conducted by the MaPP Science Coordinator and a Science Advisory Committee. An external pool of science and technical experts was also established to provide advice and review products related to their expertise.

2.6 Related Planning Initiatives

Development of the North Coast Marine Plan was informed by a number of related planning initiatives.

Marine Protection

The MaPP study area is located within the Northern Shelf bioregion of the National Framework for Canada's Network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), one of 13 ecologically defined aquatic bioregions in Canada. The North Coast Marine Plan provides recommendations for zoning and spatial boundaries of individual MPAs within the North Coast plan area. These MPAs, when linked with those recommended in each of the other three sub-regions, will create a proposed suite of regional MPAs for the North Pacific Coast.

Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area

The Government of Canada initiated integrated oceans management as a result of the *Oceans Act*, which came into force in 1997. Five Large Ocean Management Areas (LOMAs) have been selected to pilot the integrated management approach across Canada. For each LOMA, a range of governments, organisations and interested parties work together to plan for long-term strategic management of the area. The Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area (PNCIMA) is the LOMA set aside on the North Pacific Coast for strategic level, federally led marine planning. The MaPP study area is within the PNCIMA boundary.

The PNCIMA plan is the product of a collaborative process led through an Oceans Governance Agreement between the federal government, Province of British Columbia and First Nations. The PNCIMA plan is high level and strategic; it provides direction for integrated, ecosystem-based and adaptive management of marine activities and resources in the PNCIMA planning area. During the planning process, Fisheries and Oceans Canada decided to streamline the integrated planning process, which resulted in a reduction in the plan scope and outputs. Components of the PNCIMA plan have informed the MaPP initiative. In turn, some of the MaPP outputs, such as recommendations for a Marine Protected Areas Network, will inform implementation of the PNCIMA plan.

First Nations Marine Planning

Prior to the work being conducted on the Pacific Coast through MaPP and PNCIMA, marine planning was undertaken by First Nations on the North Coast. Members and partners of the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society began community-based marine planning in 2006 in the North Coast plan area. The Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Haisla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Haisla nations have each completed and approved community level strategic marine use plans. These plans provide strategic direction regarding

the management, use, and protection of each Nation's territories. They are comprehensive documents that cover such issues as jurisdiction, resource management, economic development and capacity, reflecting the specific values and priorities of each Nation.

In order to coordinate and integrate community-level planning priorities identified in the First Nations strategic marine use plans, the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Haisla nations, have collaborated on sub-regional (North Coast) level planning, facilitated by the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society. First Nations marine planning at the sub-regional level has identified priority issues that participating First Nations on the north coast have in common and identifies how the nations will work together to address those issues. These strategies have also informed the development of the MaPP North Coast Marine Plan.

Provincial Strategic Land and Marine Planning

The Province of British Columbia initiated provincial strategic land and marine planning in response to an increasing number of resource management conflicts. The Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) processes began in 2001 in the North Coast and resulted in consensus recommendations being presented to the Province and First Nations governments in 2005. Based on the LRMP recommendations and subsequent discussions between the Province and First Nations, the Coast Land Use Decision was announced in 2006. It focused on commitments for implementing EBM, land use zoning and collaborative governance. Though planning is primarily terrestrial based, it has led to the establishment of marine conservancies in the North Coast plan area. The MaPP initiative links in with the North Coast LRMP process by expanding EBM into the marine environment.

CHAPTER 3: OVERARCHING THEMES

3.1 Ecosystem-Based Management

Marine ecosystem-based management (EBM) is widely considered to be a crucial approach for effective resource management of coastal and marine ecosystems. EBM differs from sector-based resource management in that it defines management strategies for entire systems, not individual components of the system, with humans as an explicit part of the marine ecosystem.

For the purposes of this plan, EBM is defined as an adaptive approach to managing human activities that seeks to ensure the coexistence of healthy, fully functioning ecosystems and human communities. The intent is to maintain the spatial and temporal characteristics of ecosystems such that component species and ecological processes can be sustained and human wellbeing can be supported and improved.

There are three equally important elements of the MaPP Marine EBM Framework:

- Ecological integrity—describes ecosystem connectivity as well as habitat and species diversity and is focused on ecosystem structure, function and resilience.
- Human wellbeing—is the combination of social, economic and cultural aspects of human communities, including spiritual and cultural connections to the marine environment.
- Governance (and collaborative management)—focuses on collaborative, effective, transparent and integrated governance and management, as well as public engagement.

The MaPP initiative uses science and Aboriginal ecological knowledge to advance EBM for healthy ecosystems, sustainable uses and delivery of ecosystem services to human communities in the MaPP study area and the North Pacific Coast region of BC. The MaPP initiative uses an established and peer-reviewed marine EBM framework to address a set of issues and challenges identified by First Nations, the provincial government and stakeholders.

First Nations on the North Coast support the use of an EBM framework in MaPP as it strives towards the holistic and integrated approach to resource management that the Nations in the region have practiced for millennia. Indigenous resource management practices, habitat and stock enhancement measures, and integrated resource use systems maintained both human wellbeing and ecosystem health. First Nations view EBM as a mechanism for returning to a balanced approach to resource use and protection.

Management direction for EBM is incorporated into the General Management Direction of the objective and strategies presented in Section 3 and 4 of this marine plan.

3.2 Governance

In the context of this plan, governance includes the regulatory and management authorities, activities and decision-making processes associated with marine areas, resources, uses and activities. The structures, agreements and frameworks under which the MaPP partners engage with each other are within the scope of governance.

Provincial and federal governments have roles and responsibilities in the management of marine space which require harmonised effort. First Nations manage resources in their territories through both their hereditary systems of governance and their fisheries and resource stewardship programs. First Nations in the North Coast plan area have established laws and governance systems and have not ceded Aboriginal title and rights over lands and marine resources in their traditional territories.

First Nations in the North Coast plan area have signed a number of agreements that strengthen government-to-government relationships and include provisions on natural resource planning and management. The Province and three participating First Nations from the North Coast (Metlakatla, Gitga'at, Haisla) are signatory to the Reconciliation Protocol, a North/Central Coast agreement that provides a framework for government-to-government land and resource decision-making.

Management direction for governance in the North Coast plan area (**Table 1**) provides recommendations for relationship building, improved governance arrangements in the management of marine resources, and improved consultation processes.

Table 1. Governance - Management objectives and strategies.

Governance	
Obj 1.	Strengthen existing or create new relationships to facilitate collaborative ocean governance.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Improve existing provincial policy regarding tenure proponents' engagement with First Nations to ensure consistent consultation and collaboration.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Development of consistent wording within Land Act policy with respect to proponents' due diligence in engagement with First Nations.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.2. Identify gaps in the existing Reconciliation Protocol Agreement in relation to marine components of provincial legislation and policy.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Components of the provincial Fisheries Act regarding harvesting of aquatic plants and fish processing facilities.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.3. Explore mechanisms for ensuring meaningful engagement of First Nations in decision-making beyond or in place of Reconciliation Protocols.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Establishment of a process to assess and implement collaborative decision-making mechanisms, particularly with First Nations who are not signatories to existing reconciliation protocols.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Explore mechanisms for expanding role of First Nations in tenuring decision-making process.</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.5. Ensure that First Nations have the opportunity for direct representation in ongoing governance structure, advisory body or management processes.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Structures or bodies include a representative from each First Nation.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.6. Support efforts to expand the role of First Nations in monitoring and enforcement activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Coordinated patrols, enhanced training, and establishment of a regional monitoring network.</i></p>

Obj 2.	Develop governance structures to implement marine plans.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Ensure marine use plan implementation decision-making arrangements and structures exist and appropriate parties participate.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - An implementation body to oversee the implementation and development of other governance and management structures.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.2. Identify mechanisms to ensure direct Government to Government engagement between the Province and each First Nation on strategic marine plan review.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - When First Nations strategic marine plans are available, ensure review by relevant provincial agencies.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.3. Support the development of governance arrangements for developing and implementing a Marine Protected Areas Network.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - First Nations, and relevant agency involvement, develop agreements that identify rights, responsibilities and accountabilities of the governance bodies.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.4. Support the development of governance arrangements for developing and implementing a cumulative effects framework.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - With First Nations, and relevant agency involvement, develop agreements that identify rights, responsibilities and accountabilities of the governance bodies.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.5. Support the development of governance arrangements for developing and implementing Marine Protected Area management plans that include First Nations and other appropriate government agencies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Implementation requires Nation level government-to-government interaction.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.6. Assess needs and identify resources that ensure enduring governance structures to support implementation.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Creation of an implementation requirements report.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.7. Establish a stakeholder advisory process that supports the successful implementation of the marine use plan.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.8. Improve communication with, and engagement of, stakeholders, local government and industry groups through participation in sector-specific advisory processes.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Communication and promotion of plan outcomes to industry-specific groups.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.9. Create adaptive management protocols that ensure that new marine resource information is integrated into policies, programs, and monitoring and enforcement practices.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Policy framework to facilitate the incorporation of data into management, programs, and decision-making processes. Establish thresholds.</i></p>
Obj 3.	Improve consultation processes regarding marine territories.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Support and facilitate the development of First Nations consultation policies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Nation based consultation policies.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 3.2. Support adherence to First Nations consultation policies by incorporation into provincial First Nations Consultation Policy.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Update Provincial policy for First Nations consultation</i></p>

	<i>where possible.</i>
	Strategy 3.3. Review, where appropriate, and communicate the existence of First Nations strategic marine use plans to governments, proponents and other user groups to improve consultation and engagement.
	Strategy 3.4. Support the development of First Nations protocols with proponents regarding development and tenures, including best practices, economic benefits and accountability. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Nation level protocols and consistent provincial policy that incorporates relationship building and/or protocol agreements for all tenured activities.</i>
	Strategy 3.5. Enhance First Nations capacity for engagement in environmental assessment, tenure approvals and collaborative resource management. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identification of, and mechanisms to support, First Nations engagement capacity.</i>

380

381 3.3 Cumulative Effects Assessment

382 Cumulative effects are changes to environmental, social and economic values that are caused by the
383 combined effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions or events. A cumulative effects
384 assessment assesses the extent to which individual actions or events (including climate change) create
385 stress on valued components of socioeconomic and/or biophysical systems. Cumulative effects
386 assessments are important because the incremental and combined effects of individual actions or
387 events may be significant, even though the effects of each action, when independently assessed, are
388 considered to be not significant.

389 A MaPP Cumulative Effects Assessment Framework is being developed for the MaPP study area and will
390 be finalised during the implementation phase of the MaPP initiative. The MaPP Cumulative Effects
391 Assessment Framework is being developed to align with the provincial Cumulative Effects Assessment
392 Framework and will result in a compatible approach to assessing cumulative effects of both terrestrial
393 and marine uses and activities in the MaPP study area. The MaPP Cumulative Effects Assessment
394 Framework is also being informed by the federal cumulative effects assessment framework and the
395 Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's *Cumulative Effects Practitioners Guide*. Cumulative
396 effects have been identified as a priority issue by First Nations on the North Coast, who are seeking ways
397 to improve upon the current methods of assessment.

398 Management direction for cumulative effects assessment in the North Coast plan area (Table 2) aims to
399 collaboratively limit and manage for the cumulative effects of industrial development. This requires
400 improved information, including the evaluation of existing information and baseline studies to support
401 cumulative effects assessment. Additional direction is provided regarding the identification of potential
402 impacts and thresholds and the need for collaborative monitoring of cumulative effects.

403 Table 2. Cumulative effects assessment - Management objectives and strategies.

Cumulative Effects Assessment	
Obj 1.	Inventory and evaluate existing data sets to identify gaps and required studies.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Conduct a thorough literature review to compile all existing socioeconomic and ecological data relevant to cumulative effects assessment.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Update literature review annually.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.2. Conduct a gap analysis to identify and prioritise where existing studies can be replicated and/or updated.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Prioritize based on currently proposed activities and immediate versus future needs, and where studies are geographically specific, identify potential for adaption to other areas.</i></p>
Obj 2.	Conduct thorough baseline studies to complement existing data and facilitate the identification and monitoring of cumulative effects.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Collaboratively identify types, scope and scale of studies, including geographic and temporal frames, that are appropriate to species life cycles, and to account for trends over time.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Work with local expertise and community members.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Use First Nations and local stewardship programs for designing and conducting baseline studies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a list of local stewardship programs and baseline studies, and highlight the stewardship role that First Nations can play in their territories. May include assistance to First Nations and local communities in accessing funding for stewardship programs.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.3. Identify mechanisms to initiate further studies as new projects and types of impacts are integrated into the cumulative effects framework.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Mechanisms to guide further studies may include thresholds or “triggers”.</i></p>
Obj 3.	Collaboratively identify potential impacts and thresholds.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Establish and support a First Nations Technical Marine Planning and Resource Management Table.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Could act as a First Nations mechanism for collaboration on cumulative effects and other relevant issues.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.2. Establish a sub-regional advisory committee to participate in collaborative planning for cumulative effects.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Engagement of local experts and knowledge-holders in identifying issues, thresholds, etc.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.3. Commission an expert report on potential impacts and ecological thresholds.</p> <p>Strategy 3.4. Collaboratively identify impact limits and development thresholds, and determine appropriate management actions.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Involve local expertise and community members.</i></p>

	<p>Strategy 3.5. Identify mechanisms for enforcing limits and thresholds through legislative reform, requirements for proponents or tenure holders, or other methods.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Automatic non-acceptance of new applications.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 3.6. Incorporate spatial planning methods and strategies to address cumulative effects.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Methodologies based on international best practices and current research.</i></p>
Obj 4.	Collaboratively develop cumulative effects prevention and mitigation strategies.
	<p>Strategy 4.1. Commission an expert report on prevention and mitigation strategies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Distribute among marine users.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 4.2. Collaboratively develop prevention and mitigation strategies for specific territories, issues and species.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Work with local expertise and community members.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 4.3. Utilise First Nations and local monitoring programs for implementing prevention strategies, such as projects to enhance the resilience of vulnerable sites and habitats.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a list of local monitoring programs, and highlight the monitoring role they play in the North Coast. May include assistance to First Nations and local communities in accessing funding for monitoring programs.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 4.4. Identify mechanisms for enforcing prevention and mitigation strategies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Legislative reform, tenure requirements, or industry best management practices.</i></p>
Obj 5.	Collaboratively monitor for cumulative effects in order to trigger management actions for prevention and mitigation.
	<p>Strategy 5.1. Utilise First Nations and local monitoring programs for designing and implementing cumulative effects monitoring.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a list of local monitoring programs, and highlight the monitoring role they play in the North Coast. May include assistance to First Nations and local communities in accessing funding for design and implementation of programs.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 5.2. Identify mechanisms to ensure that monitoring data are integrated into resource management decision-making.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Determine and document monitoring data required by appropriate resource management decision-making agencies.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 5.3. Support the development of governance arrangements for monitoring cumulative effects and guiding methodologies and management actions.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Involve appropriate government bodies.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 5.4. Identify opportunities to engage local government in cumulative effects monitoring and management.</p>

3.4 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

A strong, credible body of scientific evidence shows that climate change, caused largely by human activities, is occurring and that it presents significant risks for a broad range of human and natural systems. Local impacts of global climate change are of particular concern in the North Coast as its proximity in Canada to global markets has resulted in growth, and growing interest, in the area for port activities and industrial development.

It is believed that climate change will lead to regional and localised effects that will have ecological, economic and social consequences for the North Coast. Climate change impacts on the North Coast are likely to include increases in sea levels and ocean temperatures; changes in ocean circulation patterns, water chemistry (pH, dissolved oxygen) and precipitation patterns; and increases in the frequency and severity of storm events. This could lead to changes in habitats, and species abundance and/or distribution, impacting food security and commercial harvests. The North Coast will also be impacted by climate change effects on external/international drivers; the global market place will be affected by climate change, and this will indirectly affect northern communities. Projections of impacts are imprecise; therefore, it is important to anticipate vulnerabilities and prepare for a range of changes while incorporating provisions for unknowns.

Management direction for climate change adaptation and mitigation (**Table 3**) includes addressing the potential increasing threat to ecosystems, communities and infrastructure from climate change, and increasing monitoring efforts and assessments of vulnerable areas. Direction is also provided to identify ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support community resilience to climate change impacts.

Table 3. Climate Change adaption and mitigation - Management objectives and strategies.

Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation	
Obj 1.	Prepare and manage for ecological changes due to climate change.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Conduct a climate change vulnerability assessment for North Coast marine ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify key ecosystem functions and services that are specific to or prioritised in the North Coast plan area and focus research efforts on species that are more resistant and resilient to climate change impacts.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.2. Consider the impacts of climate change in the design of a Marine Protected Areas network.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Sites that have high carbon sequestration, adaptation and resiliency values.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.3. Promote opportunities for ongoing monitoring of potential ecosystem changes due to climate change by developing a monitoring protocol for regional and community bodies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions -Identify existing monitoring efforts for identified climate change indicators. Communicate the monitoring requirements for implementation of MaPP to existing monitoring bodies and agencies.</i></p>
	Strategy 1.4. Incorporate climate change into the selection of ecosystem indicators.

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	<i>Examples and/or potential actions - High carbon sequestration, adaptation, and resiliency.</i>
Obj 2.	Prepare and manage for impacts to cultural and socioeconomic changes due to climate change.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Conduct a climate change vulnerability assessment and mitigation plan for North Coast First Nations and local food networks and food security.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify climate sensitive components of North Coast marine ecosystems that are important for First Nations food networks and food security, and identify mitigation measures.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Inventory archaeological and heritage sites that are vulnerable to climate change impacts and develop a plan for resilience and mitigation.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Site-specific management plans.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.3. Identify marine infrastructure that is vulnerable to climate change impacts and prioritise sites for mitigation.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Prioritize and mitigate affected infrastructure using climate-smart restoration and mitigation techniques. Include economic cost-benefit risk analysis in order to prioritize mitigation.</i></p>
Obj 3.	Contribute to provincial, regional and local efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Identify areas that act as carbon sinks for the development of blue carbon projects.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Include areas that involve a wide range of shoreline and estuary protection and habitat restoration activities and which can be designed to meet domestic and international quality standards.</i></p>
Obj 4.	Work collaboratively to monitor and adapt to changes in fisheries and aquaculture systems due to climate change.
	<p>Strategy 4.1. Consider climate change effects on locally important fisheries, particularly when selecting indicators and developing adaptive management plans.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Includes local participation and employment related to fisheries.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.2. Explore collaborative efforts to identify, research and evaluate potential new fisheries or opportunities due to climate change.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Partnerships with academia, industry and others.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.3. Consider the effect of climate change on new and existing aquaculture operations, particularly when developing adaptive management plans and tenuring decisions.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Rationale for adaptive management plans and tenuring decisions should identify climate change considerations and/or management strategies.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.4. Assess habitat vulnerability for key marine species when developing mitigation strategies.</p>
Obj 5.	Reduce community vulnerability to climate change impacts and support community resilience.
	<p>Strategy 5.1. Identify climate-related risks that communities are predicted to face or are already experiencing, and assess a community's adaptive capacity based on these risks.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - A community based report of climate-based risks, including an assessment of the community's ability to adapt.</i></p>

	<p>Strategy 5.2. Communicate the potential impacts of climate change through community outreach and public education, and include general household-level preparedness for emergencies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Food and water supplies, power outages, fuel, and heating and lighting sources.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 5.3. Support the review and/or development of community emergency response plans for marine-based climate change events.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Flooding, storm surge, and severe storm events.</i></p>

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CHAPTER 4: ISSUE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

4.1 Compliance and Enforcement

The protection of marine areas and resources requires active monitoring of human uses and activities for compliance with zoning designations, permit/licencing requirements, provincial and federal legislation, and First Nations laws governing the development, conservation and use of reserve lands on the North Coast.

Effective compliance and enforcement activities are challenging to implement in the North Coast for a number of reasons, including size of the plan area, high surveillance costs, and availability of funding. Greater on-the-water presence is key to increasing the public's awareness of, and adherence to, applicable legislation. First Nations are most likely to be in the area when and where activities occur, but the Nations generally lack the necessary resources and do not have the legal mandate to enforce activities off reserve lands. A greater role for First Nations in compliance and enforcement will be needed to achieve long-term conservation of marine values, particularly in light of increasing development on the North Coast. First Nations seek recognition of their enforcement authority as part of their Aboriginal rights and title including the acknowledgment of First Nations laws within traditional territories.

Management direction for compliance and enforcement (**Table 4**) includes enhanced capacity for enforcement programs, improved communication and collaboration, and partnerships and agreements that will enable greater First Nations involvement.

Table 4. Compliance and enforcement - Management objectives and strategies.

Compliance and Enforcement	
Obj 1.	Enhance capacity for surveillance, compliance and enforcement.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Coordinate and standardise data collection by developing templates and databases.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess and prioritize data collection needs and processes, and identify potential for collaboration.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.2. Establish a communications strategy that ensures the effective flow of information and timely action on enforcement issues.</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.3. Develop a database component that facilitates information sharing in order to support enforcement and safety measures between monitoring programs and partners.</p> <p><i>Examples and potential actions - Information sharing between monitoring partners regarding observations of activities.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Develop a monitoring and assessment needs report for current and future requirements, including resources, across all agencies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Incorporate increasing enforcement requirements resulting from industrial development.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.5. Ensure secure, long-term funding and capacity exists among partners for</p>

	<p>appropriate levels of enforcement, with particular attention to enforcement within Marine Protected Areas.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Establish funding arrangements to ensure appropriate levels of enforcement capacity.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.6. Enhance capacity of First Nations surveillance and enforcement programs.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Increase staff, equipment, training opportunities.</i></p>
Obj 2.	<p>Strengthen marine-based compliance and enforcement by expanding collaborative relationships.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Improve understanding among enforcement agencies of policies, programs and personnel.</p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Clarify compliance and enforcement authority and responsibilities between applicable provincial agencies and First Nations.</p> <p>Strategy 2.3. Establish formal agreements between First Nations and applicable provincial agencies to greater enable First Nations involvement in compliance and enforcement activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Collaborative patrol schedules to facilitate coverage of areas for compliance with provincial policy and legislation. e.g. Land Act with FLNRO, Fish Protection Act with Ministry of Environment.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.4. Coordinate training for enforcement programs with other relevant enforcement agencies in order to develop a collaborative approach to compliance and enforcement monitoring.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess and prioritize training needs and identify the potential for collaboration.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.5. Establish minimum seasonal patrol days for parks and protected areas and provincially tenured activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and potential actions - Utilise a needs assessment to determine patrol days.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.6. Establish partnerships with BC Parks to ensure adequate patrols of existing and future provincial parks and conservancies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Could include exploring funding opportunities/sources to maintain adequate patrols with BC parks.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.7 Prioritize sensitive areas and anchorages for enhanced surveillance and enforcement.</p>
Obj 3.	<p>Improve awareness of, and adherence to, marine regulations among marine user groups.</p>
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Work with compliance and enforcement agencies to improve marine users' and the general public's understanding of all applicable marine legislation, zoning designations or permit/licensing requirements and First Nations rights.</p> <p>Strategy 3.2. Develop communications materials that inform marine users and the general public about Aboriginal rights and title, and indigenous laws and resource management practices as they pertain to marine areas and activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - First Nations harvesting, First Nations monitoring and enforcement, and protection of cultural sites.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.3. Communicate the roles and responsibilities of First Nations monitoring, research and enforcement programs to industry, the general public, and other marine user groups.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Pamphlets, internet, social media and other communication</i></p>

	<i>materials.</i>
	Strategy 3.4. Collaborate with First Nations and provincial agencies to develop incentives for compliance with marine legislation.
	Strategy 3.5. Investigate the potential development of a citizen-reporting program for cultural heritage disturbances and other violations.
	<i>Examples and/or potential actions - A phone-in hotline or online reporting system.</i>
	Strategy 3.6. Work with appropriate government agencies and industry to promote and enhance current seafood traceability program efforts.
	<i>Examples and/or potential actions - Inventory existing traceability programs and determine promotion and enhancement mechanisms as appropriate.</i>

447

448 4.2 Monitoring and Stewardship

449 Sustainable management of marine resources requires monitoring of environmental change and human
450 uses. The large area of the North Coast and its distance from urban centres creates difficulty for
451 monitoring, data collection and effective stewardship of the plan area.

452 In addition to the monitoring responsibilities of provincial and federal agencies, First Nations programs,
453 including Coastal Guardian Watchmen program, monitor ecological and cultural features of importance,
454 and the impacts of activities such as commercial and sport fishing, logging and tourism.

455 Currently, the North Coast plan area lacks the resources to conduct sufficient on-the-water surveillance
456 and monitoring. Additionally, more coordinated patrols between agencies and programs are required.
457 Improved and coordinated data collection by monitoring agencies is needed to enhance the ability to
458 monitor cumulative effects and observe changes in resources and sites.

459 Management direction for monitoring and stewardship (**Table 5**) includes enhanced opportunities for
460 monitoring of marine activities and areas, coordinated and effective collection of marine data, and
461 efficient use of marine data to inform marine resource management. Direction on increasing marine
462 safety, response capacity and marine user safety is also provided.

463 *Table 5. Monitoring and stewardship - Management objectives and strategies.*

Monitoring and Stewardship	
Obj 1.	Strengthen marine-based monitoring and stewardship through enhancing capacity and expanding collaborative relationships.
	Strategy 1.1. Establish a collaborative regional monitoring network among provincial and appropriate monitoring agencies and First Nations that increases opportunities for field monitoring of ecosystems and impacts upon them.
	<i>Examples and/or potential actions - Inventory regional monitoring bodies that are active in the North Coast plan area and identify community level locations for monitoring sites, including monitoring stations and remote data collection.</i>
	Strategy 1.2. Encourage the establishment of voluntary monitoring programs by industry and tenure-holders that support or enhance the collaborative regional monitoring network.

	<p>Strategy 1.3. Coordinate training for marine monitoring programs with other relevant agencies to create a collaborative approach to monitoring.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Determine training needs and opportunities.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Develop a monitoring and assessment needs report for current and future requirements, including resources, across all agencies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify priority sites and activities and undertake an inventory of available resources</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.5. Ensure secure, long-term funding and capacity exists among network partners for appropriate levels of monitoring and stewardship.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Establish funding arrangements.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.6. Increase awareness of the monitoring and research work of First Nations resource management staff and monitoring and enforcement programs.</p>
Obj 2.	Support the coordinated and effective collection of marine data by government agencies, First Nations, industry, and other marine users.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Ensure monitoring personnel work collaboratively with existing monitoring and assessment programs to collect data and adapt management policies and programs.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify mechanisms necessary to share data between monitoring and assessment programs and where possible, incorporate data into relevant management policies and programs.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.2. Develop a collaborative data management strategy to facilitate use and analysis of data on ecosystems and human uses.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Involve First Nations and appropriate monitoring and assessment agencies, industry and other research and user groups.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.3. Support the development of indicators, targets and thresholds that support ecosystem-based management initiatives.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.4. Support the expansion of First Nations stewardship and resource management programs to enhance their capacity for field monitoring and data collection.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify needs and priority areas for expansion, including funding and capacity requirements for field monitoring and data collection.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.5. Support the expansion of local programs to enhance their capacity for field monitoring and data collection.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.6. Build on existing and/or develop data collection templates and programs for key issues and user groups to ensure consistency in data collection and facilitate data integration.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop procedures to facilitate data integration</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.7. Develop voluntary data collection opportunities for the public.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - B.C. Cetacean Sightings Network.</i></p>
Obj 3.	Support the analysis and use of monitoring data in order to better manage marine resources and activities.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Collaboratively identify data needs and existing data sources to support marine stewardship and monitoring.</p>
	<p>Strategy 3.2. Build a regional database to archive and facilitate analysis and use of marine data sets.</p>

	<i>Examples and/or potential actions - Integrate data into existing databases, where possible, and/or build databases where required.</i>
	Strategy 3.3. Create adaptive management protocols that ensure that new marine resource information is integrated into policies, programs, and monitoring and enforcement practices.
	<i>Examples and/or potential actions - Collaboratively establish thresholds for triggering management action.</i>
	Strategy 3.4. Develop mechanisms for initiating research and management actions based on Aboriginal and local knowledge, observations and concerns.
	<i>Examples and/or potential actions- A process to facilitate reporting of observations and concerns and prioritizing research needs.</i>

464

465 4.3 Marine Protection

466 Various mechanisms are used to preserve marine resources in BC, including both area-based protections
 467 such as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) that are designed to protect all or a portion of the sea surface,
 468 water column and/or seabed, and regulatory measures designed to address specific management
 469 priorities.

470 Marine protected areas can be established for a wide range of purposes, including protecting marine
 471 species and habitats, conserving marine biodiversity, restoring fisheries stocks and/or ecosystems,
 472 managing tourism activities, protecting cultural or historical features and Aboriginal practices, and
 473 minimising conflicts among diverse resource users.

474 The Government of Canada and Province of British Columbia hold the legal authority to establish Marine
 475 Protected Areas within the MaPP study area. Federal statutes that provide for the establishment of
 476 protection areas include the *Oceans Act*, *Fisheries Act*, *Canada National Parks Act*, *Canada Wildlife Act*,
 477 *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*. Provincial statutes
 478 that provide for the establishment of protection areas include the *Ecological Reserve Act*, *Park Act*,
 479 *Wildlife Act* and *Environment and Land Use Act*. Marine Protected Areas can be established under one or
 480 more of the provincial or federal designations identified in Table 6. First Nations are exploring
 481 mechanisms for protecting areas and resources of particular value in their territories, such as Indigenous
 482 and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) and other designations.

483 *Table 6. Provincial and federal designations for marine protection.*

Provincial Designations	Federal Designations
Ecological Reserve	<i>Oceans Act</i> Marine Protected Area
Provincial Park	National Marine Conservation Area
Protected Area	National Park
Conservancy	Marine National Wildlife Area

This document and the statements within have not been formally reviewed or approved by the organisation(s) representing the provincial government or First Nations governments. They are presented for discussion purposes only, and are subject to change upon formal review and revision.

Recreation Area	Migratory Bird Sanctuary
Wildlife Management Area	

484 Management direction for marine protection (**Table 7**) is intended to enhance the existing network of
 485 MPAs in the North Coast plan area. Additional direction is given on the importance of protecting
 486 ecological and cultural components that cannot be protected through an MPA network.

487 *Table 7. Marine protection - Management objectives and strategies.*

Marine Protection	
Obj 1.	Through the Canada-BC-First Nations MPA network planning process propose candidate areas for a Marine Protected Area network.
	Strategy 1.1. Support the development of governance arrangements to develop and implement a Marine Protected Areas network.
	Strategy 1.2. Establish and implement an evaluation framework to identify candidate MPAs for enhanced protection. <i>Examples and potential actions - Use a collaborative structure to select candidate MPA areas. - Include protection of cultural areas and values and culturally important species.</i>
	Strategy 1.3. Consider Marxan analysis to identify areas of high conservation value for input into selection of candidate areas for enhanced protection. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Marxan analysis used as a base assessment of ecologically important areas.</i>
	Strategy 1.4. Integrate local and Aboriginal knowledge into MPA planning to improve scientific information and fill data gaps. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create appropriate data sharing agreements that resolve sensitive nature of sharing information including aspatial stories.</i>
	Strategy 1.5. Consider data on First Nations use and food security needs when selecting candidate areas for protection and levels of protection. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify and resolve data gaps on First Nations use and incorporate into ongoing planning and site selection.</i>
	Strategy 1.6 Consider existing marine and terrestrial protected areas in the development of MPAs.
Obj 2.	Protect important ecological components that are not or cannot be protected through an MPA network.
	Strategy 2.1. Develop and use a matrix that considers human use compatibilities.
	Strategy 2.2. Develop and use a matrix that considers ecosystem vulnerability to human use activities.
	Strategy 2.3. Increase monitoring of the threats to important ecological components that are not protected through an MPA network. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Marine pollution, habitat disruption, and resource use.</i>
	Strategy 2.4. Work with relevant agencies to support collaboration and current efforts to reduce illegal sale of abalone.
	Strategy 2.5. Determine the carrying capacity of tenured commercial recreational fishing activity for use in tenure management decisions.

Obj 3.	Protect habitat for species valued for high ecosystem and cultural significance.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Support and facilitate efforts to identify and assess habitats in the North Coast plan area.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Kelp forests, rocky intertidal zones, clam- and cockle-bearing beaches, salmon-bearing streams and salmon spawning habitat, eulachon spawning habitat, and herring spawning habitat.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.2. Support the implementation of the Recovery Strategy for the North Pacific Humpback Whale, particularly with respect to critical habitat identified within the North Coast MaPP plan area around Gribbell and Gil Islands.</p> <p>Strategy 3.3. Prioritise areas for enhanced seasonal monitoring and rehabilitation.</p> <p>Strategy 3.4. Support collaboration and enhance current efforts to protect significant habitat.</p> <p><i>Examples and potential actions - Inventory current efforts to protect and enhance significant habitat.</i></p>
Obj 4.	Protect important cultural components and First Nations values that are not or cannot be protected through an MPA network.
	<p>Strategy 4.1. Identify vulnerable activities and sites, and develop management strategies to minimise and mitigate impacts of tenures and development on First Nations practices and values.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Incorporate management strategies into tenure conditions.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.2. Improve monitoring of heritage and cultural sites, and measurement of impacts.</p> <p>Strategy 4.3. Develop and use a compatible use matrix for human activities that considers impacts on First Nations practices and sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Use matrix for future implementation and adaptive management in marine spatial planning.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.4. Assess mechanisms that are used to protect vulnerable activities, resources and sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Legislation, policy, management plans, BMPs, industry standards/codes of practice, First Nations designated cultural areas.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.5. Enhance current efforts to limit impacts of activities on cultural practices and sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Include, but are not limited to, tourism and recreation, industrial development and commercial and recreational fisheries tenured activities.</i></p>

488

489 4.4 Marine Pollution

490 Marine pollution is the introduction, by humans, of substances or energy directly or indirectly into the
 491 marine environment that may result in hazards to human health, harm to living resources or marine
 492 ecosystems, damage to amenities or interference with other legitimate uses of the sea.

493 Marine pollution can be caused by point source pollutants from an identifiable localised source
 494 associated with factors such as spills, the dumping of dredged and contaminated material, industrial

sites, log dumps, or marine finfish aquaculture, or it can result from nonpoint source pollutants (nonspecific diffuse sources), such as wastewater runoff and atmospheric deposition.

Underwater noise pollution is an emerging issue for the marine environment. It is a particular concern for the North Coast, given the extent of proposed development that may affect the marine environment.

In the North Coast plan area, chronic pollution, impacts marine ecosystems and habitat, species populations and health, human health and the availability and/or harvest of marine food resources. The impacts of pollution are complex and can overlap; therefore, it is important to assess the cumulative effects of pollution on the MaPP study area.

Management direction for addressing marine pollution (**Table 8**) includes pollution prevention, mitigation, and remediation of deteriorated coastal areas.

Table 8. Marine pollution - Management objectives and strategies.

Marine Pollution	
Obj 1.	Minimise and mitigate ecological impacts of marine pollution from human activities and infrastructure in marine areas.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Review and assess policy and legislation for marine activities for adherence to international best practices, recommendations from emerging research on marine contamination, and consistency with an ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Logging-related marine activities, fuel storage, aquaculture, industrial pollution, grey water and sewage disposal, marine waste disposal sites, and invasive species.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.2. Where appropriate, work with relevant agencies to recommend amendments to policy and legislation for marine activities that have identified gaps in adherence to international best practices or are inconsistent with an EBM approach.</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.3. Conduct a vulnerability assessment of habitats and marine uses for upland pollution sources and impacts.</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Work with local governments and industry to develop or improve action plans for remediation and/or best practices for marine and adjacent upland uses.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Prioritize sites identified by a vulnerability assessment.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.5. Identify sensitive anchorages and develop public awareness strategies to mitigate impacts including human waste.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identification includes Aboriginal Knowledge, Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) and existing baseline data and includes traditional harvesting areas and sensitive habitats. Strategies may include permanent anchorage buoys.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.6. Promote the establishment of vessel waste disposal infrastructure throughout the plan area.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify potential facilities/sites and create plans and/or incentives to develop local infrastructure.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.7. Identify and assess existing tenured activities within culturally and ecologically sensitive and natural heritage sites for pollution impact levels.</p>

	Strategy 1.8. Develop a collaborative monitoring and assessment strategy, which includes indicators and targets/thresholds, between First Nations and relevant monitoring and assessment agencies, industry and other research and user groups. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify relevant indicators and targets/thresholds.</i>
	Strategy 1.9. Identify locations of derelict vessels and assess the feasibility of removing them from sites in sensitive areas.
	Strategy 1.10. Conduct a thorough review and compile existing information on vessel noise pollution and its influence on sensitive species. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Include review of information on herring and spawning areas.</i>
Obj 2.	Improve habitat around priority areas that have been impacted by marine-related activities.
	Strategy 2.1. Identify and assess habitats that have been degraded by past provincial tenured activities for restoration potential. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop or review criteria for what will be considered a degraded site. Use local knowledge.</i>
	Strategy 2.2. Prioritise, develop and implement habitat restoration plans for identified degraded habitats. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Include responsibilities, funding sources, prioritisation of known degraded habitat, opportunities for local participation, and where necessary, develop and implement habitat compensation plans.</i>

507

508 4.5 Marine Response

509 Increasing marine traffic in North Coast waters requires enhancing local capacity to respond efficiently
510 and effectively to emergencies. The growing volume and corresponding additional risk of large vessel
511 traffic associated with existing and proposed development within the region requires coastal
512 communities to have the capacity to mitigate the impacts of marine pollution emergencies and protect
513 key marine areas. Growing recreational, commercial and tourist marine traffic also require the enhanced
514 capacity to respond in case of emergency. Increased on-the-water presence through monitoring efforts
515 will also enhance the safety of marine users.

516 As a result of current proposals to ship liquid natural gas and crude oil from facilities on the North Coast,
517 there is a strong desire to ensure the protection of the environment. In light of existing and proposed
518 development, and First Nations concerns about these projects, protecting marine ecosystems and
519 having appropriate plans and infrastructure in place to respond to emergencies, is important. To support
520 this, greater clarity on existing marine spill response capacity and the requirements of governments,
521 communities and industry is needed. While the BC government has a number of spill response tools and
522 programs, there is a recognised lack of locally specific Geographic Response Plans.

523 Management direction (**Table 9**) identifies the need to develop localised Geographic Response Plans
524 that engage First Nations and local communities in identifying and prioritising valued and vulnerable
525 areas. Included is an assessment of community capacity and provision of training, equipment and

526 infrastructure required to ensure comprehensive protection of North Coast marine territories in case of
 527 a large-scale spill or other incident. It is recognised and stressed that local engagement, information
 528 sharing and capacity building are critical to successful response planning and performance. Securing
 529 adequate funding to support these activities requires exploring new mechanisms for industry
 530 accountability and community empowerment.

531 *Table 9. Marine response - Management objectives and strategies.*

Marine Response	
Obj 1.	Improve available information and data sharing agreements to protect important social, cultural, ecological and economic areas.
	Strategy 1.1. Identify important First Nations cultural components, sites and values. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Includes spill vulnerability assessment information and integration of data into existing databases where possible, and/or build where required.</i>
	Strategy 1.2. Identify important areas of cultural, economic and ecological value to local communities and stakeholders. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Includes spill vulnerability assessment information and integration of data into existing databases where possible, and/or build where required.</i>
	Strategy 1.3. Work with relevant agencies to identify vessel places of refuge in the North Coast. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Incorporates input from First Nations, local communities, industry and responsible agencies.</i>
	Strategy 1.4. Develop agreements and/or partnerships and information sharing protocols to ensure communication and efficient flow of information and data between levels of government, industry and relevant organizations. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - May require development of locally specific data sharing arrangements. The most sensitive data would be shared at appropriate times, as needed.</i>
Obj 2.	Develop Geographic Response Plans for the North Coast.
	Strategy 2.1. Ensure Geographic Response Plan development and decision-making arrangements and structures exist and appropriate parties participate.
	Strategy 2.2. Identify Geographic Response Plans spatial units and corresponding staging and response locations. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Incorporates input from First Nations, local communities, industry and responsible agencies</i>
	Strategy 2.3. Create an inventory of First Nations and local communities' capacity to accommodate a large workforce and provide staging or equipment storage. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify locations for "hubs" and designate response areas and ensuring adequate equipment and logistics are in place.</i>
	Strategy 2.4. Work with relevant agencies to identify sites that are suitable for the safe disposal of contaminated wastes. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identification incorporates input from First Nations, local communities, industry and responsible agencies.</i>
Obj 3.	Ensure systems are in place and sufficient personnel are trained and available to respond.

	Strategy 3.1. Assess spill preparedness and response management capacity in the plan area.
	Strategy 3.2 Facilitate the use of, and training in, Incident Command System (ICS) for all spill response activities.
	Strategy 3.3. Identify other training needs and establish training opportunities for First Nations and coastal communities.
	Strategy 3.4. Establish incident response preparedness teams in specific communities along the North Coast.
Obj 4.	Ensure sufficient funds are available in the North Coast for planning, response and recovery activities.
	Strategy 4.1. Ensure First Nations and local communities have access to funding to provide services during an incident response.
	Strategy 4.2. Work with responsible agencies, industry and local communities to establish an independent fund or augment existing funds to support prevention and response activities. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Funds are available to fully implement planning, response and recovery efforts.</i>
	Strategy 4.3. Explore mechanisms for full funding of recovery efforts from responsible parties.
Obj 5.	Ensure sufficient marine safety and response capacity.
	Strategy 5.1. Work with relevant agencies to ensure timely and sufficient capacity for search and rescue operations in the plan area. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Agreements and or partnerships to improve marine safety and response capacity, development of information sharing protocols between levels of government, industry and organizations, and determination of Places of Refuge for able and disabled vessel anchoring and shelter.</i>
	Strategy 5.2. Enhance capacity and equipment for search and rescue operations in outlying communities and First Nations villages. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Adequate number of responders are trained at each response hub and permanent locations are identified to store search and rescue readiness equipment.</i>

532

533 4.6 Tenured Activities: General Tenures

534 Crown land tenures are a tool for securing access to Crown lands and are an important component of
 535 commercial, industrial, private and public development and infrastructure in BC. Applications can be
 536 submitted for tenures that permit uses in the following marine program areas: renewable energy,
 537 aquaculture, oil and gas, utilities, log handling and storage, marinas, yacht clubs, private moorage,
 538 disposal at sea, towboat reserves, docks, boat launches, floating communities, commercial recreation
 539 and conservation.

540 The *Land Act* and its regulations and policies guide the administration of tenures in BC's terrestrial and
 541 marine areas. *Land Act* tenures cover periods of 1-30 years and include permits, licences of occupation,
 542 leases, easements and statutory rights-of-way. *Land Act* Notations of Interest are used to identify areas

that are of interest to another provincial ministry or agency. Notations of Interest flag geographical areas so that the interest is identified when applications for tenures are brought forward.

It is the Crown's legal obligation to consult, and seek to, accommodate First Nations when Aboriginal rights may be infringed upon by development projects in their traditional territory. The duty to consult is triggered for most government decisions respecting Crown land and resources, including requests for new tenures or changes to existing tenures. The extent of consultation required is determined by a number of factors, including the degree to which the proposed decision or activity could impact Aboriginal interests. In general, the required level of engagement and related timelines increase as the issues related to an activity or decision become more substantial and complex.

The Crown introduces a proposed activity through the referral process. Due to the increasing number of projects being proposed in the North Coast plan area and the associated increase in referrals, First Nations and local governments are experiencing ongoing challenges in responding to the referrals. In addition, inconsistent provincial *Land Act* tenuring policy regarding First Nations engagement has been identified as an ongoing challenge.

The province and First Nations have explored and implemented agreements to address provincial tenuring and capacity issues in many areas of the province. First Nations on the North Coast that are not signatories to any existing agreements are seeking mechanisms to enhance the nature of their engagement and capacity in the tenuring process. All Nations are exploring increased opportunities for shared decision-making in resource management and development on the North Coast.

General tenuring management direction (**Table 10**) in the North Coast plan area aims to improve communication and support relationship building between tenure proponents and First Nations and reduce the financial burden of the referral process to First Nations. Direction is also given to improving the clarity of tenuring and regulatory policies for tenured operations and proponents.

Table 10. General tenures - Management objectives and strategies.

Tenured Activities: General Tenures	
Obj 1.	Support relationship building between tenure proponents and First Nations.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Facilitate development and implementation of agreements between First Nations and tenure proponents where appropriate.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Communicate the value of entering into agreements and highlight examples of successful/existing agreements between First Nations and tenure proponents.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.2. Develop consistent provincial policy to incorporate relationship building and agreements between proponents and First Nations as a component of due diligence in tenure approval or renewal.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Provincial land use operational policy for Ocean Energy projects.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.3. Develop a handbook for proponents about best practices and legal obligations regarding First Nations consultation, which includes protocol agreement templates.</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Facilitate communication of First Nations marine use plans, consultation policies</p>

	and other relevant documents.
	Strategy 1.5. Support First Nations capacity for referral management and response. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify needs and develop mechanisms to enhance capacity.</i>
Obj 2.	Improve clarity of tenuring and regulatory policies for new tenured operations.
	Strategy 2.1. Survey industry operators to determine where clarity is needed in the tenuring process.
	Strategy 2.2. Develop a communications strategy to improve the clarity around tenuring and regulatory policies.
	Strategy 2.3. Assess the cumulative effects of activities when considering applications for tenure. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Incorporate cumulative effects assessments into siting decision-making.</i>
	Strategy 2.4. Develop a proponent-to-proponent consultation protocol to inform tenure decision making within North Coast Special Management Zones.

567

568 **4.7 Tenured Activities: Marine-Based Renewable Energy**

569 Marine-based renewable energy encompasses both marine-based wind energy and ocean energy.

570 Marine-based wind energy can be harvested from offshore sites with large turbines. Ocean energy (tide,
571 current and wave) technology captures energy by placing turbines in areas with high tidal flow or wave
572 motion. Energy generation turbines are then linked to transmission lines and power stations onshore,
573 usually by submarine cables.

574 A number of provincial initiatives support the development of marine-based renewable energy. In 2007,
575 the Province of British Columbia released the BC Energy Plan, which is intended to encourage renewable
576 energy projects and address development plans, pricing, and electricity purchase agreements and
577 applications for remote communities or small-scale projects. In November 2009, the Province appointed
578 a Green Energy Advisory Task Force to recommend strategic action for turning BC's clean power
579 potential into real economic, environmental and social benefits. Strategies for community engagement
580 and First Nations partnerships are included in the *Green Energy Advisory Task Force Report*. In addition,
581 the provincial Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations has a land use operational
582 policy for ocean energy projects. The policy includes options for an investigative licence or permit during
583 the monitoring and investigation phase of a proposed project.

584 Renewable sources of energy are an important alternative (or supplement) to existing power generation
585 systems and provide a potential opportunity for generating long-term revenue. The barriers to marine-
586 based renewable energy development on the North Coast include high start-up costs, long distances to
587 major markets and difficulties in accessing transmission lines and the energy grid.

588 Management direction (Table 11) encourages the development of marine-based renewable energy
589 while creating local economic benefits and addressing potential ecological impacts of the industry.

590 Table 11. Marine based renewable energy - Management objectives and strategies.

Tenured Activities: Marine-Based Renewable Energy	
Obj 1.	Increase First Nations and local community economic benefits from marine renewable energy activities.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Develop a North Coast plan for supporting marine-based renewable energy development.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify linkages between existing renewable energy plans and the North Coast plan area. Identify projects and markets through OpportunitiesBC or similar initiatives.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.2 Encourage meaningful involvement for First Nations and local communities in marine renewable energy opportunities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Investigate funding sources and opportunities to support local and First Nations participation in renewable energy development.</i></p>
Obj 2.	Promote the viability of the marine renewable energy sector on the North Coast.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Maintain renewable energy opportunities through spatial planning.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Ensure opportunities are consistent with ecosystem-based management objectives.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Promote the development of information programs, workshops and education sessions on the risks, benefits and other implications of renewable energy technologies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Partner with industry groups.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.3. Explore opportunities for renewable energy demonstration projects on the North Coast.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify and apply site suitability criteria.</i></p>
Obj 3.	Identify, minimise and mitigate impacts of marine-based renewable energy projects.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Identify impacts of marine-based renewable energy project activities on marine ecosystems and First Nations cultural values.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Expert report on potential impacts and mitigation strategies on North Coast ecosystems and values.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.2. Assess the cumulative effects of any new marine renewable energy projects when considering applications for tenure.</p> <p>Strategy 3.3. Review and update policy and criteria to aid siting and tenuring decisions, where appropriate.</p>

591

592 4.8 Tenured Activities: Shellfish and Marine Plant Aquaculture

593 Finfish aquaculture development in the North Coast plan area is restricted by a provincially imposed
594 moratorium on new finfish farm tenures north of Klemtu, BC. In 2008, the Province suspended the
595 issuance of licences and tenures for finfish aquaculture in tidal waters of the North Coast. First Nations
596 on the North Coast who are participating in plan development oppose the lifting of the moratorium, and

- 597 there is limited support for the expansion of finfish aquaculture on the North Coast. Individuals and
 598 organisations with an interest in aquaculture are pursuing shellfish aquaculture as the direction of
 599 choice.
- 600 The federal government is responsible for the licensing and regulatory aspects of shellfish aquaculture
 601 activities. The provincial government licenses marine plant aquaculture and continues to authorise the
 602 occupation of provincial Crown land that is associated with all aquaculture operations. The Province also
 603 maintains the mandate to protect provincial public interest in the sustainable development of all forms
 604 of aquaculture.
- 605 Despite the high biophysical capability for shellfish aquaculture on the North Coast, the industry is still in
 606 an early stage of development. Currently, there are limited local economic and employment benefits
 607 from aquaculture activities. Coastal First Nations and the North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship
 608 Society have worked with federal and provincial agencies and partners in establishing coordinated
 609 commercial shellfish aquaculture hatchery and farming operations.
- 610 Management direction for North Coast aquaculture (**Table 12**) aims to increase local economic benefits
 611 from shellfish and marine plant aquaculture activities while addressing potential negative ecological
 612 impacts from aquaculture activities.
- 613 *Table 12. Shellfish and marine plant aquaculture - Management objectives and strategies.*

Tenured Activities: Shellfish and Marine Plant Aquaculture	
Obj 1.	Minimise and mitigate the negative ecological impacts from shellfish and marine plant aquaculture activities.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Work with relevant agencies to support and contribute to the development of integrated aquaculture shellfish and marine plant aquaculture management plans.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assist with developing management plans that follow an ecosystem based management approach. Identify and assess the effects of climate change on the aquaculture.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.2. Work with relevant agencies to clarify the management, monitoring and restoration responsibilities of government agencies and industry.</p> <p>Strategy 1.3. Compile research on ecological risks and impacts of shellfish and marine plant aquaculture activities.</p>
Obj 2.	Increase First Nations and local community economic benefits from shellfish and marine plant aquaculture activities.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Support creation or updating of First Nations shellfish aquaculture economic development plans.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Secure funding.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Develop a marketing and product development plan that supports the creation of a sustainable shellfish and marine plant aquaculture industry on the North Coast.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Review and assess existing marketing plans. Enhance and/or focus the plans for the North Coast plan area in partnership with First Nations, government and industry.</i></p>

	<p>Strategy 2.3. Encourage opportunities for First Nations and local investment, partnership and participation in shellfish and marine plant aquaculture product processing activities and operations.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Build relationships and linkages between existing aquaculture companies, local communities and First Nations.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.4. Promote local processing of shellfish and marine plant aquaculture products in the North Coast region.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Ensure local processing requirements are understood and met as the industry develops over time.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.5. Improve clarity of tenuring and regulatory policies for new shellfish and marine plant aquaculture operations, including First Nations approval, monitoring and management.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop communications materials(e.g., a website), that outline the regulatory steps for industry development. Refer to the work of the Aboriginal Aquaculture Association.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.6. Identify, develop and implement training opportunities in shellfish and marine plant aquaculture for both North Coast First Nations and local communities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify training requirements for the region. Explore partnerships between local institutions and others that currently offer aquaculture technician programs.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.7. Maintain shellfish and marine plant aquaculture opportunities by creating an Aquaculture Special Management Zone.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Aquaculture development will consider biophysical capability and economic viability and will involve government-to-government management.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.8. Evaluate potential new aquaculture species opportunities and vulnerabilities due to climate change.</p>
Obj 3.	<p>Protect First Nations uses and values from the impacts of shellfish and marine plant aquaculture activities.</p>
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Support First Nations' engagement in tenuring decision making for shellfish and marine plant aquaculture development in their territories.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop a consistent provincial tenuring policy for First Nations engagement.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 3.2. Support First Nations' monitoring of the impacts of shellfish and marine plant aquaculture activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify needs and priority areas for monitoring. Ensure funding and capacity for field monitoring and data collection.</i></p>

4.9 Tenured Activities: Forestry Operations

Marine-based forestry operations are an important component of coastal logging operations. Timber is transported by truck to log dumps, where log bundles or individual logs are slid into the water, or logs are placed in the water by helicopters. These logs are then organised into log booms and transported by tug and/or barge to off-site sort yards, mills and shipping ports for further manufacturing or export.

Log handling and storage are site-specific logging-related marine activities tenured by the Province of British Columbia. Tenure applications are handled by the Land Tenures Branch of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. As of 2013, there were 88 log handling and storage tenures in the North Coast plan area, 13 of which were applications. Provincial tenures range from 2 to 30 years and include annual rent. The length of tenure for a specific site depends on the volume being removed, rate of harvest and market conditions. Sites are typically used on a seasonal basis. A significant portion of the timber available for harvest is accessible only by helicopter. Due to the short-term nature of heli-logging activity, any conflicts with other users would be short in duration. Log transportation by tug, barge or ship is regulated by Transport Canada and is generally outside of tenured areas.

The forest industry has been an integral part of the North Coast's socioeconomic structure and has contributed to the development and viability of transportation and other economic infrastructure. The labour force involved in forestry in the North Coast plan area has been declining in numbers and percent of the total labour force. Associated infrastructure has also been lost in the North Coast plan area. The last pulp mill, located in Port Edward, closed in 2001. The small sawmill in Oona River currently has limited production. Consequently, most logs harvested in the North Coast region are now sent to mills on Vancouver Island or the Lower Mainland, or are exported overseas or to the U.S. Forestry is still important to the North Coast economy despite mill closures and related regional economic declines.

Management direction for marine-based forestry operations (**Table 13**) in the North Coast plan area focuses on enhancing local understanding of, and benefits from, the log handling industry, and addressing the ecological impacts of logging-related marine activities.

Table 13. Forestry operations - Management objectives and strategies.

Tenured Activities: Forestry Operations	
Obj 1.	Enhance local understanding of a viable and sustainable log handling industry.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Identify and communicate the interaction between logging operations and marine areas.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Review current literature. Create a pamphlet for distribution.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.2. Communicate the current regulatory requirements, policies and practices of log handling activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop communication material that clarifies the rules and regulations governing marine log handling activities, and the practices that industry uses to comply with the regulations. Encourage communication between regulatory bodies and industry.</i></p>

	<p>Strategy 1.3. Evaluate the potential for alternative uses of log handling and storage sites during inactive periods.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Inventory inactive sites and determine their suitability for recreation or tourism use. Include identification of liability issues.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.4. Ensure the forest industry has access to a network of log handling and storage sites that accommodate industry requirements while considering the needs of First Nations and other user groups.</p> <p>Strategy 1.5. Communicate and promote examples of best management practices used by the industry.</p>
Obj 2.	Minimise and mitigate ecological impacts of logging-related activities in marine areas.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Encourage industry to continue to develop, update and implement best management practices for log handling activities that can affect marine areas.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop opportunities for First Nations involvement in compliance monitoring of activities associated with marine log dumps.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Continue to engage industry in developing, updating and implementing best management practices for other forest industry activities that can affect marine areas.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Track compliance with ecological indicators, such as water quality.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.3. Identify priority inactive tenured sites and assess sites for remediation potential.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Conduct an inventory of inactive sites and prioritize sites with high remediation potential. Confirm long-term plans with the forest industry before assessing specific inactive sites for remediation.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.4. Develop a strategy for the remediation and restoration of log handling and storage sites that are no longer required.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify partnerships. Investigate potential funding opportunities for remediation and restoration of prioritised log handling and storage sites.</i></p>

641

642 **4.10 Tourism and Recreation**

643 The marine tourism and recreation sector includes both public and commercial nonextractive recreation
644 and tourism activities that occur in the marine environment. This includes activities such as whale
645 watching, nature and wildlife viewing, boating/cruising, scuba diving, kayaking and canoeing. Public
646 recreation participants are not customers of a resort, guide or tour operation. Commercial tourism
647 involves a paid service component, such as guiding, crewed boats, destination resorts and interpretation
648 and can include tenured components. Public and tenured commercial recreational fishing is discussed in
649 Section 4.11.

650 First Nations on the North Coast have an interest in defining emerging tourism products that
651 incorporate aspects of ecotourism and cultural tourism into the traditional tourism and recreational
652 model. First Nations see the tourism and recreation sector as an opportunity for diversifying economies
653 while also sustaining the natural resource base. In particular, there is interest in pursuing an ecotourism

model that contributes to livelihoods while respecting rights and culture. First Nations culturally based tourism operations currently exist, including those of the Metlakatla and Gitga'at, and there is potential for growth. First Nations want to have adequate and equitable participation in the planning, management and coordination of the commercial marine recreation and tourism industry.

Management direction for North Coast marine tourism and recreation (**Table 14**) focuses on opportunities for developing local tourism in order to increase economic activity and benefits for local communities. The impacts of recreation and tourism on wildlife, natural areas, cultural areas and First Nations, and user groups will be assessed, monitored and addressed. Any efforts to increase tourism and recreation activity will be conducted in a way that minimises negative impacts.

Table 14. Tourism and recreation - Management objectives and strategies.

Tourism and Recreation	
Obj 1.	Explore opportunities for appropriate tourism development in the North Coast.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Conduct a carrying capacity and tourism opportunity study for the North Coast.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Build upon existing tourism opportunity studies and update as appropriate. Identify impacts of tourism on the natural and cultural environment to determine carrying capacities.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.2. Create a tourism management plan for the North Coast that includes identifying appropriate levels and forms of tourism activity in specific locations.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - The spatial component would take into consideration sensitive ecosystems and cultural sites.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.3. Conduct an assessment of vulnerable sites and identify mechanisms for increasing resilience.</p> <p>Strategy 1.4. Develop and implement outreach and interpretive programs to improve awareness of local cultures and traditions, including First Nations interpretive signage throughout their territories.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop Nation-specific programs to properly manage communication of traditions.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.5. Develop consistent provincial policy to incorporate relationship building and agreements between proponents and First Nations as a component of due diligence in tourism-based tenure approval or renewal.</p>
Obj 2.	Ensure sufficient recreation and tourism monitoring and enforcement structures are in place.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Develop a tourism monitoring plan.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Outline structures for monitoring and enforcement of tourism activities. Ensure funding is in place to implement the monitoring plan.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Integrate Guardian Watchmen and other First Nations monitoring programs to assist with enforcement of tourism policy and legislation.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Establish agreements to enhance First Nations involvement.</i></p>
Obj 3.	Minimise and mitigate the negative impacts of tourism and recreation activities.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Work with relevant agencies to review and/or modify existing coastal and marine wildlife viewing protocols to minimise negative impacts on key species and First Nations</p>

	activities. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Inventory and review existing coastal and marine wildlife viewing protocols. Update existing protocols considered inadequate, using international best practices and in consultation with appropriate agencies and stakeholders. Draft new protocols where needed in consultation with appropriate agencies and stakeholders.</i>
	Strategy 3.2. Improve communication of existing coastal and marine wildlife viewing protocols. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Make print and web-based communications materials available to user groups and commercial tourism operators.</i>
	Strategy 3.3. Identify, prioritise and coordinate the development of infrastructure for appropriately located marine recreation sites. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop criteria for selecting and siting infrastructure.</i>
	Strategy 3.4. Identify mechanisms for protecting archaeological sites, heritage sites and First Nations cultural areas. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess current impacts and identify mitigations.</i>
	Strategy 3.5. Reduce conflicts between trophy and commercial-guided hunting and eco-tourism operations. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Collaboratively establish mechanisms for conflict avoidance and resolution.</i>
Obj 4.	Assess opportunities for marine tourism and encourage local tourism development.
	Strategy 4.1. Build on and/or conduct tourism feasibility and impact assessments to evaluate community and regional tourism potential. <i>Examples and/or potential actions - Conduct an inventory of tourism assessments relevant to the North Coast plan area. Update where possible and/or develop new feasibility and impact assessments. Identify factors that limit tourism development.</i>
	Strategy 4.2. Work with partners to improve capacity building, product development and marketing initiatives.

664

665 **4.11 Marine Fisheries Economy**

666 The North Coast plan area supports valuable and diverse commercial, recreational and First Nations
667 fisheries economies that have significant cultural, economic and social value. Commercial fishing is
668 regulated and managed federally by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) under the federal *Fisheries Act*,
669 *Oceans Act* and *Species at Risk Act*. Although marine fisheries are regulated primarily by the federal
670 government, marine infrastructure, processing, branding and marketing are under provincial
671 jurisdiction.

672 Commercial fishing has been declining in the North Coast plan area in recent years. Implementation of
673 fleet rationalisation plans and other policies has significantly reduced the number of First Nations and
674 locally owned and operated licenses and vessels. Reductions in the abundance of certain fisheries runs
675 or species have further reduced coastal fishing opportunities. The decline of the North Coast commercial

676 fishing fleet has been intensified by the reduction of critical marine fisheries infrastructure and support
677 industries.

678 In this plan, the description of recreational fisheries focuses on tidal fisheries. Recreational fishing is
679 regulated by the *British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations, 1996* under the *Fisheries Act*. A DFO Tidal
680 Waters Sport Fishing Licence is required for the recreational harvest of all species of fish and shellfish
681 from tidal waters.

682 First Nations inherent Aboriginal fishing rights are protected under the Canadian Constitution. Aboriginal
683 fishing rights are second only to conservation and public safety requirements and have management
684 priority over commercial and recreational fisheries. The federal government participates in the
685 regulation of First Nations fisheries through communal fishing licences issued by DFO to individual
686 Aboriginal organisations such as Bands or Tribal Councils. Communal fishing licences may specify fishing
687 areas, times, species, allocations, methods or other restrictions. Individual Bands or Tribal Councils issue
688 designations to individual members. First Nations maintain management and monitoring authority over
689 their members' harvesting. Many First Nations also participate in the commercial harvest fisheries.

690 Management direction for commercial, recreational and First Nations fisheries in the North Coast plan
691 area (Table 15) aims to improve the infrastructure required for maintaining sustainable marine fisheries
692 economy. In addition, First Nations access to marine resources for cultural uses and food security is
693 addressed.

694 *Table 15. Marine fisheries economy - Management objectives and strategies.*

Marine Fisheries Economy	
Obj 1.	Increase local economic benefit from sustainable fishing activities.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Work with appropriate government agencies and industry to promote and enhance current seafood traceability program efforts.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Inventory existing traceability programs. Broaden the awareness of, and participation in, these programs. -Where possible link to branding efforts for North Coast products.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.2. Support independent fishermen and fisheries-related tenure holders to establish and thrive in coastal communities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Diversify and increase local fisheries- related activities. Maintain inputs to local economies from fishing enterprises. Explore mechanisms to support fishing enterprises including financing, infrastructure, and training.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.3. Explore opportunities for local community and First Nations investment, partnership and participation in local seafood processing activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify opportunities for, and constraints to, local processing, including examination of small-scale cooperative operations. Develop a report that documents opportunities.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Support development of value-added markets for North Coast products.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop feasibility studies and marketing strategies, such as standardized logos and packaging. Identify new and expandable export markets.</i></p>

	<p>Strategy 1.5. Explore mechanisms for enhancing local economic benefits from fisheries-related activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop a report on structures and programs used by coastal communities to enhance local benefits of fisheries and include community-based licence banks.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.6 Explore mechanisms for increasing local participation in fisheries related activities.</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.7. Explore models for intensified production and stock enhancement for local fisheries.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Research international efforts to improve viability of commercial fisheries, such as those in Alaska.</i></p>
Obj 2.	<p>Establish collaborative structures and relationships to enhance fisheries sustainability and viability.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Work with relevant agencies to establish a collaborative structure for enhanced cooperation, integrated planning and conflict resolution for BC fisheries issues.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Include governments, communities and industry to resolve spatial conflicts and resource competition accountability. Provide an arena for governments, marine industries and tenure holders to collaborate.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.2. Explore co-management opportunities that engage governments and stakeholders in ongoing adaptive management based on ecosystem-based management principles.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.3. Encourage establishment of protocol agreements between North Coast First Nations and fisheries-related tenure holders.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Protocol agreements could include, for example, targets for growth in the number of fishing lodges, commitments to sustainable fishing practices and local employment targets.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.4. Explore models for funding local habitat enhancement and monitoring programs from commercial, recreational and public fishing licensing and activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a summary report of models from around the world that channel fees collected from permitting and licensing to local habitat initiatives, and include best practices and lessons learned.</i></p>
Obj 3.	<p>Improve the infrastructure required by marine fisheries.</p>
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Prepare a review of marine infrastructure requirements, including First Nations, commercial and recreational fisheries requirements, in the North Coast plan area in cooperation with industry and stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a report that outlines infrastructure needs and includes an inventory of current structural and service status.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 3.2. Develop an action plan for addressing priority infrastructure gaps and vulnerabilities.</p>
	<p>Strategy 3.3. Support opportunities for developing green infrastructure that promotes ecologically friendly boating practices.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop recycling depots for oil and other marine vessel waste.</i></p>
Obj 4.	<p>Increase local skill development and capacity in fishery- related activities.</p>

	<p>Strategy 4.1. Work with appropriate government agencies, industry and others to develop and implement training opportunities for marine and fishing-related skills and activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Skills training for seafood marketing, at-sea fisheries observers. Training and certification for tidal angling guides.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 4.2. Work with appropriate government agencies, industry and others to develop programs to increase local participation in fisheries-related activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Promote programs through, for example, high school outreach programs and local job fairs.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 4.3. Support fishing industry efforts towards training, certification and professionalization.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Work with Canadian Council of Professional Fish Harvesters and other industry organizations to communicate benefits and requirements of training and certification.</i></p>
Obj 5.	Protect and improve understanding of Aboriginal fisheries.
	<p>Strategy 5.1. Identify activities that conflict with First Nations use and proactively manage to provide for current and future use.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a report that identifies spatial or temporal conflicts; use the report to inform the tenure application process.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 5.2. Promote research that investigates solutions to First Nations' food security and marine resource use challenges.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Species and habitat inventory research, food security research.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 5.3. Work with appropriate government agencies, industry and others to support First Nations programs to train and retain commercial fishers and to expand and diversify their fisheries involvement.</p>
	<p>Strategy 5.4. Develop information for recreational fishers regarding First Nations rights to harvest, monitor and manage resources in their territories.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop and distribute communications material to improve understanding and reduce conflict.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 5.5. Minimize impacts from provincially tenured activities on First Nations values through spatial planning.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify important use areas for First Nations.</i></p>
Obj 6.	Increase First Nations and local community access to marine resources.
	<p>Strategy 6.1. Implement initiatives to enhance habitats for marine food resources.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Stream enhancement, rehabilitation of degraded sites, species relocation.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 6.2. Identify and support mechanisms to reduce impacts on First Nations and local community food resources, including pollution and cumulative effects.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Reduce noise pollution in herring spawning areas, reduce traffic in kelp forests.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 6.3. Explore mechanisms to support local community food security.</p>

	<i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify ways to enhance the ability of local communities to access local marine products.</i>
Obj 7.	Minimise and mitigate the negative ecological impacts to fish habitat.
	<p>Strategy 7.1. Develop a collaborative ecological monitoring strategy between First Nations, relevant agencies, industry and other research and user groups.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Coordinate species and habitat monitoring to help facilitate the implementation of ecosystem-based management initiatives. Prioritise areas that require focused monitoring.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 7.2. Identify areas with high ecological and cultural value, and identify risks.</p>
	<p>Strategy 7.3. Identify impacts to fisheries resources and habitat from other sources, such as acidification and pollution, and their interaction with impacts from fishing activities.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess interactions and cumulative effects.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 7.4. Identify and communicate enhancement and restoration roles and efforts of all First Nations, government agencies, industry, non-governmental organisations and community groups in relation to coastal fisheries.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a snapshot report and/or communications material.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 7.5. Communicate the benefits of stable and long-term salmon restoration and habitat enhancement programs.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop a communications tool that highlights the ecological, socio-cultural and economic benefits from these programs.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 7.6. Use First Nations knowledge in commercial recreation tenure decisions.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions- Determine a process for making traditional knowledge available to decision-makers for consideration early on in the decision making process.</i></p>

4.12 Marine Economy and Communities

Economic health and the wellbeing of communities and residents is an integral component of the EBM approach. Economic health, as related to the marine environment, can be determined by factors such as capacity for local marine-related economic opportunities, sector stability and sustainability, and participation in the marine economy.

The contemporary industrial economy of the North Coast has been built largely on a fishing, mining, smelting and forestry resource base and has also depended on tourism-related activities. Communities along the North Coast that have large port facilities have a historic economic base and culture linked to processing and transport of natural resources (including seafood and wood products) and goods. Resource cycles have impacted the health of these industries and have led to downturns in the forestry and fishing sectors, in particular.

Limited local job opportunities and a lack of training and education opportunities in the North Coast plan area highlight the need to better integrate and create more stable First Nations and local community marine-based economies in the plan area.

709 Management direction for the marine economy and communities in the North Coast plan area (**Table**
 710 **16**) aims to encourage the use of an ecosystem-based approach for marine economic sectors. It also
 711 provides direction for identifying opportunities for, and constraints to, increased economic activity,
 712 including policy and programs within the North Coast plan area.

713 *Table 16. Marine economy and communities - Management objectives and strategies.*

Marine Economy and Communities	
Obj 1.	Encourage an ecosystem-based approach to marine sector strategic economic plans.
	<p>Strategy 1.1. Identify gaps in, or inconsistencies between, existing sector economic strategic plans in relation to an ecosystem-based management approach.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create an assessment report of existing plans or strategies in relation to an ecosystem-based approach to resource management. Create industry-based report cards.</i></p> <p>Strategy 1.2. Encourage economic sectors operating in the North Coast plan area to incorporate ecosystem-based management principles when developing and/or updating long-term business plans.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Promote the objectives and strategies of the MaPP plan and an ecosystem-based management approach to marine resources to industry and other user groups. Highlight inconsistencies between economic strategies or plans to industry and other user groups.</i></p>
Obj 2.	Create more stable and sustainable First Nations and local community marine-based economies.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Identify marine economic development opportunities and constraints in the North Coast plan area.</p> <p>Strategy 2.2. Identify areas with high potential for sustainable economic development through spatial planning.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify and incorporate “high value” areas into the marine spatial planning exercise.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.3. Develop local scale marine use plans with appropriate First Nations, local governments and relevant agencies in areas adjacent to larger communities and/or where development pressures exist as identified in Figure 4.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Provide fine scale tenuring recommendations through spatial zoning that reflect ecological and cultural values, while supporting adjacent land based zones, planning and development.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.4. Prepare a review of marine infrastructure requirements in the North Coast plan area in cooperation with industry and stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - An inventory of current structural status and available services.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.5. Develop an action plan for addressing priority infrastructure gaps.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Work with industry to prioritise infrastructure needs, and investigate solutions to address priorities.</i></p>

	<p>Strategy 2.6. Identify potential workforce requirements within the plan area, and assess the capacity of the local population to fill those requirements.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a report that matches demographic statistics with potential workforce requirements. Coordinate with the regional workforce table (workforce planning).</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.7. Encourage training, hiring and retention of First Nations and local community residents in marine economic sector jobs.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Promote the specific future needs of marine-based industry to First Nations and local community members, with a focus on community youth. Prioritise marine training in the larger skill development programs.</i></p> <p>Strategy 2.8. Communicate successful voluntary conflict resolution outcomes between user groups.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop ongoing communication effort that identifies successful conflict resolution outcomes, including how they were achieved and what the benefits were to the parties.</i></p>
Obj 3.	Increase First Nations participation in the marine economy.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Communicate the benefits of partnerships, agreements and/or joint venture opportunities with First Nations regarding marine economic activities to industry and other user groups.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Create a communication piece similar to “Building Relationships with First Nations.” Leverage ‘Opportunities BC’ to showcase economic development opportunities.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.2. Improve First Nations’ access to training, funding and institutional creation and capacity building that recognises the unique opportunities and constraints to First Nations’ participation in the marine economy.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Explore financing options, training opportunities in First Nations communities, and joint ventures.</i></p>

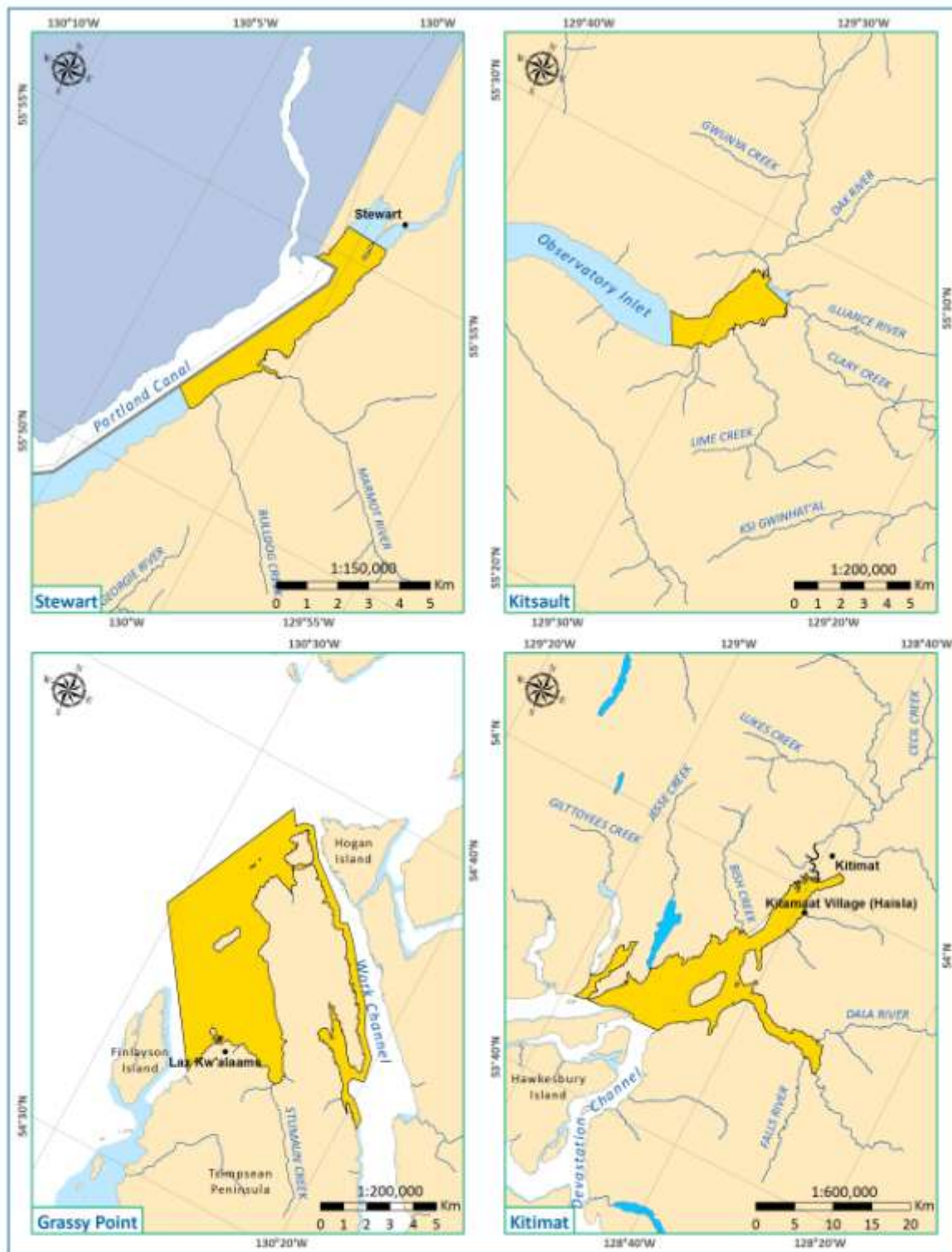


Figure 4. North Coast areas identified for local scale marine planning.

4.13 Heritage Sites and First Nations Cultural Areas

The North Coast plan area has many sites of ancient or historical value, only some of which are publicly identified and protected. First Nations and local communities are exploring ways to further the protection of places associated with their histories and cultures, including those in marine areas.

Sites and features of ancient and historical importance to First Nations include a range of site types including intertidal archaeological sites, travel routes and places associated with the oral histories of the nations. Many sites and features do not exhibit any obvious infrastructure or evidence of use but are of significant social and cultural importance to First Nations. Cultural areas are broad areas that are tied directly to traditional and cultural resources and include areas where traditional activities, including harvesting and production, were, and are, pursued.

Archaeological sites are protected under provincial legislation, but not all such sites are publicly identified and documented. First Nations are pursuing collaborative research opportunities to survey sites and features in their territories. Sites that do not exhibit obvious infrastructure, such as spiritual places, pose a significant challenge for protection. First Nations are exploring opportunities and mechanisms to broaden the scope of current legislation to more adequately protect sacred cultural areas.

Heritage sites are associated with the more recent history of the North Coast plan area (i.e., the arrival and settlement of non-Aboriginal peoples). They include marine heritage sites, such as lighthouses, canneries and boatsheds, in addition to coastal sawmills, mines, historical railway infrastructure and the remnants and sites of this type of early industrial development, as well as the residences of early settlers.

Some heritage sites are protected by regional, provincial or federal legislation. Communities on the North Coast seek support for further local efforts in restoring and protecting historical sites and features.

Management direction for heritage sites and cultural areas (**Table 17**) include protection through proper planning and management, enhanced engagement between proponents and First Nations, and improved public awareness. Additionally, the requirement for proper documentation and inventorying of cultural and archaeological sites is identified. The plan also provides direction on enhancing the benefits and minimising the negative impacts of archaeological, cultural and natural history research activities.

Table 17. Heritage sites and First Nations cultural areas - Management objectives and strategies.

Heritage Sites and First Nations Cultural Areas	
Obj 1.	Document and inventory North Coast cultural resources and archaeological sites in a manner that recognises data sensitivity.
	Strategy 1.1. Identify gaps in site identification and data management, and prioritise significant cultural resources and archaeological sites for protection and management.
	Strategy 1.2. Identify funding sources and opportunities to conduct community-based research that documents First Nations knowledge of heritage and archaeological sites.

	<p>Strategy 1.3. Identify opportunities to prioritise and conduct additional surveys for cultural resources and archaeological sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Focus effort primarily on sites that have not been publicly documented.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Expand tenure proponents' archaeological survey obligations to support the identification and protection of sites adjacent to proposed developments.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Collaboratively develop guidelines for determining adjacency and sensitivity.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.5. Develop a framework that enhances reporting effectiveness and recognises data sensitivity issues when reporting new sites to relevant provincial agencies and First Nations integrated resource management bodies.</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.6. Build a component of a regional monitoring database to record cultural resources and archaeological values and research projects.</p> <p><i>Examples and potential actions - Collaboratively identify how this data will be protected and shared.</i></p>
Obj 2.	Protect heritage resources and archaeological sites through site planning and management.
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Develop guidelines for human activities within sensitive cultural and archaeological sites that may inform management direction and establish regulations to reduce negative impacts.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.2. Support the development of site-specific plans for key heritage resources and archaeological sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Provide management direction for access, compatible activities, restoration work, and monitoring.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.3. Assess existing compliance and enforcement tools used for protection of heritage resources and archaeological sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess adequacy of deterrents such as compensation for contravention of legislation.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.4. Consider sites of special significance to First Nations in the development of a Marine Protected Areas network.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.5. Identify measures to enhance the resilience of sensitive sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess potential mitigations and enhancements, create site management plans.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.6. Work with community watchmen and provincial agencies to expand the coordination and intensity of monitoring cultural resources and archaeological sites.</p>
Obj 3.	Protect heritage resources and archaeological sites through enhancing engagement with tenure proponents.
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Require development of protocols between First Nations and proponents to guide human activities around sensitive cultural resources and archaeological sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Include community-based monitoring during surveys/excavation, etc.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 3.2. Enhance requirements for proponents to involve First Nations in archaeological and culturally sensitive site surveys in their territories.</p>

	<p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess current requirements and identify appropriate changes.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.3. Identify and protect culturally sensitive sites during tenure investigation and development by expanding archaeological survey requirements to include community-based research on non-physical features.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - First Nations communities will be given opportunity and funding to document any cultural sites that are not identified by an archaeological survey, such as sacred areas.</i></p> <p>Strategy 3.4. Require a First Nations cultural training component to permitting, licensing or tenuring of commercial tourism operators.</p> <p>Strategy 3.5. Explore models, including user fees, for funding resilience-building and site restoration by tenure applicants who guide in areas containing/adjacent to heritage sites,</p>
Obj 4.	Protect heritage resources and archaeological sites through public awareness.
	<p>Strategy 4.1. Develop and implement outreach and interpretive programs to improve awareness of local cultures and practices.</p> <p>Strategy 4.2. Support First Nations in developing interpretive signs for key sites that identify sensitive sites, direct use of areas and provide cultural information.</p> <p>Strategy 4.3. Support the development of strategic cultural tourism planning that facilitates the protection of sensitive sites and areas.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Focus activity on resilient, public sites to direct use away from sensitive sites.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.4. Establish camping or other marine recreation sites away from sensitive cultural and archaeological sites.</p>
Obj 5.	Enhance the benefits and minimise and mitigate the negative impacts of archaeological, cultural and natural history research activities.
	<p>Strategy 5.1. Encourage the development of protocols between First Nations and researchers that identify local sensitivities and guide human activities around sensitive cultural resources and archaeological sites.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop and distribute templates.</i></p> <p>Strategy 5.2. Support and facilitate the development of First Nations research policies to direct and manage research in their territories.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop and distribute templates.</i></p> <p>Strategy 5.3. Encourage research partnerships and collaborations to facilitate archaeological and cultural research that has been prioritised by communities.</p> <p>Strategy 5.4. Work with other agencies and/or organisations to develop a joint provincial and First Nations registration system for cultural and archaeological research projects.</p> <p>Strategy 5.5. Require partnerships between proponents and First Nations for collaborative archaeological and culturally sensitive site surveys for proposed developments.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Assess current requirements and identify appropriate changes.</i></p>

4.14 First Nations Resource Use and Management

The relationship of First Nations to their marine territory and resources is strong and a critical component of North Coast Aboriginal heritage. North Coast First Nations societal structures and economic systems are intricately connected to marine resource abundance within traditional territories. First Nations on the North Coast continue to govern, manage, enhance and sustainably use their territories and resources. Their hereditary governance systems control access to territories and direct the harvest of resources.

The citizens of the Haisla Nation are born into one of five matrilineal clans, which are social groups that follow the mother's lineage. Each clan's territory is divided into watershed units called *wa'wais*, which can be translated as "stewardship areas." Each of the 61 *wa'wais* is held by a hereditary owner, who has inherited a Haisla name from their clan, and with it, the rights to the territory and its resources. The hereditary owner must protect and manage this territory. Some of the richest resource areas are *bagwaiyas*, and since ancient times, any Haisla has been allowed to harvest resources there without having to first receive permission from the owner.

The Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, Kitsumkalum and Kitselas Nations speak different dialects of Sm'algyax and have similar hereditary systems of governance. Members of these nations are born into a ranked lineage, or *walp*, in one of four matrilineal clans. Each of these *walp*, or houses, is governed by a *Smgigyet*, who protects and enhances the house territory, manages resource use and organises productive labour and social and economic support. The members of the *walp* can harvest resources in their house territory; others must ask permission of the *Smgigyet* to access the territory.

First Nations on the North Coast continue to use their territories to feed, teach and heal their communities. Some households derive more than half of their diet from marine resources. Continued access to healthy populations of fish, shellfish, marine plants and other forms of nutrition are critical to the wellbeing of First Nations. Aboriginal rights to harvest resources are recognised and protected by the Canadian Constitution. First Nations harvesting for food, social and ceremonial purposes takes priority over commercial and recreational fishing activities. These practices are allowed within various forms of marine conservation and protection areas.

Management direction for First Nations resource use and management (**Table 18**) includes the protection of First Nations territories, Aboriginal rights and access to resources, and the protection of First Nations ability to govern through Aboriginal laws and practices. Direction is also given to improve opportunities for cultural education and provide support for community food security.

Table 18. First Nations resource use and management - Management objectives and strategies.

First Nations Resource Use and Management	
Obj 1.	In accordance with section 35(1) of the Constitution Act 1982, protect First Nations use of territories and resources for community benefit.
	Strategy 1.1. Protect First Nations values through recommendations for a Marine Protected Area network.

	<p>Strategy 1.2. Identify First Nations use areas outside of a proposed Marine Protected Area network that require protection through other management tools .</p>
	<p>Strategy 1.3. Develop local scale marine use plans in areas where important cultural components and First Nations values exist as identified in Figure 5.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Provide fine scale tenuring recommendations through spatial zoning that reflect ecological and cultural values, while supporting marine based planning and activities.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.4. Identify existing provincial tenures that overlap First Nations use areas and cultural sites, and develop strategies to minimise or mitigate impacts on First Nations practices.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Develop general mitigation strategies for tenure types. Create site specific management plans in collaboration with First Nations.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.5. Identify contaminated or damaged sites or areas of value to First Nations and develop restoration plans.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Inventory sites no longer under active tenure and collaboratively develop restoration plans for prioritized contaminated or damaged sites .</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 1.6. Identify areas of ecological compatibility with First Nations use for protection.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Focus on areas to be protected for future use that are not identified in Strategy 1.2. Information can be applied to Geographic Response Plans, restoration efforts, etc.</i></p>
Obj 2.	<p>Protect First Nations ability to govern, manage and enhance resources through Aboriginal laws and practices.</p>
	<p>Strategy 2.1. Develop co-management structures that are compatible with, and integrate, Aboriginal governance structures and Aboriginal knowledge.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Respect and involve hereditary tables in new governance structures.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.2. Identify mechanisms for integrating Aboriginal knowledge and resource management practices into provincial-level planning and regulation.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Incorporate community level decision-making at other levels.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 2.3. Support First Nations capacity for referrals management and response.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Identify First Nations capacity needs and develop mechanisms to enhance capacity as needed.</i></p>
Obj 3.	<p>Enhance First Nations opportunities for cultural education.</p>
	<p>Strategy 3.1. Support the expansion of First Nations cultural and environmental education programs through curriculum development.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Curriculum development for public school districts, and territory-specific curriculum for First Nations programming.</i></p>
	<p>Strategy 3.2. Support the enhancement of First Nations capacity for outdoor learning opportunities, such as Discovery Camps.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Collaborate with BC Parks on site facility development and interpretive programs. Identify ties to related initiatives that could provide opportunities for collaboration on program development.</i></p>

This document and the statements within have not been formally reviewed or approved by the organisation(s) representing the provincial government or First Nations governments. They are presented for discussion purposes only, and are subject to change upon formal review and revision.

Obj 4.	Enhance First Nations food security.
	<p>Strategy 4.1. Support community food security initiatives, such as apprenticeship programs.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Train young harvesters and enhance mentorship opportunities. Investigate ties to provincial and First Nations food security programs.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.2. Identify opportunities for enhancing and restoring habitat associated with First Nations food resources.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Determine appropriate site-specific enhancement and/or restoration priorities and collaboratively develop restoration plans.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.3. Collaboratively identify threats to First Nations food sources and develop mitigation strategies.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Inventory types of threats to First Nations food sources, including cumulative effects; assess mitigation options.</i></p> <p>Strategy 4.4. Protect the variety and quantity of First Nations access to marine resources.</p> <p><i>Examples and/or potential actions - Protect habitats that support a wide diversity of fish and invertebrate species at various life stages. Protect habitats in close proximity to First Nations communities to ensure access to marine species important for food security.</i></p>

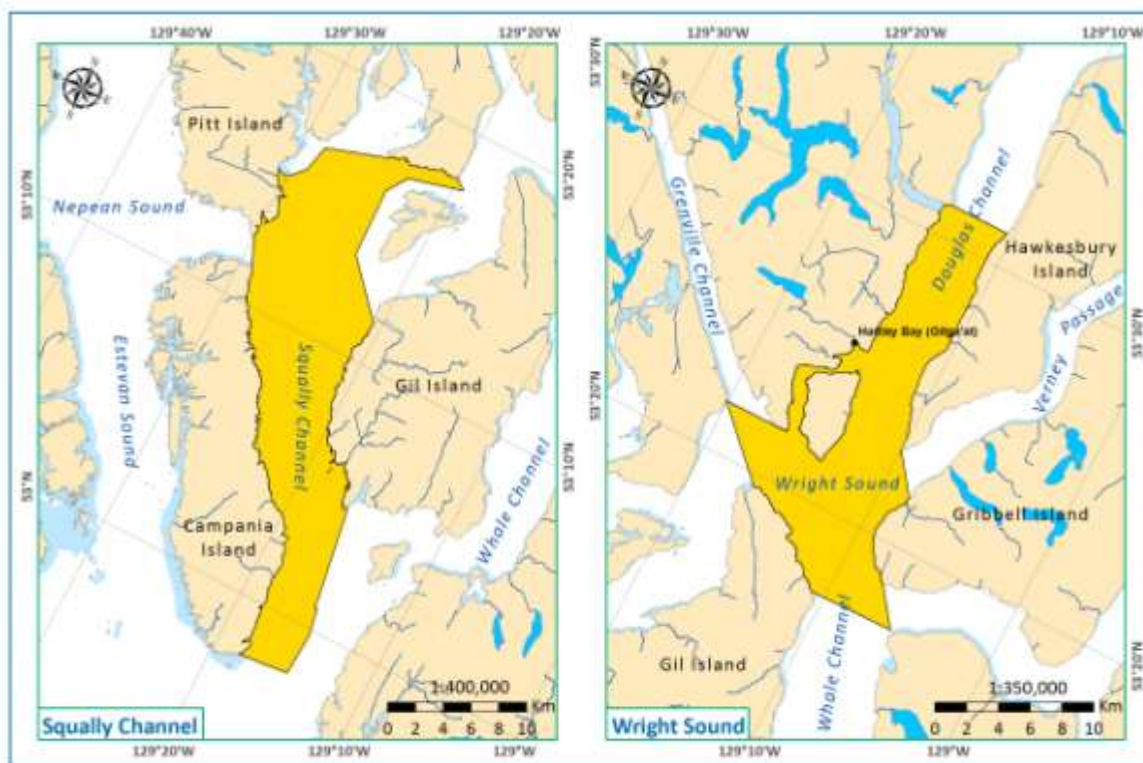


Figure 5. North Coast areas identified for local scale marine planning.

CHAPTER 5: MARINE SPATIAL PLAN

This section describes the process used to develop recommendations for spatial planning, including both Special Management Zones and Protection Management Zones, as part of the North Coast MaPP Marine Planning process. Also presented are recommended zone types, locations, evaluation criteria and rationale for selection of polygons within the North Coast plan area.

Spatial planning and the zoning of marine space were based on the MaPP Zoning Framework, which is consistently applied across all four of the MaPP planning sub-regions. For full details on zone types and categories, see the MaPP Zoning Framework.

5.1 Zoning Structure

The designation of marine space into discrete zones is a common component of integrated ocean and marine plans. This practice is consistent with strategic land use planning in BC, which allocates space to specific zones to alleviate competition and conflict and/or identify priority uses and values.

Spatial zones developed through the MaPP initiative will not necessarily become legally designated areas where activities are regulated by legislation. The zones and associated management direction included in this plan are intended to provide policy direction for marine and coastal resource management decision-makers and marine user groups. Over time, the zones may be legally designated through appropriate legislation.

As part of the North Coast MaPP marine planning process, North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society member and partner nations and the Province of British Columbia have developed recommended spatial zones, including Special Management Zones and Protection Management Zones. All remaining areas outside of these management zones are within the General Management Zone.

5.2 Zone Descriptions

This plan has three overarching zones based on the MaPP Zoning Framework: General Management Zone, Special Management Zones (with associated subzones) and Protection Management Zones (by International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN] category).

General Management Zone

Description: The General Management Zone (GMZ) allocates space for a wide range marine uses and activities that are governed or managed using an EBM framework. The GMZ recognises that many coastal or marine areas have no overarching priorities for uses or activities, and that a large number of activities do not have spatial or temporal conflicts. Where conflicts may occur, they can be addressed through proper management prescriptions in combination with the general management direction (i.e., objectives and strategies) of the sub-regional marine plans and MaPP Regional Priorities Plan, including prohibitions and exceptions for activities that occur on the seabed, pelagic or surface areas.

The GMZ contains areas with a variety of dispersed uses and activities that are associated with public, private and community uses. The areas are sufficiently large that most uses and activities can co-exist in space and over time, subject to more specific site information.

First Nations uses continue in the GMZ, in accordance with Aboriginal rights, legal obligations and government policies. The general management direction objectives and strategies outlined in Chapters 3 and 4 of this plan provide additional management direction for the GMZ.

Objective: To manage for a variety of present and potential future marine uses and activities that adhere to ecosystem-based management principles; multiple uses and activities are permitted where compatible in time and space.

Special Management Zone

Description: The Special Management Zone (SMZ) allocates space for high priority and/or high potential sustainable marine uses and activities, including economic development and/or cultural uses and activities that require specific environmental conditions or locations. To avoid temporal or spatial conflicts and competition with certain other uses and activities, special management prescriptions are applied in addition to the general management direction (i.e., general objectives and strategies) of the plan.

First Nations traditional uses continue in the SMZ in accordance with legal obligations and government policies, including practices for food, social and ceremonial purposes.

Objective: To manage for one or more identified high priority and/or high potential sustainable marine uses or activities. Additional uses and activities are permitted only where they are compatible in time and space with the high priority and/or high potential use or activity.

Special Management Subzones

a. Special Management Zone: Shellfish Aquaculture Subzone

The management intent of this subzone places an emphasis on the growth and development of the shellfish aquaculture industry. First Nations traditional uses and practices for food, social and ceremonial purposes continue throughout this subzone.

b. Special Management Zone: Recreation and Tourism Subzone

The management intent of this subzone places an emphasis on ecosystem-based recreation and tourism activities and uses. Maintaining visual quality and eco-tourism opportunities is the primary objective of the subzone. Significant public marine recreational use and activity occurs in this subzone, including anchorages, kayaking and boating routes, whale watching and bear viewing. First Nations traditional uses and practices continue throughout this subzone.

c. Special Management Zone: Renewable Energy Subzone

The management intent for this subzone places an emphasis on the growth and development of the renewable energy industry. First Nations traditional uses and practices continue throughout this subzone.

d. Special Management Zone: Cultural Subzone

Cultural Special Management Zones are areas of high value to First Nations, on a seasonal and year-round basis, for cultural value protection, aboriginal economic development opportunities, and food security.

Management intent is for continued First Nation's marine resource use and access to cultural resources and activities, especially those for spiritual, social, food and fibre harvest, educational and ceremonial purposes without interference from other groups. Other activities may be acceptable if they do not negatively impact food security, damage or alter the cultural resource or ecological systems.

Protection Management Zone

A number of marine areas within the North Coast plan area have existing protection through provincial legislation, including Ecological Reserves, Class A Parks, and Conservancies where use and/or protection measures are guided by current or planned park management plans. Where Protection Management Zones (PMZs) are adjacent to existing designations, the intent is that the management direction provided in this plan would apply to the existing marine components of provincial protected areas where park management plans are either in draft form, or don't exist.

The Protection Management Zones in this plan may be considered for legal designation through collaborative efforts to implement the Canada-BC-First Nations MPA network planning process. PMZs may be recommended for protection under provincial and/or federal legislation. In the interim, or in the absence of legal designation, the PMZ recommended uses and activities tables provide guidance to provincial and First Nations resource staff to inform tenuring decisions for proposed activities.

Description: The Protection Management Zone allocates space primarily for conservation purposes or objectives, and may serve as a basis for protecting localised conservation values. Furthermore, these areas may be identified or recommended in the context of a robust legislated network of Marine Protected Areas under appropriate legislation.

Objective: To protect the full range of values that marine environments provide, with a primary emphasis on maintaining marine biodiversity, ecological representation and special features (e.g., sponge reefs, seamounts, pinniped haulout sites or rookeries, and significant foraging grounds for species).

Protection Management Zone Categories

The categories in the PMZ align with [*Guidelines for Applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected Areas*](#). Not all IUCN categories are used in the North Coast Marine Plan.

Category Ia - Strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphological features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values.

Category Ib - Usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence, without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.

Category II - Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristics of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.

Category III - Set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, seamount, submarine cavern, geologic features such as a cave or even a living component such as a specific coralline feature. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.

Category IV - Aim to protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority. Many category IV protected areas will need regular, active interventions to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.

Category V - Areas where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character and significant ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value, and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.

Category VI - Areas that conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. They are generally large, with most of the area in a natural condition, where a proportion is under low-level non-industrial sustainable natural resource management and where such use of natural resources compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims of the area.

5.3 Boundary Delineation

The North Coast Technical Team considered a variety of factors when determining proposed boundaries, including:

1. Existing designations - Area boundaries were aligned with existing marine zoning/designations where appropriate.

2. Ecological values - Area boundaries were drawn to capture ecological values and specific ecological features of interest.

Examples - eelgrass and kelp beds, consistent herring spawning areas, estuaries, areas with a high abundance of coral and sponge, bird colonies

3. Cultural and traditional use values - Area boundaries were drawn to capture important cultural and traditional use areas that require spatial protection.

Examples - sensitive locations, including those of cultural and spiritual importance, important food gathering areas, village site locations

4. Current uses and activities - Area boundaries were drawn to minimise conflict and ensure continued economic opportunities in the region based on the evaluation of current uses and activities.

5. Future economic opportunities - Area boundaries were drawn to facilitate future economic opportunities in the region based on the evaluation of potential future uses and activities.

Examples - high value sites for marine-based renewable energy, shellfish aquaculture capability, cultural interest, and recreation and tourism opportunity

6. Adjacent land use - Area boundaries considered adjacent land use to maximise compatibility between proposed zones and terrestrial areas.

Examples - private land, existing terrestrial tenures, parks and protected areas

7. Results of Marxan analyses - The delineation of area boundaries was informed by results from sub-regional Marxan analyses that used spatial data sets compiled by the British Columbia Marine Conservation Analysis to identify areas of high conservation value and representative areas of biodiversity.

8. Buffers - Buffer zones—areas of lower restriction surrounding core areas of higher restriction—were applied in some instances to provide additional protection while still allowing some activities to occur.

9. Ease of identification, navigation and management - Area boundaries were designed to facilitate easy identification and navigation on the water, and for compliance and enforcement purposes.

Examples - straight lines, jaws of land (boundary established between two visible terrestrial points)

Recommended Uses and Activities within Zones

Recommendations are made for a set of marine uses and activities in the North Coast plan area. The uses and activities are consistent throughout the MaPP study area; activities are defined in Appendix 1.

The Recommended Uses and Activities Tables identify the Acceptable (✓), Conditionally Acceptable (O) or Not Acceptable (X) uses and activities for a particular zone (**Table 19**). Conditionally Acceptable activities (O) are given zone-specific management conditions, which are listed below the Recommended Uses and Activities Table for each zone.

946 **Table 19. Recommended uses and activity acceptability statements.**

Recommended Uses and Activities Categories	
Uses and activities are considered acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements. Acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	√
Uses and activities are considered conditionally acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements; and provided they are consistent with (adhere to) the plan conditions. Conditional acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	O
Uses and activities are considered not acceptable and should not be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	X

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5.4 North Coast Zoning Summary

Within the North Coast plan area a total of 30 PMZ and 25 SMZs are proposed. **Table 20** and **Table 21** provide a summary of the zones by type, area and length of shoreline, including the total of each zone type, total area coverage (km²), percentage of plan area, total length (km) of shoreline, and percentage of the plan area shoreline.

Table 20. Summary table of zones by type and area.

Zone Type	Category	Total # of Zones	Total Area (km ²)	Percent of North Coast Planning Area
PMZ	IUCN 1b	4	145.61	0.69%
	IUCN II	8	676.02	3.21%
	IUCN IV	19	1628.15	7.73%
	IUCN V	1	225.79	1.07%
Total PMZ		32	2675.57	12.70%
Central Coast PMZ*	<i>(Zone 5 has complete overlap with PMZ-32; Not included in area calculation)</i>	4	221.23	1.05%
Existing Protection			578.26	2.74%
SMZ	Aquaculture	7	78.55	0.37%
	Cultural	2	7.54	0.04%
	Renewable Energy	6	535.06	2.54%
	Tourism and Recreation	10	553.63	2.63%
Total SMZ		25	1174.78	5.57%
Central Coast SMZ*		1	68.16	0.32%
GMZ		N/A	16355.90	77.61%
Total		57	21073.90	100%

* This analysis includes Central Coast zones that are located in the area where the Central Coast plan area and the North Coast plan area overlap.

955 Table 21. Summary tables of zones by type and length of shoreline.

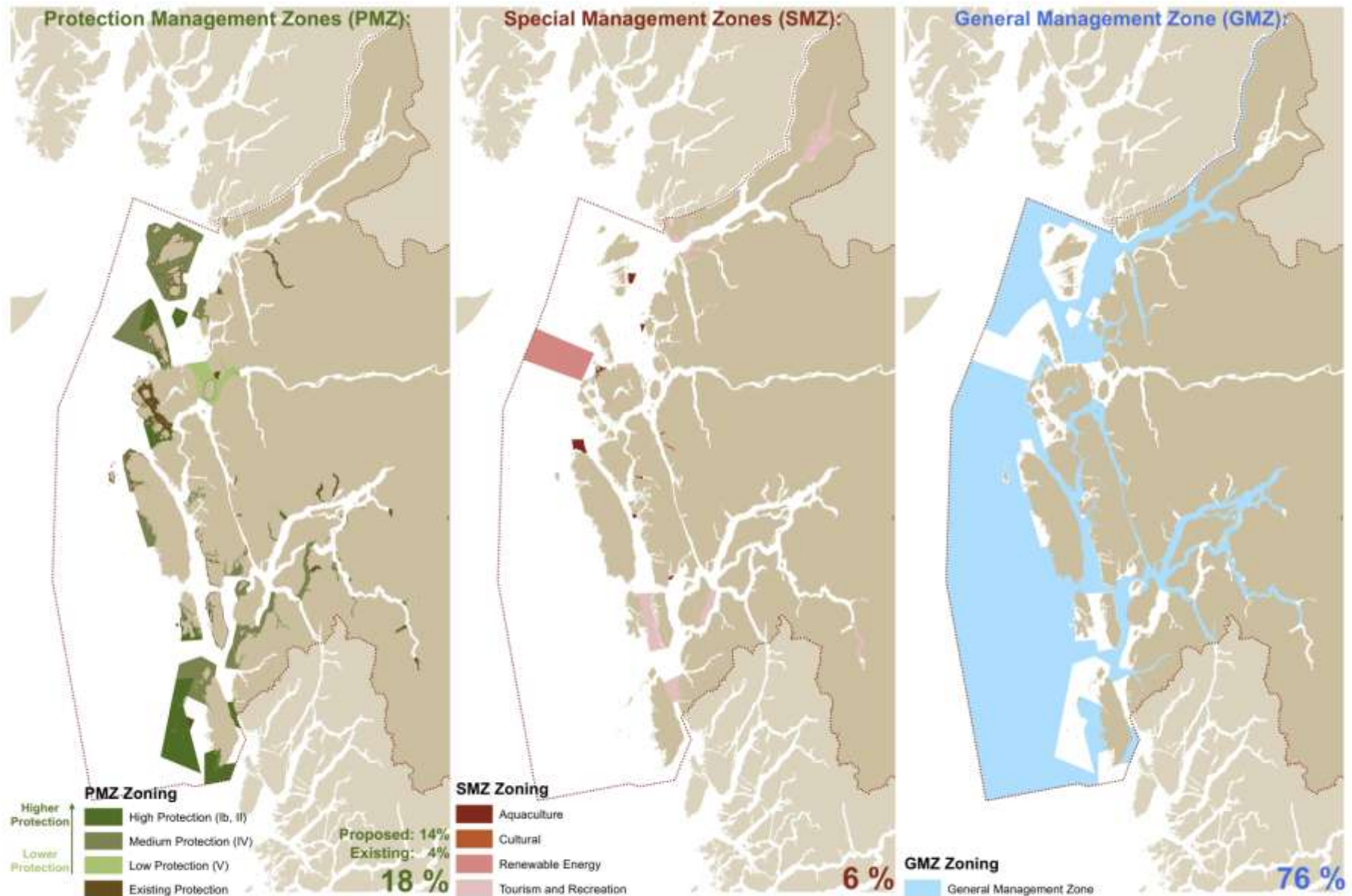
	Category	Total # of Zones	Length of Shoreline(km)	North Coast Shoreline (Percent)
PMZ	IUCN Ib	4	286.50	3.19%
	IUCN II	8	132.96	1.48%
	IUCN IV	19	1126.67	12.53%
	IUCN V	1	219.69	2.44%
Total PMZ		32	1765.82	19.64%
Central Coast PMZ*	<i>(Zone 5 has complete overlap with PMZ-32; Not included in length calculation)</i>	4	195.48	2.17%
Existing Protection			2698.58	30.01%
SMZ	Aquaculture	7	73.13	0.81%
	Cultural	2	38.61	0.43%
	Renewable Energy	6	29.16	0.32%
	Tourism and Recreation	10	651.64	7.25%
Total SMZ		25	792.53	8.81%
Central Coast SMZ*		1	45.23	0.50%
GMZ		N/A	3494.63	38.86%
Total		57	8992.27	100%

* This analysis includes Central Coast zones that are located in the area where the Central Coast plan area and the North Coast plan area overlap.

956 Zoning Summary Maps

957 The three overarching zone types (General Management Zone, Special Management Zone, Protection
958 Management Zone) designated through the North Coast planning process are shown in Figure 6.

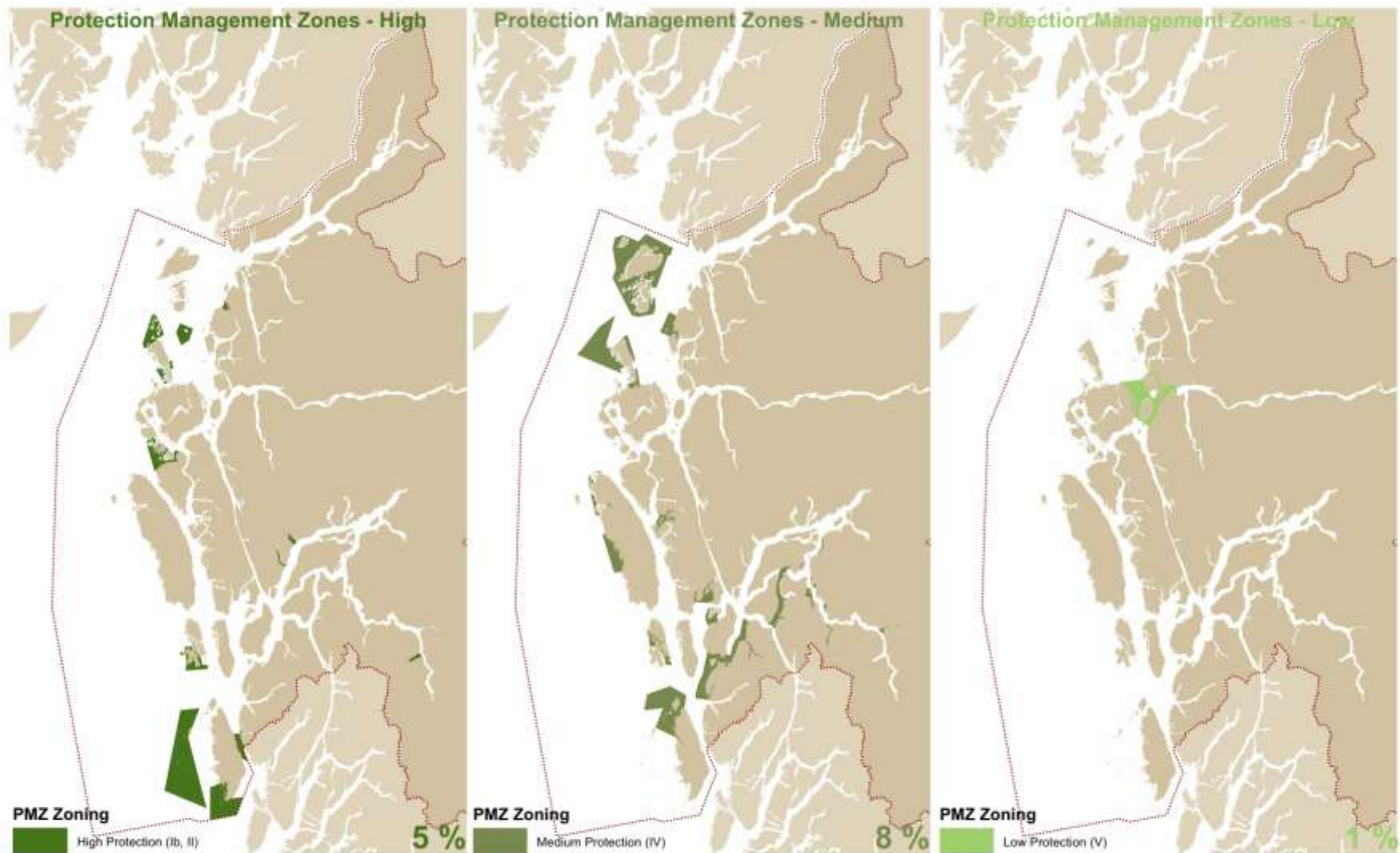
959 Figure 7 shows the breakdown of the Protection Management Zones into high (IUCN Ib, II), medium
960 (IUCN IV) and low (IUCN V) protection levels.



Areas managed to conserve natural values. There are three levels of conservation focus for these zones: High (strong emphasis on natural values), Medium (focus primarily on specific species and ecosystems), and Low (mix of conservation and sustainable human uses).

Areas particularly well-suited to specific sustainable marine uses and activities.

Areas where the full range of sustainable marine uses and activities may occur, subject to existing legislation and policy.



Areas of highest conservation value with an emphasis on protecting marine species, ecosystems and ecological processes in their natural state. These areas have significant ecological values, including rare or threatened species or ecosystems. They may also represent marine ecosystem types.

Limited activities can occur in these areas provided they do not impact the conservation objectives of each zone. Compatible activities may include: scientific research and non-extractive public and commercial recreation and tourism. Extractive uses are generally not compatible with the values of these PMZs.

Areas primarily identified to protect particular species or habitats. A range of extractive and non-extractive activities can occur provided they do not impact the conservation objectives for each zone. Compatible activities may include: scientific research, public and commercial recreation and tourism, anchorages, small scale infrastructure (e.g. docks, boat ramps).

Areas that have sensitive ecological values but are also important for sustainable human uses and activities, often in proximity of population centres. Fewer restrictions on marine uses however, management plans are required to achieve conservation objectives.

Compatible activities may include: marine plant and shellfish aquaculture, anchorages, float homes/lodges, marine infrastructure, log storage/handling, research, and public and commercial recreation and tourism.

Figure 7. Protection Management Zones: High, medium and low.

5.5 Spatial Zoning by Geographic Area

North Coast marine space has been divided into five geographic areas in order to better display the proposed management zones. **Figure 8** illustrates the extents of the grouped zoning maps presented in the spatial plan.

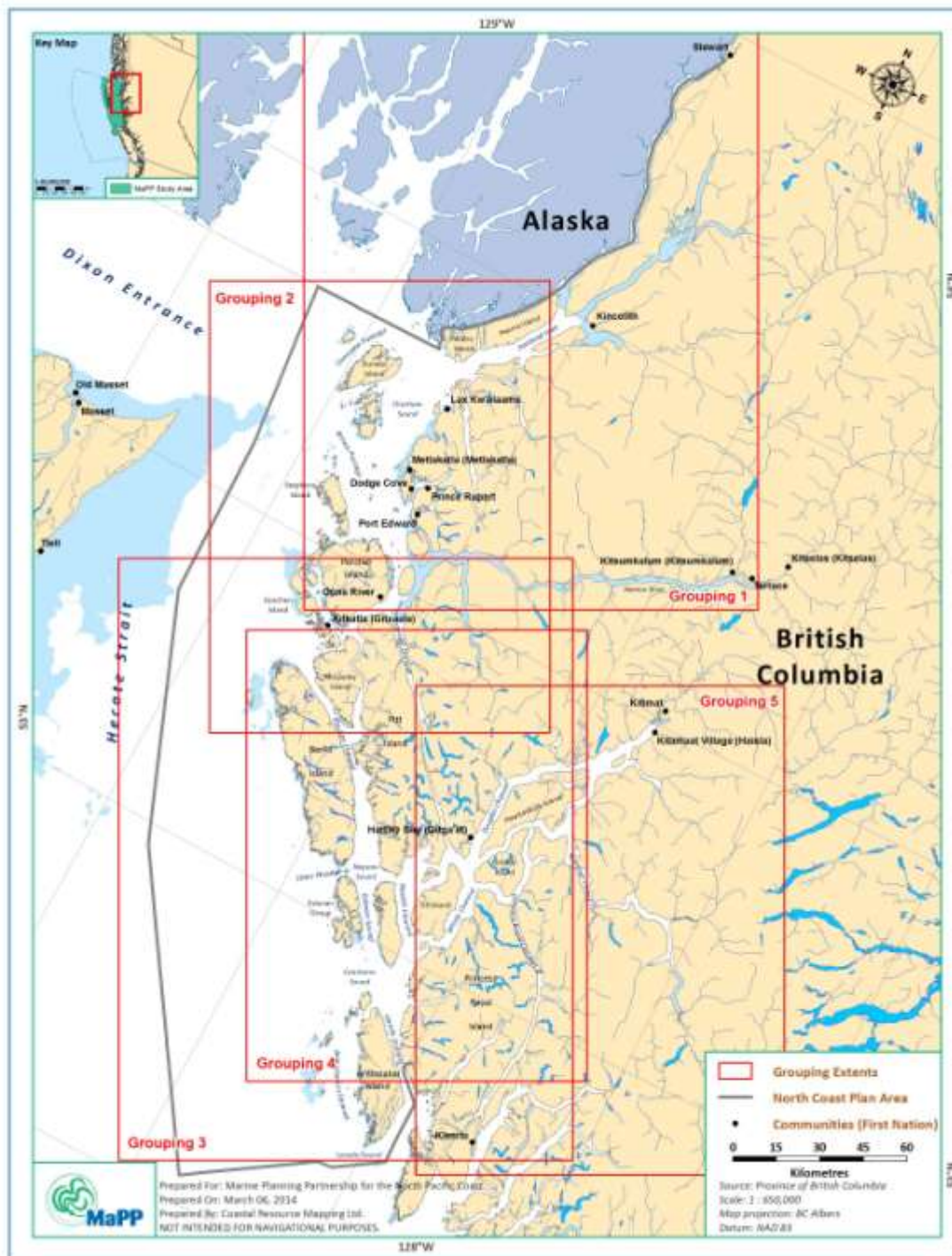


Figure 8. Index map of spatial plan area groupings.

969 North Coast Spatial Planning: Group 1

970 **Figure 9** shows the area and zone delineation for North Coast spatial planning Group 1.



971
972 **Figure 9.** North Coast Group 1 map

973 Group 1 includes the following PMZ and SMZ zones (**Table 22**). **Table 23** lists the Recommended Uses
974 and Activities for group 1.

975 *Table 22. Group 1 zones.*

Zone Number	Category	Name	Purpose
PMZ 15	IUCN II	Big Bay	Protection of Georgetown Creek estuary and herring spawn area within Big Bay.
PMZ 17	IUCN II	Kitsault Harbour	Protection and restoration of Kitsault/ Illiance River estuary.
PMZ 16	IUCN IV	Dundas Island	Protection of a large marine area with numerous species and habitat types including salmon rearing and migratory areas, high current intertidal habitat and protection of important First Nations cultural values and sites including traditional harvesting areas.
SA14	SMZ Shellfish Aquaculture	Dunira Island	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
TR1	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Observatory Inlet	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions to support compatible tourism and recreation activities in an area adjacent to an existing land based conservancy.
TR2	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Somerville Island	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions to support compatible tourism and recreation activities in an area adjacent to an existing land based conservancy.
TR9	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Wales Island	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions to support compatible tourism and recreation activities in an area adjacent to an existing land based conservancy.

976

977 Table 23. Group 1 Recommended Uses and Activities Table

Category	Site Name Zone Type	General Management Zone	PMZ-15 Big Bay	PMZ-17 Kitsault Harbour	PMZ-16 Dundas	Shellfish Aquaculture SMZ	Tourism Recreation SMZ
		GMZ	PMZ IUCN Ib	PMZ IUCN II	PMZ IUCN IV	SMZ	SMZ
Aquaculture	Bottom Culture Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,16}
	Off Bottom Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,16}
	Off-Bottom Aquaculture – Finfish	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy	Renewable Energy Generation	✓	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ¹²	O ^{12,16}
Industry	Forestry Operations – Log Handling and Storage	✓	X	X	O ¹⁰	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}
	Forestry Operations – Helicopter Drop Sites	✓	X	X	✓	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}
	Mining Operations	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Infrastructure	Commercial and Recreational Anchorages	✓	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,15}	✓
	Float Homes	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
	Floating Lodges	✓	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	X	✓
	Level 1 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	O ^{2,3}	O ²	O ^{2,3,4,5}	O ¹²	✓
	Level 2 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}
Recreation/ Tourism	Commercial Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ²	O ²	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓
	Public Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ²	O ²	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓
Research	Research	✓	O ¹	O ¹	✓	✓	✓
Utilities	Linear Utilities	✓	O ²	O ²	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,15}	O ^{12,16}
	Point Source Utilities	✓	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}
Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries	Where a use/activity is outside provincial regulatory authority, the approval of that use/activity is subject to the decision-making process(es) of the responsible authorities. Absence of a use/activity in this table does not imply that activities were not considered or evaluated in the above recommendations, or that the use/activity is of no interest. Consistency with proposed IUCN designations is supported by the Province of BC and North Coast First Nations and conditional activities will be determined based on area-specific values.					
	Recreational Fisheries: Guided & Non-Guided						
Transportation & Navigation	Transportation						
	Temporary Port Vessel Anchorage						

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Key:

<i>First Nations' traditional uses, including practices for food, social and ceremonial purposes, continue in accordance with legal obligations.</i>	
Uses and activities are considered acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements. Acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	√
Uses and activities are considered conditionally acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements; and provided they are consistent with (adhere to) the plan conditions. Conditional acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	O
Uses and activities are considered not acceptable and should not be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	X
<i>Note: This table does not alter the Province of BC and First Nations' referral obligations under existing agreements.</i>	

List of Conditional Statements - Group 1

- O¹: only research activities that are nonextractive and will not disturb sensitive or critical features and habitat are acceptable.
- O²: must avoid disturbance of sensitive or critical features and habitat; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management plan.
- O³: infrastructure enabling First Nations access to adjacent reserve lands is permitted.
- O⁴: activity must be compatible with First Nations cultural use of area; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management plan.
- O⁵: infrastructure and associated activities must be compatible with vision and conservation objectives of protected area; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management plan.
- O¹⁰: adherence to established best management practices for the purposes of the protection and management of ecological features and habitats.
- O¹²: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups).
- O¹⁵: tenure proposal documentation and/or other forms of communication must clearly identify the priority activity of the zone.
- O¹⁶: tenure or activity must be sited and operated in such a way to minimise impact on sensitive marine species and habitats by following established activity best management practices for the protection of these values.
- O¹⁷: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups) when operations occur during the months of May to September.

North Coast Spatial Planning: Group 2

Figure 10 shows the area and zone delineation for North Coast spatial planning group 2.

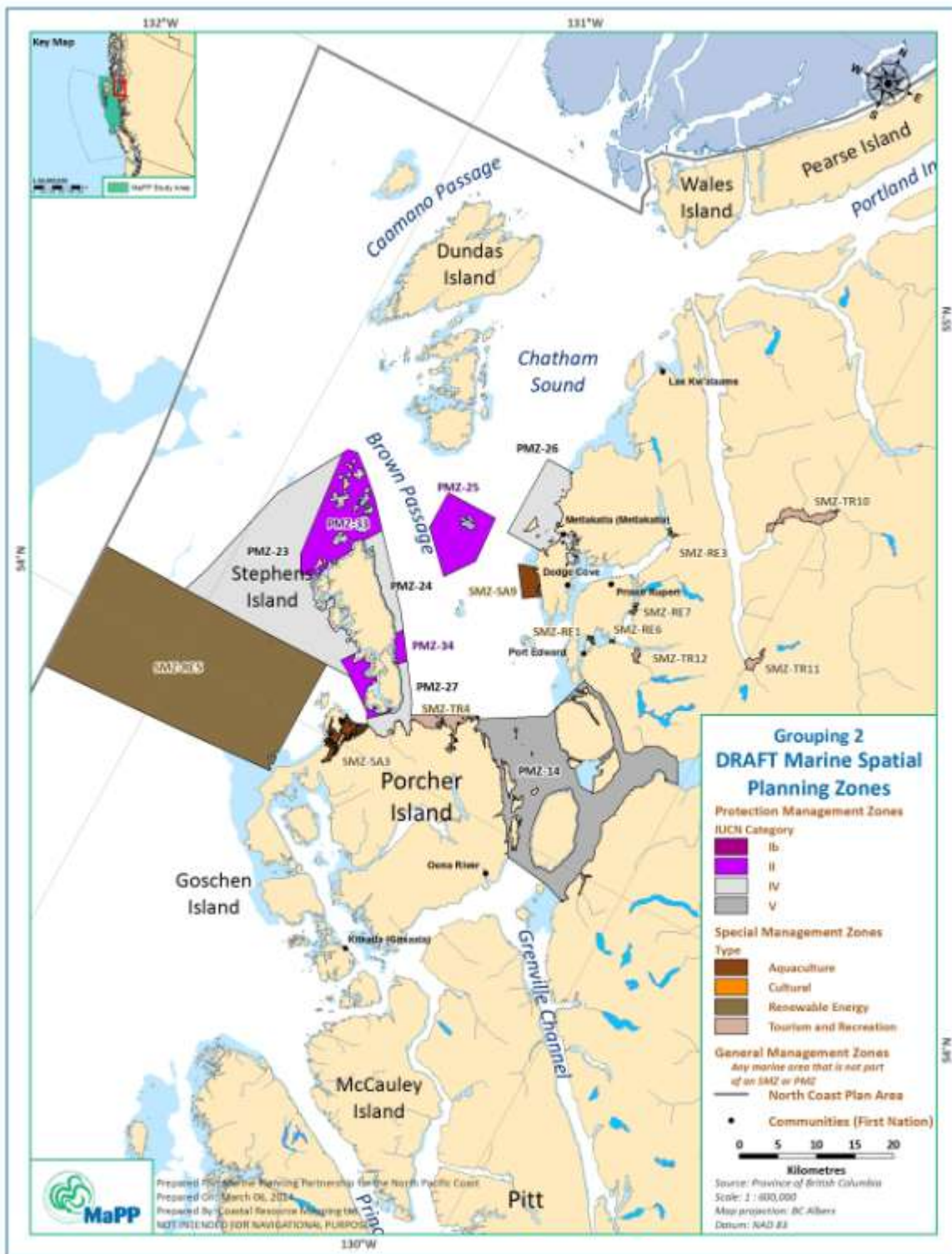


Figure 10. North Coast Group 2 map.

1006 Group 2 includes the following PMZ and SMZ zones (**Table 24**). **Table 25** lists the Recommended Uses
1007 and Activities for Group 2.

1008 *Table 24. Group 2 zones.*

Zone Number	Category	Name	Purpose
PMZ 33	IUCN II	Tree Knob Group	Protection of significant cultural values and unique habitats within the archipelago
PMZ 34	IUCN II	Stephens Pass Arthur Island	Protection of marine species, intertidal habitat, and archaeological sites in an ancient and contemporary First Nations harvest area.
PMZ 25	IUCN II	Lucy Island	Protection of important First Nations cultural values and sites and an area of global significance for breeding and nesting habitat for seabirds; protection of local recreational opportunities focused on natural and cultural/historic values of the area.
PMZ 24	IUCN IV	Stephens Island East	Protection of important nearshore ecological values and First Nations traditional use areas.
PMZ 23	IUCN IV	Stephens Island West	Protection of oceanographic features including areas of high rugosity that maintain important habitats.
PMZ 27	IUCN IV	Edye Pass	Protection of important First Nations cultural values and marine recreational values.
PMZ 26	IUCN IV	Metlakatla Pass	Protection of marine species, intertidal habitat, and archaeological sites in an ancient and contemporary First Nations harvest area.
PMZ 15	IUCN IV	Skeena Mouth	Protection of portion of the Skeena Estuary and natural geomorphological processes that form and maintain important habitats and an important location for First Nations traditional use.
SMZ SA3	SMZ Shellfish Aquaculture	Welcome Harbour	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
SMZ SA9	SMZ - Shellfish Aquaculture	Digby Island	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
SMZ TR4	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Hunt Inlet	To allocate space and maintain conditions for sustainable tourism and recreation activities
SMZ TR10	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Quotoon Inlet	To allocate space and maintain conditions for sustainable tourism and recreation activities
SMZ TR11	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Work Channel/ Lachmach	To allocate space and maintain conditions for sustainable tourism and recreation activities
SMZ TR12	SMZ Tourism/	Kloiya Bay	To allocate space and maintain conditions for sustainable tourism and recreation activities

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	Recreation		
SMZ RE1	SMZ Renewable Energy	Zanardi Rapids	To allocate space and maintain conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
SMZ RE3	SMZ Renewable Energy	Tuck Narrows	To allocate space and for future tidal energy development in an area identified with high potential.
SMZ RE5	SMZ Renewable Energy	Hecate Strait	To allocate space and for future wind energy development in an area identified with high potential.
SMZ RE6	SMZ Renewable Energy	Galloway Rapids	To allocate space and for future tidal energy development in an area identified with high potential.
SMZ RE7	SMZ Renewable Energy	Butze Rapids	To allocate space and for future tidal energy development in an area identified with high potential.

1009

1010 Table 25. Group 2 Recommended Uses and Activities Table

		Site Name												
			General Management Zone	PMZ-34 Stephens Island Pass Arthur Island	PMZ-33 Tree Knob Group	PMZ-25 Lucy Island	PMZ-24 Stephens Island East	PMZ-23 Stephens Island West	PMZ-27 Edge Pass	PMZ-26 Metlakatla Pass	PMZ-14 Skeena Mouth	Shellfish Aquaculture SMZ	Tourism Recreation SMZ	Renewable Energy SMZ
	Zone Type	GMZ	PMZ IUCN II			PMZ IUCN IV				PMZ IUCN V	SMZ	SMZ	SMZ	
Category	Marine Uses and Activities													
Aquaculture	Bottom Culture Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	X	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ^{2,4,5}	X	✓	O ^{12,16}	O ¹²	
	Off Bottom Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	X	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ⁵	✓	X	✓	O ^{12,16}	O ¹²	
	Off-Bottom Aquaculture – Finfish	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Energy	Renewable Energy Generation	✓	X	X	X	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,5}	O ¹²	O ^{12,16}	✓	
Industry	Forestry Operations – Log Handling and Storage	✓	X	X	X	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}	O ¹²	
	Forestry Operations – Helicopter Drop Sites	✓	O ^{2,5}	O ^{2,5}	O ^{2,5}	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}	O ¹²	
	Mining Operations	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{2,5}	X	X	O ¹²	
Infrastructure	Commercial and Recreational Anchorages	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,5}	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹³	
	Float Homes	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	
	Floating Lodges	✓	O ^{2,5}	X	X	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ⁵	X	O ^{2,5}	X	✓	X	
	Level 1 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,5}	O ¹²	✓	O ¹²	
	Level 2 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}	X	
Recreation/ Tourism	Commercial Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	✓	✓	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹²	
	Public Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4}	✓	✓	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹²	
Research	Research	✓	O ^{1,4}	O ^{1,4}	O ^{1,4}	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Utilities	Linear Utilities	✓	O ^{4,9}	O ^{4,9}	O ²	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ⁵	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,5}	O ^{12,15}	O ^{12,16}	✓	
	Point Source Utilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{2,3,4,5}	X	X	O ^{12,16}	✓	
Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries	Where a use/activity is outside provincial regulatory authority, the approval of that use/activity is subject to the decision-making process(es) of the responsible authorities. Absence of a use/activity in this table does not imply that activities were not considered or evaluated in the above recommendations, or that the use/activity is of no interest.												
	Recreational Fisheries: Guided & Non-Guided													
Transportation & Navigation	Transportation	Consistency with proposed IUCN designations is supported by the Province of BC and North Coast First Nations and conditional activities will be determined based on area-specific values.												
	Temporary Port Vessel Anchorage													

1011



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Key:

<i>First Nations' traditional uses, including practices for food, social and ceremonial purposes, continue in accordance with legal obligations.</i>	
Uses and activities are considered acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements. Acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	√
Uses and activities are considered conditionally acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements; and provided they are consistent with (adhere to) the plan conditions. Conditional acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	O
Uses and activities are considered not acceptable and should not be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	X
<i>Note: This table does not alter the Province of BC and First Nations' referral obligations under existing agreements.</i>	

1012

1013 List of Conditional Statements - Group 2

- 1014 • O¹: only research activities that are nonextractive and will not disturb sensitive or critical
- 1015 features and habitat are acceptable.
- 1016 • O²: must avoid disturbance of sensitive or critical features and habitat; site limitations to be
- 1017 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1018 • O³: infrastructure enabling First Nations access to adjacent reserve lands is permitted.
- 1019 • O⁴: activity must be compatible with First Nations cultural use of area; site limitations to be
- 1020 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1021 • O⁵: infrastructure and associated activities must be compatible with vision and conservation
- 1022 objectives of protected area; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management
- 1023 plan.
- 1024 • O⁹: exception for potential future transmission right-of-way associated with renewable energy
- 1025 development.
- 1026 • O¹⁰: adherence to established best management practices for the purposes of the protection
- 1027 and management of ecological features and habitats.
- 1028 • O¹²: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with
- 1029 priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups).
- 1030 • O¹³: tenure or activity must be sited an identified safe distance from priority tenure types or
- 1031 related activities.
- 1032 • O¹⁵: tenure proposal documentation and/or other forms of communication must clearly identify
- 1033 the priority activity of the zone.

- 1034 • O¹⁶: tenure or activity must be sited and operated in such a way to minimise impact on sensitive
1035 marine species and habitats by following established activity best management practices for the
1036 protection of these values.
- 1037 • O¹⁷: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with
1038 priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups) when operations
1039 occur during the months of May to September.

1040 **Additional considerations - Group 2**

1041 **Stephens Island Pass/ Arthur Island:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or
1042 cultural values may be impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity. Sensitive or critical
1043 features, habitat, or species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial
1044 vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels. Ecological and cultural values may be impacted
1045 by anchoring of large commercial vessels.

1046 **Tree Knob Group:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values may
1047 be impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity. Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or
1048 species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial vessels and smaller
1049 freight or log boom towing vessels. Vessel wake on foreshore areas may cause safety concern during
1050 First Nations food harvesting periods.

1051 **Lucy Island:** Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species and/or cultural values may be negatively
1052 impacted by large commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels. Ecological and
1053 cultural values may be impacted by anchoring of large commercial vessels.

1054 **Stephens Island East:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values
1055 may be impacted by commercial fishing activity Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species and/or
1056 cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom
1057 towing vessels. Ecological and cultural values may be impacted by anchoring of large commercial
1058 vessels.

1059 **Stephens Island West:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values
1060 may be impacted by commercial fishing activity

1061 **Metlakatla Pass:** Commercial value of salmon is high. Sensitive and/or critical features and associated
1062 habitats and/or cultural values may be impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity.
1063 Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by
1064 large commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels.

1065 **Skeena Mouth:** Commercial value of salmon is high. Sensitive and/or critical features and associated
1066 habitats and/or cultural values may be impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity.
1067 Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by
1068 large commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels. Ecological and cultural values
1069 may be impacted by anchoring of large commercial vessels

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North Coast Spatial Planning: Group 3

Figure 11 shows the area and zone delineation for North Coast spatial planning group 3.

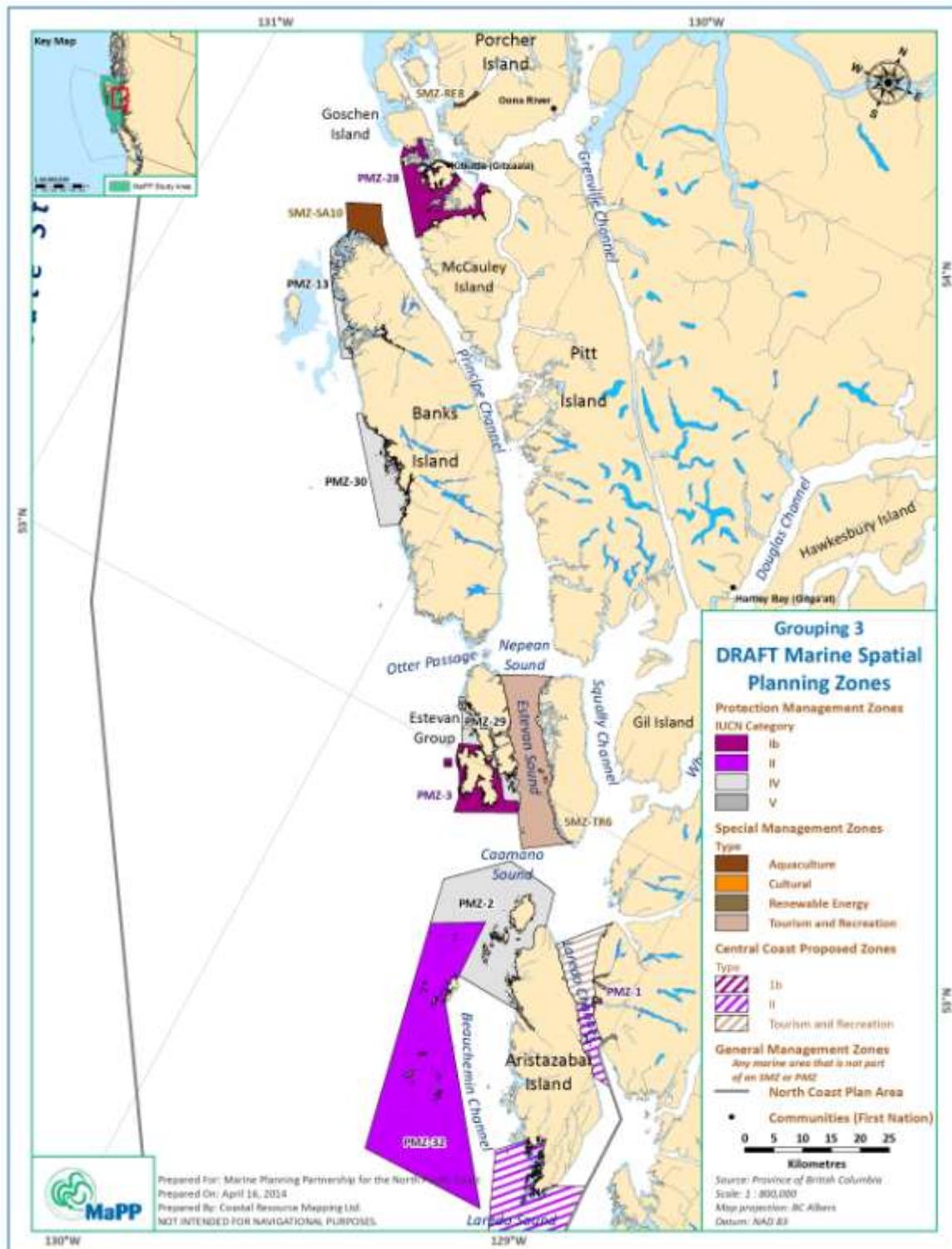


Figure 11. North Coast Group 3 map.

1074 Group 3 includes the following PMZ and SMZ zones (**Table 26**). **Table 27** lists the Recommended Uses
1075 and Activities for Group 3.

1076 *Table 26. Group 3 zones.*

Zone Number	Category	Name	Purpose
PMZ 3	IUCN Ib	Dewdney Island	Protection of marine species, intertidal habitat, and , listed seabird colony nesting areas. .
PMZ28	IUCN Ib	Browning Entrance/Dolphin Island	Protection of marine biodiversity and species abundance, including critical abalone habitat in area of daily First Nations harvesting of diverse resources.
PMZ-1	IUCN II	Smithers Island	Protection of intertidal species and habitats and culturally important species abundances while augmenting existing adjacent terrestrial conservancy.
PMZ-32	IUCN II	Moore Islands	Protection of critical offshore and nearshore habitat and species abundance in key harvesting and cultural area for First Nations.
PMZ 2	IUCN IV	Aristazabal Island North	Protection of important mixing area at the mouth of Moresby trough resulting in high ecological and cultural values .
PMZ 13	IUCN IV	North Banks Island	Protection of marine species, intertidal habitat, and archaeological sites in an ancient and contemporary First Nations harvest area.
PMZ 29	IUCN IV	Trutch Island	Protection of intertidal habitat and species abundance for First Nations harvesting; protection of wilderness experience for recreation and tourism.
PMZ 30	IUCN IV	Central Banks	Protection of marine biodiversity, culturally important habitat and species, and cultural sites including petroglyphs.
SMZ-SA10	SMZ Shellfish Aquaculture	North Banks	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
SMZ -TR6	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Estevan Sound	To allocate space and maintain conditions for sustainable tourism and recreation activities
SMZ -RE8	SMZ Renewable Energy	Porcher Narrows	To allocate space and for future tidal energy development in an area identified with high potential.

1077

1078 Table 27. Group 3 Recommended Uses and Activities Table

	Site Name																															
		General Management Zone	PMZ-3 Dewdney Island		PMZ-28 Browning Entrance/ Dolphin Island		PMZ-1 Smithers Island		PMZ-32 Moore Islands		PMZ-2 Aristazabal Island North		PMZ-13 North Banks Island		PMZ-29 Trutch Island		PMZ-30 Central Banks		Shellfish Aquaculture SMZ		Tourism Recreation SMZ		Renewable Energy SMZ		Central Coast Tourism Recreation SMZ 13		Central Coast PMZ-8		Central Coast PMZ-9a		Central Coast PMZ-9c	
	Zone Type	GMZ	PMZ IUCN Ib		PMZ IUCN II	PMZ IUCN II	PMZ IUCN IV				SMZ	SMZ	SMZ	Central Coast SMZ	Central Coast PMZ	Central Coast PMZ	Central Coast PMZ															
Category	Marine Uses and Activities																															
Aquaculture	Bottom Culture Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	X	X	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,16}	O ¹²	O*	X	X	X															
	Off Bottom Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	X	X	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,16}	O ¹²	O*	X	X	X															
	Off-Bottom Aquaculture – Finfish	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O*	X	X	X														
Energy	Renewable Energy Generation	✓	X	X	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ¹²	O ^{12,16}	✓	O*	X	X	X															
Industry	Forestry Operations – Log Handling and Storage	✓	X	X	X	X	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}	O ¹²	O*	X	X	X															
	Forestry Operations – Helicopter Drop Sites	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}	O ¹²	O*	X	O*	O*															
	Mining Operations	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ¹²	X	X	X	X															
Infrastructure	Commercial and Recreational Anchorages	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹³	O*	X	O*	O*															
	Float Homes	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X															
	Floating Lodges	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	X	✓	X	O*	X	X	X															
	Level 1 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	O ^{2,6}	O ^{2,3,4}	O ²	O ²	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ¹²	✓	O ¹²	O*	O*	O*	O*															
	Level 2 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}	X	O*	X	X	X															
Recreation/ Tourism	Commercial Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ²	O ^{2,4}	O ²	O ²	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹⁵	✓	O*	O*	O*															
	Public Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ²	O ^{2,4}	O ²	O ²	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹⁵	✓	O*	O*	O*															
Research	Research	✓	O ¹	O ¹	O ¹	O ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O*	O*	O*															
Utilities	Linear Utilities	✓	X	O ⁹	O ²	O ²	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,15}	O ^{12,16}	✓	O*	O*	O*	O*															
	Point Source Utilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}	✓	O*	X	X	X															
Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries	Where a use/activity is outside provincial regulatory authority, the approval of that use/activity is subject to the decision-making process(es) of the responsible authorities. Absence of a use/activity in this table does not imply that activities were not considered or evaluated in the above recommendations, or that the use/activity is of no interest. Consistency with proposed IUCN designations is supported by the Province of BC and North Coast First Nations and conditional activities will be determined based on area-specific values.																														
	Recreational Fisheries: Guided & Non-Guided																															
Transportation & Navigation	Transportation																															
	Temporary Port Vessel Anchorage																															

1079

1080

Key:

<i>First Nations' traditional uses, including practices for food, social and ceremonial purposes, continue in accordance with legal obligations.</i>	
Uses and activities are considered acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements. Acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	√
Uses and activities are considered conditionally acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements; and provided they are consistent with (adhere to) the plan conditions. Conditional acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	O
Uses and activities are considered not acceptable and should not be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	X
<i>Note: This table does not alter the Province of BC and First Nations' referral obligations under existing agreements.</i>	

1081

1082 **List of Conditional Statements - Group 3**

- 1083 • O¹: only research activities that are nonextractive and will not disturb sensitive or critical
- 1084 features and habitat are acceptable.
- 1085 • O²: must avoid disturbance of sensitive or critical features and habitat; site limitations to be
- 1086 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1087 • O³: infrastructure enabling First Nations access to adjacent reserve lands is permitted.
- 1088 • O⁴: activity must be compatible with First Nations cultural use of area; site limitations to be
- 1089 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1090 • O⁵: infrastructure and associated activities must be compatible with vision and conservation
- 1091 objectives of protected area; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management
- 1092 plan.
- 1093 • O⁶: infrastructure must be required for service provision of protected area.
- 1094 • O⁹: exception for potential future transmission right-of-way associated with renewable energy
- 1095 development.
- 1096 • O¹⁰: adherence to established best management practices for the purposes of the protection
- 1097 and management of ecological features and habitats.
- 1098 • O¹²: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with
- 1099 priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups).
- 1100 • O¹³: tenure or activity must be sited an identified safe distance from priority tenure types or
- 1101 related activities.

- 1102 • O¹⁴: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with
1103 First Nations cultural use of the area.
- 1104 • O¹⁵: tenure proposal documentation and/or other forms of communication must clearly identify
1105 the priority activity of the zone.
- 1106 • O¹⁶: tenure or activity must be sited and operated in such a way to minimise impact on sensitive
1107 marine species and habitats by following established activity best management practices for the
1108 protection of these values.
- 1109 • O¹⁷: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with
1110 priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups) when operations
1111 occur during the months of May to September.
- 1112 • O*: for information on conditions applicable for Central Coast areas, see the Central Coast
1113 Marine Plan.

1114 **Additional considerations - Group 3**

1115 **Browning Entrance/ Dolphin Island:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or
1116 cultural values may be impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity. Sensitive or critical
1117 features, habitat, or species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial
1118 vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels.

1119 **Moore Islands:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values may be
1120 impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity. Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or
1121 species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial vessels and smaller
1122 freight or log boom towing vessels.

1123 **Aristazabal Island North:** Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species may be negatively impacted by
1124 large commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels. Sensitive or critical features,
1125 habitat, or species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial vessels and
1126 smaller freight or log boom towing vessels.

North Coast Spatial Planning: Group 4

Figure 12 shows the area and zone delineation for North Coast spatial planning group 4.

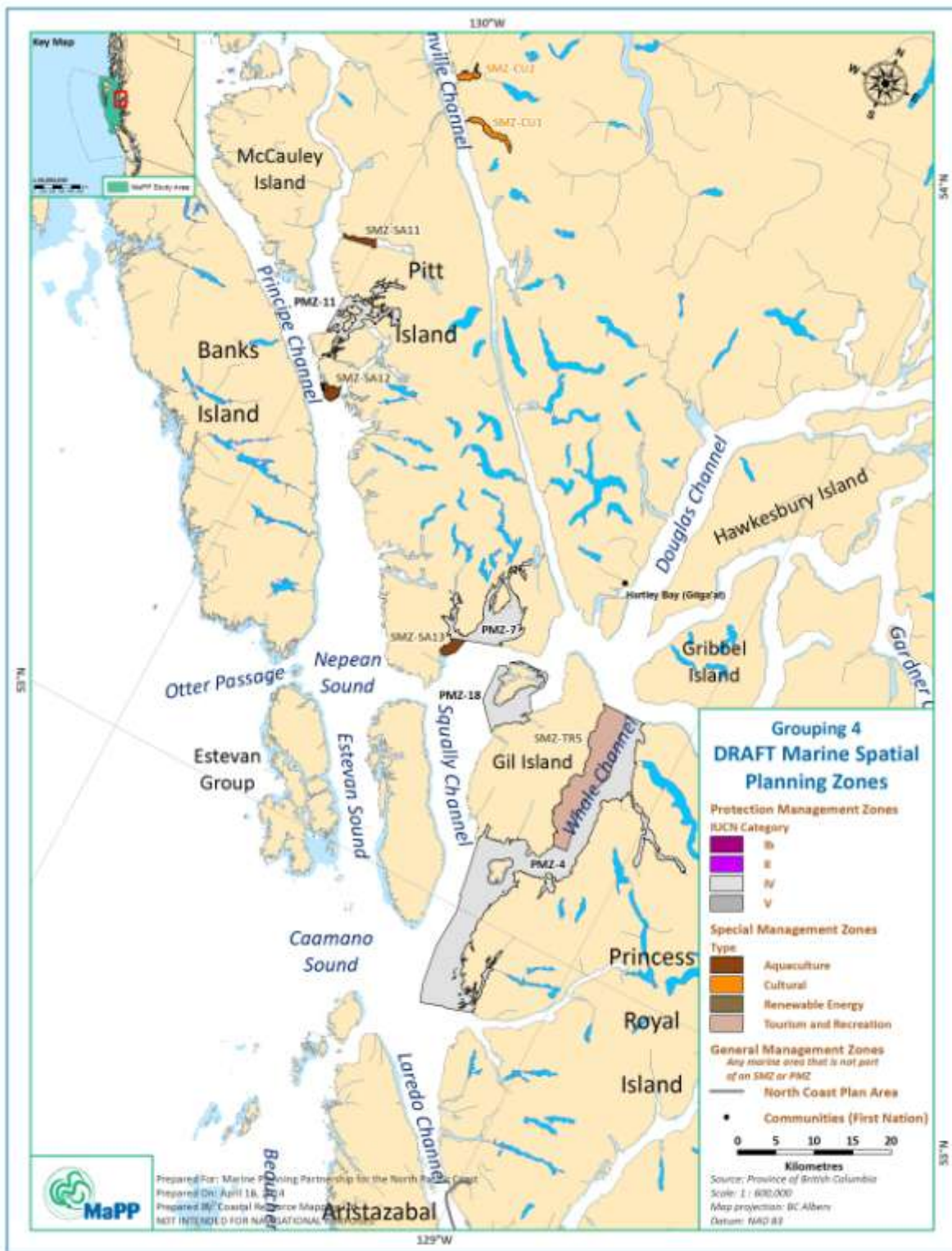


Figure 12. North Coast Group 4 map

1131 Group 4 includes the following PMZ and SMZ zones (**Table 28**). **Table 29** lists the Recommended Uses
1132 and Activities for Group 4.

1133 *Table 28. Group 4 zones*

Zone Number	Category	Name	Purpose
PMZ-4	IUCN IV	Campania Sound/ Whale Channel	Protection of important area for marine biodiversity and important species including designated critical habitat for Humpback Whales. Area also includes First Nations traditional harvest and cultural areas.
PMZ-7	IUCN IV	Union Passage/ Tuwartz Inlet	Protection of ecological values, both for species and species habitats, including special areas that are key to formative stages of a species' life cycle. The area has abundant marine resources and contains both cultural and historical values and features.
PMZ-11	IUCN IV	Markle Pass	Protection of unique and remote marine and wilderness experiences for tourism and/or recreational purposes. Protection of important First Nations harvesting area for many marine resources.
PMZ-18	IUCN IV	Fin Island/ MacDonald Bay	Protection of historic and current First Nations use areas; protection of local recreational opportunities focused on natural and cultural/historic values of the area and shellfish aquaculture potential.
SMZ-SA11	SMZ Shellfish Aquaculture	Hevenor Inlet	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
SMZ - SA12	SMZ Shellfish Aquaculture	Anger Island	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
SMZ-SA13	SMZ Shellfish Aquaculture	Squally Channel	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions for sustainable shellfish aquaculture activities in an area with appropriate oceanographic characteristics.
SMZ-CU1	SMZ Cultural	Baker Inlet	To identify areas of high value to First Nations, on a seasonal and year-round basis, for cultural value protection, aboriginal economic development opportunities, and food security
SMZ-CU2	SMZ Cultural	Kumealon Inlet	To identify areas of high value to First Nations, on a seasonal and year-round basis, for cultural value protection, aboriginal economic development opportunities, and food security
SMZ -TR5	SMZ Tourism/ Recreation	Whale Channel	To allocate space and maintain conditions for sustainable tourism and recreation activities.

1134 Table 29. Group 4 Recommended Uses and Activities Table

Category	Site Name	General Management Zone	PMZ-4 Campania Sound/ Whale Channel	PMZ-7 Union Passage/ Tuwartz Inlet	PMZ-11 Markle Pass	PMZ-18 Fin Island/ MacDonald Bay	Shellfish Aquaculture SMZ	Tourism Recreation SMZ	Cultural SMZ
	Zone Type	GMZ	PMZ IUCN IV				SMZ	SMZ	SMZ
Aquaculture	Bottom Culture Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,16}	O ¹⁴
	Off Bottom Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{12,16}	O ¹⁴
	Off-Bottom Aquaculture – Finfish	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy	Renewable Energy Generation	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ¹²	O ^{12,16}	X
Industry	Forestry Operations – Log Handling and Storage	✓	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}	O ¹⁴
	Forestry Operations – Helicopter Drop Sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ¹²	O ^{10,17}	O ¹⁴
	Mining Operations	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ¹⁴
Infrastructure	Commercial and Recreational Anchorages	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹⁴
	Float Homes	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
	Floating Lodges	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5,8}	X	✓	O ¹⁴
	Level 1 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ¹²	✓	O ¹⁴
	Level 2 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}	X
Recreation/ Tourism	Commercial Recreation and Tourism	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹⁴
	Public Recreation and Tourism	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ^{12,15}	✓	O ¹⁴
Research	Research	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ¹⁴
Utilities	Linear Utilities	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,15}	O ^{12,16}	O ¹⁴
	Point Source Utilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}	O ¹⁴
Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries	Where a use/activity is outside provincial regulatory authority, the approval of that use/activity is subject to the decision-making process(es) of the responsible authorities. Absence of a use/activity in this table does not imply that activities were not considered or evaluated in the above recommendations, or that the use/activity is of no interest. Consistency with proposed IUCN designations is supported by the Province of BC and North Coast First Nations and conditional activities will be determined based on area-specific values.							
	Recreational Fisheries: Guided & Non-Guided								
Transportation & Navigation	Transportation								
	Temporary Port Vessel Anchorage								

1135



This document and the statements within have not been formally reviewed or approved by the organisation(s) representing the provincial government or First Nations governments. They are presented for discussion purposes only, and are subject to change upon formal review and revision.

Key:

<i>First Nations' traditional uses, including practices for food, social and ceremonial purposes, continue in accordance with legal obligations.</i>	
Uses and activities are considered acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements. Acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	√
Uses and activities are considered conditionally acceptable subject to all existing legislation, policy and relevant agreements; and provided they are consistent with (adhere to) the plan conditions. Conditional acceptability of any use/activities does not guarantee that a use/activity will be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	O
Uses and activities are considered not acceptable and should not be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	X
<i>Note: This table does not alter the Province of BC and First Nations' referral obligations under existing agreements.</i>	

1136

1137 List of Conditional Statements - Group 4

- 1138 • O¹: only research activities that are nonextractive and will not disturb sensitive or critical features
- 1139 and habitat are acceptable.
- 1140 • O²: must avoid disturbance of sensitive or critical features and habitat; site limitations to be
- 1141 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1142 • O³: infrastructure enabling First Nations access to adjacent reserve lands is permitted.
- 1143 • O⁴: activity must be compatible with First Nations cultural use of area; site limitations to be
- 1144 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1145 • O⁵: infrastructure and associated activities must be compatible with vision and conservation
- 1146 objectives of protected area; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1147 • O⁸: maintenance of First Nations' commercial recreation and tourism opportunities.
- 1148 • O¹⁰: adherence to established best management practices for the purposes of the protection and
- 1149 management of ecological features and habitats.
- 1150 • O¹²: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with priority
- 1151 tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups).
- 1152 • O¹⁴: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with First
- 1153 Nations cultural use of the area.
- 1154 • O¹⁵: tenure proposal documentation and/or other forms of communication must clearly identify the
- 1155 priority activity of the zone.
- 1156 • O¹⁶: tenure or activity must be sited and operated in such a way to minimise impact on sensitive
- 1157 marine species and habitats by following established activity best management practices for the
- 1158 protection of these values.
- 1159 • O¹⁷: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with priority
- 1160 tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups) when operations occur during
- 1161 the months of May to September.

1162

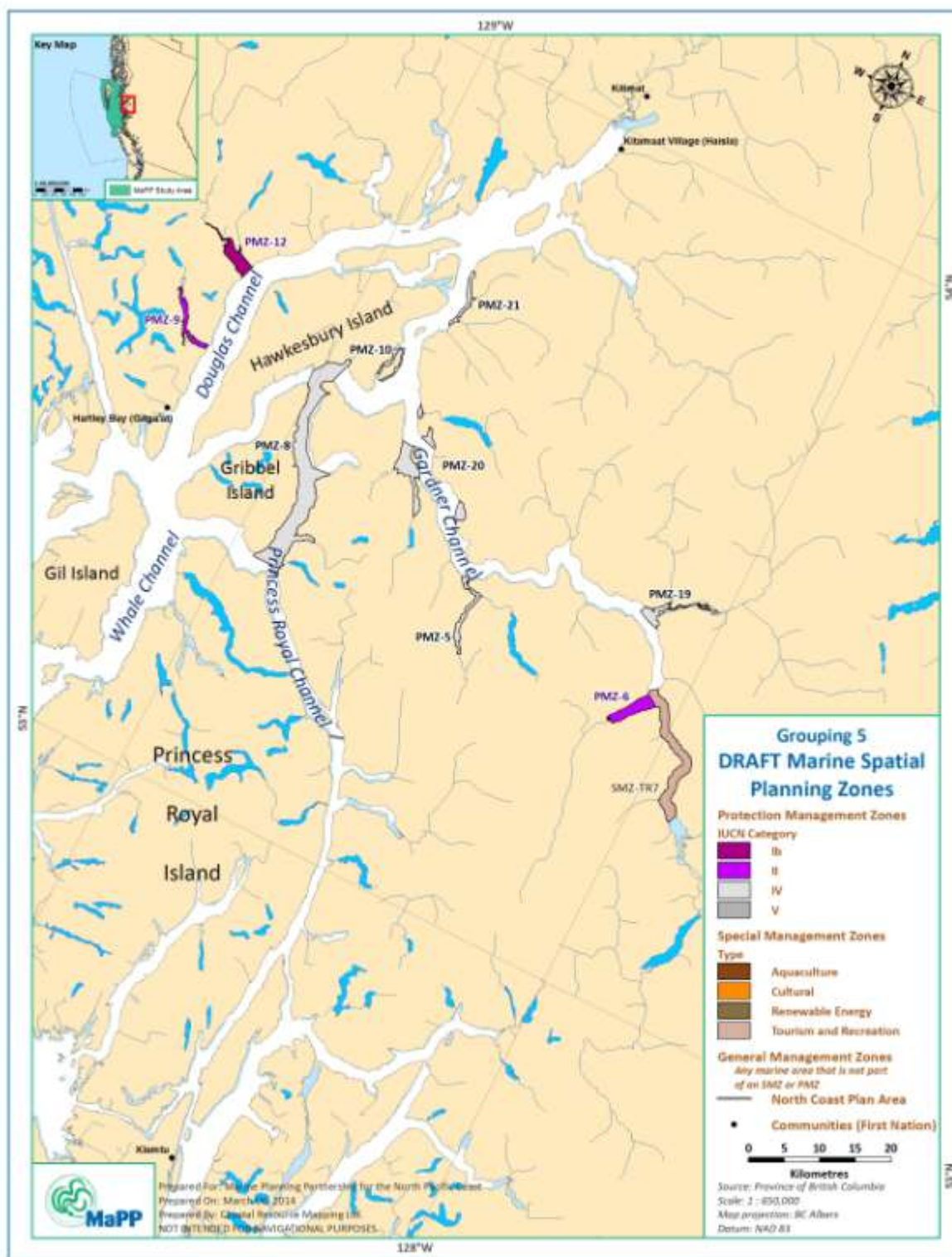
1163 **Additional considerations - Group 4**

1164 **Campania Sound/Whale Channel:** Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species and/or cultural values
1165 may be negatively impacted by large commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels.
1166 Vessel wake on foreshore areas may cause safety concern during First Nations food harvesting periods.
1167 Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values may be impacted by
1168 commercial and recreational fishing activity.

1169 **Fin Island/McDonald Bay:** Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species and/or cultural values may be
1170 negatively impacted by large commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels. Vessel
1171 wake on foreshore areas may cause safety concern during First Nations food harvesting periods.

1172 **North Coast Spatial Planning: Group 5**

1173 Figure 13 shows the area and zone delineation for North Coast spatial planning group 5.



1174
1175 **Figure 13. North Coast Group 5 map**

1176 Group 5 includes the following PMZ and SMZ zones (**Table 30**). **Table 31** lists the Recommended Uses
1177 and Activities for Group 5.

1178 **Table 30. Group 5 zones**

Zone Number	Category	Name	Purpose
PMZ - 12	IUCN Ib	Kitkiata Inlet	Protection of marine habitats that support high species diversity and abundance (e.g., estuaries, cloud sponge communities). The area has a very high cultural value for local First Nations, including areas of traditional habitation and marine harvesting.
PMZ -6	IUCN II	Chief Mathews Bay	Protection of Chief Mathews Bay, an estuary with a high intertidal zone that supports diverse meadow communities and high species abundance. The area also provides a unique, remote marine wilderness experience.
PMZ -9	IUCN II	Kiskosh Inlet	Protection of a high diversity of habitats, including eelgrass meadows, kelp beds, estuaries and cloud sponge communities. The area is important to First Nations for traditional harvesting and cultural use.
PMZ -5	IUCN IV	Kiltoish Inlet	Protection of ecological values, both for species and species habitats, including special areas that are key to formative stages of a species' life cycle in this important estuarine habitat. To protect areas with high cultural and traditional use value.
PMZ -8	IUCN IV	Ursula Channel	Protection of Ursula Channel's diversity of habitats including eelgrass meadows, kelp beds, and cloud sponge communities, as well as supporting a large abundance of marine mammals. The area is important for First Nations traditional harvesting and cultural use, and currently provides unique recreational opportunities.
PMZ - 10	IUCN IV	Kitsaway Passage	Protection of cultural and historical values and features, including areas of traditional habitation and marine harvesting. To protect areas that support unique and/or remote marine and wilderness experiences.
PMZ - 19	IUCN IV	Kemano	Protection of habitat and species of special significance, and protection of important First Nations traditional harvest and cultural areas. The Kemano River supports a highly important Eulachon run.
PMZ - 20	IUCN IV	Gardner Canal	Protection of habitat and species of special significance to First Nations for traditional harvest and cultural use.
PMZ - 21	IUCN IV	Devastation Channel	Protection of important and unique marine habitat important to First Nation traditional harvest and culture, along with areas that can be utilized for tourism and recreational purposes.
SMZ-TR7	SMZ Tourism /Recreation	Gardner Canal	To allocate space and maintain ecological conditions to support compatible tourism and recreation activities in an area adjacent to an existing land based conservancy.

1179 Table 31. Group 5 Recommended Uses and Activities Table

	Site Name	General Management Zone	PMZ-12 Kitkiata Inlet	PMZ-6 Chief Matthews Bay	PMZ-9 Kiskosh	PMZ-5 Kitloish	PMZ-8 Ursula Channel	PMZ-10 Kitsaway Passage	PMZ-19 Kemano	PMZ-20 Gardner Canal	PMZ-21 Devastation Channel	Tourism Recreation SMZ
	Zone Type	GMZ	PMZ IUCN Ib	PMZ IUCN II	PMZ IUCN IV							SMZ
Category	Marine Uses and Activities											
Aquaculture	Bottom Culture Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	X	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,16}
	Off Bottom Aquaculture – Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	✓	X	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,16}
	Off-Bottom Aquaculture – Finfish	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy	Renewable Energy Generation	✓	X	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	X	O ^{12,16}
Industry	Forestry Operations – Log Handling and Storage	✓	X	X	X	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ¹⁰	O ^{10,17}
	Forestry Operations – Helicopter Drop Sites	✓	X	O ^{2,5}	O ^{2,5}	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O ^{10,17}
	Mining Operations	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Infrastructure	Commercial and Recreational Anchorages	✓	O ^{2,3,4}	O ²	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	✓
	Float Homes	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
	Floating Lodges	✓	X	X	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5,8}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓
	Level 1 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	X	O ^{2,4}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓
	Level 2 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}
Recreation/ Tourism	Commercial Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ²	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{2,4,5,8}	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	✓
	Public Recreation and Tourism	✓	O ^{2,4}	O ²	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	O ^{2,4,5}	✓	✓
Research	Research	✓	O ¹	O ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utilities	Linear Utilities	✓	X	O ²	X	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{2,4,5}	O ^{12,16}
	Point Source Utilities	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^{12,16}
Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries	Where a use/activity is outside provincial regulatory authority, the approval of that use/activity is subject to the decision-making process(es) of the responsible authorities. Absence of a use/activity in this table does not imply that activities were not considered or evaluated in the above recommendations, or that the use/activity is of no interest. Consistency with proposed IUCN designations is supported by the Province of BC and North Coast First Nations and conditional activities will be determined based on area-specific values.										
	Recreational Fisheries: Guided & Non-Guided											
Transportation & Navigation	Transportation											
	Temporary Port Vessel Anchorage											

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1181

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Uses and activities are considered not acceptable and should not be approved by the appropriate management body(ies).	X
<i>Note: This table does not alter the Province of BC and First Nations' referral obligations under existing agreements.</i>	

1182

1183 **List of Conditional Statements - Group 5**

- 1184 • O¹: only research activities that are nonextractive and will not disturb sensitive or critical
- 1185 features and habitat are acceptable.
- 1186 • O²: must avoid disturbance of sensitive or critical features and habitat; site limitations to be
- 1187 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1188 • O³: infrastructure enabling First Nations access to adjacent reserve lands is permitted.
- 1189 • O⁴: activity must be compatible with First Nations cultural use of area; site limitations to be
- 1190 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1191 • O⁵: infrastructure and associated activities must be compatible with vision and conservation
- 1192 objectives of protected area; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management
- 1193 plan.
- 1194 • O⁸: maintenance of First Nations' commercial recreation and tourism opportunities.
- 1195 • O¹⁰: adherence to established best management practices for the purposes of the protection
- 1196 and management of ecological features and habitats.
- 1197 • O¹²: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with
- 1198 priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups).
- 1199 • O¹⁶: tenure or activity must be sited and operated in such a way to minimise impact on sensitive
- 1200 marine species and habitats by following established activity best management practices for the
- 1201 protection of these values.
- 1202 • O¹⁷: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with
- 1203 priority tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups) when operations
- 1204 occur during the months of May to September.



1205 **Additional considerations - Group 5**

1206 **Kitkiata:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values may be
1207 impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity. Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or
1208 species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial vessels.

1209 **Chief Matthews Bay:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values
1210 may be impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity.

1211 **Kishkosh:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values may be
1212 impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity. Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or
1213 species and/or cultural values may be negatively impacted by large commercial vessels.

1214 **Ursula Channel:** Sensitive or critical features, habitat, or species may be negatively impacted by large
1215 commercial vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels.

1216 **Kemano:** Sensitive or critical features and habitat may be negatively impacted by large commercial
1217 vessels and smaller freight or log boom towing vessels, though it is noted that smaller freight loading at
1218 existing facilities is an important activity in the area.

1219 **Gardner Canal:** Sensitive and/or critical features and associated habitats and/or cultural values may be
1220 impacted by commercial and recreational fishing activity.

CHAPTER 6: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The goals, objectives and strategies identified in the North Coast Marine Plan will be put into action following the development of an implementation work plan. The general approach for implementation of the plan will be set out in an implementation agreement. The implementation agreement is anticipated to include a work plan (including planning priorities) and associated commitments to plan implementation, review and amendments.

Effective implementation of the North Coast Marine Plan will require human resourcing and long-term funding. All parties have worked together to identify resourcing requirements and to establish implementation funding mechanisms.

6.1 Plan Implementation Committees

Implementation will involve the creation of a technical coordinating body that is assigned to guide and oversee the implementation process. This technical coordinating body will be comprised of representatives from the Province of BC and member First Nations. A joint Terms of Reference will clearly outline the roles, scope of responsibilities, and engagement schedule. Organisation and structure is currently under discussion.

Implementation work will be guided by the priorities identified in Section 6.2 and an implementation work plan will outline how objectives and strategies in this plan can be achieved. The work plan will describe the actions associated with each strategy, identify the parties involved, outline the funding required and define general timelines to achieve implementation. It will respect the jurisdictional authorities of each party and will consider engagement with stakeholders who have a particular interest in key issues, objectives and strategies.

The technical coordinating body will be responsible for coordinating the various parties involved in planning and implementation. Existing agencies or departments will be tasked with carrying out parts of the plan, as appropriate, depending on funding and staff availability. Similarly, other organisations and individuals may assist with plan implementation.

6.2 Marine Plan Priorities

While all of the strategies identified in the plan are important elements of an integrated EBM approach for North Coast waters, priorities have been identified to set the course for immediate or short-term implementation of the plan: [Criteria under discussion].

The following priorities have been identified by the NCSFNSS and the Province of British Columbia: [Priorities table under discussion].

The goal is to implement all strategies over the longer term, as funding and other resources permit. Continued collaboration and integration will be essential as work is conducted on all plan strategies.

6.3 Socioeconomic, Cultural and Ecological Assessment

The North Coast Marine Plan provides a coordinated and sustainable approach to how the marine environment is managed and used. The plan provides opportunities for marine resources and services to be used, while ensuring that marine ecosystems remain healthy and biodiversity is conserved. Properly executed, the plan is expected to have an overall positive effect on the cultural, ecological, social and economic future of the North Coast plan area.

It is important to assess the potential positive and negative effects of the plan because changes resulting from the plan will affect different users in different ways. A process for plan assessment is under development and will be further informed by public review. Details will be forthcoming for the MaPP study area and the North Coast plan area.

6.4 Plan Indicators and Evaluation

Two measures are important to consider when reporting on plan implementation: plan performance and plan effectiveness.

Plan performance indicators track progress towards completion of the implementation work plan. Examples of performance indicators include the number of projects completed and compliance with plan zoning.

Plan effectiveness tracks how effectively the desired EBM-related outcomes (objectives) in the marine plan are being achieved.

EBM indicators measure changes in ecological, social, cultural and economic values over time, and the magnitude of drivers or stressors on each value. Trends in indicators point to whether plan objectives are being achieved, and they provide warning signs about potential or growing threats to marine values. Indicators have been identified for key EBM components through a regional MaPP process that will be adapted and applied at the North Coast scale. Indicators are organised under four categories: Social (including Cultural), Economic, Governance (Institutional) and Physical/Technological.

6.5 Plan Compliance

As elements of the North Coast Marine Plan are implemented, it will be necessary to ensure that plan objectives are adhered to. Policies, regulations, guidelines, and/or management plans may need to be revised to be consistent with planning objectives. Marine Plan objectives and recommended uses and activities within SMZs and PMZs will be considered during screening of tenure applications for relevant marine activities and uses. Similarly, the general public will need to be made aware of any regulations, zoning designations or permit/licencing requirements.

The plan's compliance and enforcement approach must also be flexible enough to be applied to individual permits, licences or variances, as required. As part of the authorisation process, all land- and marine-based activities that affect the intertidal, nearshore or offshore waters in the plan area will need to be consistent with the North Coast Marine Plan.

1289 **6.6 Plan Evaluation, Review and Amendment**

1290 The North Coast Marine Plan is intended to be a living document that will be updated over time to
1291 remain relevant as issues, priorities and conditions change.

1292 It is anticipated that a comprehensive re-evaluation of the plan will be conducted collaboratively every 5
1293 years. This review will consider emerging management needs and priorities, and results from annual
1294 reports. This comprehensive re-evaluation of the plan will also include an EBM monitoring report on the
1295 status of ecological and human wellbeing indicators. The report will inform the review, amendment and
1296 updating of the plan by tracking measurable changes in ecological and human wellbeing values.

1297 Where appropriate, the plan will be revised to reflect changing circumstances and conditions as they
1298 arise. This adaptive approach will allow for improved management and responsible stewardship over
1299 both the short and long term.

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1448 APPENDICES

1449 The following appendices are included in this report:

- 1450 • Appendix 1: Uses and Activity Definitions
- 1451 • Appendix 2: Record of MPAC members, meeting dates and topics
- 1452 • Appendix 3: North Coast Conditional Statements List
- 1453 • Appendix 4: MaPP Glossary

Appendix 1: Uses and Activity Definitions

The following definitions (Table 32) apply to all MaPP outputs including the compatibility matrix, recommended uses and activities tables for proposed protection management zones, and the vulnerability matrix.

The marine uses and activities listed here presently occur in the MaPP study area and/or are potential future uses. The descriptions are not intended to define thresholds and/or acceptable intensity of use; thresholds/density and intensity vary from place to place and they will be determined in local management prescriptions.

Definitions are in draft form and are subject to change.

Table 32. MaPP uses and activity definitions.

Marine Use or Activity		Description
Aquaculture	Bottom Aquaculture - Marine Plants, Shellfish, Other Invertebrates	Cultivation and harvesting of marine plants, shellfish and other invertebrates for commercial purposes. Culture activity takes place on the sea floor and/or between the high water mark and the low water mark in a natural or manufactured environment. Includes associated facilities and infrastructure such as accommodation, rock walls, fencing and anti-predator netting.
	Off-Bottom Aquaculture - Marine Plants, Shellfish, Other invertebrates	Cultivation and harvesting of marine plants, shellfish and other invertebrates for commercial purposes. Culture activity takes place on the surface or within the water column using grow-out structures such as bags, nets, strings, trays or tubes suspended from longlines or rafts anchored to the seabed. Includes associated facilities and infrastructure.
	Off-Bottom Aquaculture - Finfish	Cultivation and harvesting of finfish for commercial purposes. Culture activity takes place on the surface or within the water column using net cages anchored to the seabed or closed pens. Includes associated facilities and infrastructure such as anchor blocks, feed barges and sheds, accommodation, navigational markers, net storage, and mooring lines.
Energy	Renewable Energy Generation	Energy generation from wave, wind, tidal and/or other renewable marine sources. Includes facilities and infrastructure such as generation structures fixed or anchored to the seabed or foreshore, accommodation, and industrial facilities such as maintenance buildings. Does not include transmission or distribution lines on land or in the sea, which fall under the definition of linear utilities.
Industry	Forestry Operations - Log Handling and Storage	Marine operations associated with deposition, sorting, and processing of harvested timber. Includes related facilities and infrastructure, log dumping, log sorts, as well as physical structures such as anchor devices, fill, pilings, permanent ways or ramps and floating camps for accommodation. Does not include heli-log drop sites.
	Forestry Operations - Helicopter Drop Sites	Marine operations associated with helicopter log drop sites.
	Mining Operations	Marine operations associated with extracting of minerals, including sand and gravel mined from foreshore, nearshore and offshore areas, as well as facilities and

		infrastructure. Does not include wharves or docks used for loading and transport of mined products from upland mining operations as these fall under Level 2 docks.
Infrastructure	Commercial and Recreational Anchorages	A natural sheltered area or harbour used for temporary and untenured public or commercial boat anchorage (Note: Anchorage restrictions do not apply to commercial towboat reserves and provincially designated boat havens, nor do they apply to vessels in distress or other emergency situations).
	Float Homes	Structures built on a flotation system, which are used for permanent or seasonal residential habitation and are not intended for navigation or as a navigational craft. Does not include floating structures used for commercial or industrial purposes (e.g. accommodations for workers).
	Floating Lodges	Floating structures and facilities used for accommodation associated with commercial tourism purposes, including floating lodges or “mother ships” moored on the seabed. May include access to camps on adjacent upland. This does not include pocket cruisers or private commercial tourism vessels
	Level 1 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	Facilities designed to accommodate large commercial, community, public or private marine use. Facilities generally do not include a concentration of marine services and are used for non-industrial purposes. Includes private and public moorage facilities, commercial and community boat ramps, docks associated with upland lodges and base camps, boat haul-outs, and associated structures such as boat lifts and anchor lines. Permanently affixed to foreshore or seabed.
	Level 2 Docks, Wharves & Facilities	Facilities designed to attract and accommodate commercial vessels or ships, or multiple vessels for commercial, industrial, community, institutional, or private marine uses. Includes docks, wharves, piers, ramps, breakwaters, and related structures in harbours, marinas and ferry terminals, and associated marine services (e.g., ways, repairs, food services, pump-out sites, fuel). Structures may be affixed to foreshore and seabed through pilings or floats, or involve foreshore fill. Includes commercial ports.
Recreation & Tourism	Commercial Recreation and Tourism	Non-extractive commercial recreation involving a paid service component such as crewed boats, guiding and interpretation, cultural tourism to interpret cultural heritage, nature-based adventure and ecotourism.
	Public Recreation and Tourism	Non-extractive self guided uses and activities include birding, boating, jet skiing, kayak staging and landing areas, motor boating, sailing, scuba diving, snorkelling, stand up paddle boarding, surfing, swimming, temporary anchorage, water skiing, whale watching, wildlife viewing, and windsurfing. Public recreation does not involve a paid service component.
Research	Research	Activities designed to establish or expand knowledge of the marine environment and undertaken by educational institutions, research institutions, surveyors, research companies or consultants. Also includes citizen science, non-profit activities, and locally based research and monitoring activities.
Utilities	Linear Utilities	Underwater lines and structures including but not limited to, those used for flow, transit, distribution or broadcast of water, electricity, and telecommunication services for public and/or private purposes. Generally on or under the seabed or anchored to the seabed, but may also be suspended in the water column. Includes associated rights of way. Includes associated infrastructure and rights of way.
	Point Source	Outfalls and discharge points including, but not limited to, those used for sewage,

	Utilities	wastewater, and stormwater for public, private, commercial and/or industrial purposes.
Marine Uses and Activities Under Federal Jurisdiction		
Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries	The commercial (wild) fishery involves harvesting, a variety of marine species. A variety of gear-types and methods are used to harvest a variety of marine species in accordance with federal regulations, licenses and openings.
	Recreational Fisheries: Guided and Non-Guided	Recreational fisheries to provide food for personal use, as a leisure activity, or as a combination of these. Includes guided (service based) and non-guided fishing by local residents and by visiting anglers and boaters. Includes shellfish, finfish and other species for which a BC Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence is required.
Transportation & Navigation	Transportation	In accordance with federal regulations, marine transportation includes ferries, ship traffic, pocket cruise ships, log towing and the transportation of harvested timber. Marine traffic also includes commercial fishing vessels, recreational sail and power vessels and water taxis.
	Temporary Port Vessel Anchorage ¹	That portion of a harbour or area outside a harbour where commercial cargo ships (including oil tankers) are permitted to anchor. Includes but is not limited to permanent anchor mooring. Navigation includes the authorization of cargo ships to temporarily anchor in navigable waterways.

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¹ Transport Canada and Pacific Pilotage Authority process

1466 Appendix 2: Record of MPAC members, meeting dates and topics

1467 Table 33. List of Marine Plan Advisory Committee members

Member Name	Sector Represented	Role
Vittorio Venturini	Aquaculture	MPAC Member
Dave Nicholson	Coastal Forestry	MPAC Member
Mike Viverios	Coastal Forestry	MPAC Alternate
Henry Clifton	Commercial Fisheries	MPAC Member
Dan Edwards	Commercial Fisheries	MPAC Alternate
Evan Loveless	Commercial Tourism	MPAC Member
Mairi Edgar	Commercial Tourism	MPAC Alternate
Andrew Webber	Local Government – Kitimat Stikine RD	MPAC Member
Karl Bergman	Local Government – Skeena-Queen Charlotte RD (North Coast)	MPAC Member
Hermann Meuter	Marine Related Academia	MPAC Member
Janie Wray	Marine Related Academia	MPAC Alternate
Mike Ambach	Marine Conservation	MPAC Member
Hussein Alidina	Marine Conservation	MPAC Alternate
Charles Justice	Public Recreation	MPAC Member
Nick Heath	Public Recreation	MPAC Alternate
Jeff Beckwith	Public Recreational Angling	MPAC Member
Paul Kariya	Renewable Energy	MPAC Alternate

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1469 Table 34. Marine Plan Advisory Committee meeting dates and topics.

Dates	Topics
Meeting #1 – June 11-12, 2012	Introduction to participants, process and roles. Issues and opportunities in the marine environment
Meeting #2 – September 19-20, 2012	Feedback on plan components, discussion of desired future state, introduction to issues, objectives and strategies. Marine Plan vision statement development.
Meeting #3 – November 28-29, 2012	Desired future state exercise. Review issues, objectives and strategies for key topics.
Meeting #4 – January 29-30, 2013	Review topic specific backgrounders, issues objectives and strategies. Introduction to the draft MaPP Zoning Framework.
Meeting #5 – March 19-20, 2013	Review issues, objectives and strategies for key topics. Introduction to MaPP spatial planning tools and input datasets used to support marine spatial planning.
Meeting #6 – June 12-14, 2013	Review spatial planning tools developed in support of MaPP marine spatial planning. Review draft high value human use layers. Discussion of the MaPP analysis and zoning approach.
Meeting #7 – Sept 25-26, 2013	Review Draft 1 North Coast Marine Plan. Review preliminary zoning and associated planning products.
Meeting #8 – Nov 13-14, 2013	Review draft PMZ zoning and associated planning products. Review updated SMZ zoning and associated planning products.

Meeting #9 – Mar 11-12, 2014

Review draft marine plan and associated planning products. Review draft 3 spatial zoning.

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1471 **Appendix 3: North Coast Conditional Statements List**

1472 The following conditional statements were used in the Recommended Uses and Activities Tables to
1473 annotate all conditionally acceptable activities.

- 1474 • O¹: only research activities that are non-extractive and will not disturb sensitive or critical features
1475 and habitat are acceptable.
- 1476 • O²: must avoid disturbance of sensitive or critical features and habitat; site limitations to be
1477 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1478 • O³: infrastructure enabling First Nations access to adjacent reserve lands is permitted.
- 1479 • O⁴: activity must be compatible with First Nations cultural use of area; site limitations to be
1480 identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1481 • O⁵: infrastructure and associated activities must be compatible with vision and conservation
1482 objectives of protected area; site limitations to be identified in an approved park management plan.
- 1483 • O⁶: infrastructure must be required for service provision of protected area.
- 1484 • O⁷: activity must not interfere with existing vessel traffic in area.
- 1485 • O⁸: maintenance of First Nations commercial recreation and tourism opportunities.
- 1486 • O⁹: exception for potential future transmission right-of-way associated with renewable energy
1487 development.
- 1488 • O¹⁰: adherence to established best management practices for the purposes of the protection and
1489 management of ecological features and habitats.
- 1490 • O¹¹: existing tenures are maintained and reviewed upon renewal.
- 1491 • O¹²: requires thorough consultation and statement of compatibility in siting and activity with priority
1492 tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups).
- 1493 • O¹³: tenure or activity must be sited an identified safe distance from priority tenure types or related
1494 activities.
- 1495 • O¹⁴: requires thorough consultation and agreed upon compatibility in siting and activity with First
1496 Nations cultural use of the area.
- 1497 • O¹⁵: tenure proposal documentation and/or other forms of communication must clearly identify the
1498 priority activity of the zone.
- 1499 • O¹⁶: tenure or activity must be sited and operated in such a way to minimise impact on sensitive
1500 marine species and habitats by following established activity best management practices for the
1501 protection of these values.
- 1502 • O¹⁷: requires thorough consultation and statement of compatibility in siting and activity with priority
1503 tenure type holders or interested parties (associations/user groups) when operations occur during
1504 the months of May to September.
- 1505 • O¹⁸: limited to tenures or activities with the primary purpose of vessel or equipment rentals, or the
1506 intermodal transfer of users.
- 1507 • O*: for information on conditions applicable for Central Coast areas, see the Central Coast Marine
1508 Plan.

1509 **Appendix 4: MaPP Glossary**

1510 **Definitions are in draft form and are subject to change.**

1511 **Abandoned, derelict and problem vessels and structures** – Vessels and structures deserted by the
1512 owner on foreshore and other marine areas, and usually in a state of disrepair such that assistance is
1513 required to remove the object.

1514 **Adaptive management** - A systematic process for continually improving management policies and
1515 practices by learning from the outcomes of previously employed policies and practices.

1516 **Anadromous** – Fish that are born and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and
1517 return to freshwater to reproduce.

1518 **Biodiversity – Biological diversity.** The full range of variety and variability within and among living
1519 organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur; the diversity they encompass at the
1520 ecosystem, community, species and genetic levels; and the interaction of these components.

1521 **Capability mapping** - The mapping or modeling of biological and physical environmental variables that,
1522 when measured, provide spatially-explicit and quantitative information for the survival and
1523 reproduction of a species or population.

1524 **Cetacean** – An order of marine mammals commonly known as whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

1525 **Community – (1.)** An incorporated or unincorporated, First Nations or non-First Nations settlement
1526 including its residents, infrastructure and supporting services and businesses. **(2.)** In ecology, a group of
1527 interdependent organisms living together in the same area.

1528 **Community knowledge** - Knowledge or expertise held by communities, characterized by common or
1529 communal ownership, for example, a fishing community.

1530 **Conservancy** – Crown land, designated under the *Park Act* or the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*
1531 to maintain biological diversity, natural environments, First Nations' social, ceremonial and cultural
1532 resources, and recreational values. Conservancies were more recently developed as a result of the Coast
1533 Land Use Decision.

1534 **Conservation** - The maintenance or sustainable use of the Earth's resources in order to maintain
1535 ecosystem, species and genetic diversity and the evolutionary and other processes that shape them. In
1536 the context of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature definition of a marine protected
1537 area, conservation refers to the in situ maintenance of ecosystems and natural and semi-natural
1538 habitats and of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings.

1539 **Consultation - (1.)** Legal requirement, pursuant to section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act*, 1982, for
1540 provincial and federal government agencies to consult with First Nations regarding applications for land
1541 use that may adversely affect the Aboriginal Rights (including Aboriginal Title) in a First Nation's
1542 traditional territory. **(2.)** An exchange or dialogue between decision making body and groups or
1543 individuals potentially affected by an action or decision, to seek information, advice or opinions.

- 1544 **Cultural Resources** - A broad term that encompasses areas, activities, sites, objects, and resources of
1545 cultural value to First Nations.
- 1546 **Cumulative effects (CE)** - The combined effects of individual actions or decisions on an ecosystem from
1547 past, present and foreseeable future actions. The effects are usually measureable and occur regardless
1548 of what any agency or person may undertake on the other actions. Cumulative effects are the changes
1549 to environmental, social and economic values caused by a combined effect of present, past, and
1550 reasonably foreseeable actions or events in the environment .
- 1551 **Cumulative effects assessment (CEA)** - An assessment of the incremental effects of an action on
1552 environmental, social, and economic values when the effects are combined with those from other past,
1553 existing and future actions.
- 1554 **Direct effect** - An effect in which the cause-effect relationship has no intermediary effects.
- 1555 **Ecological reserve** – An area selected to preserve representative and special natural ecosystems, plant
1556 and animal species, features and phenomena. Scientific research and educational purposes are the
1557 principal uses of ecological reserves.
- 1558 **Ecological resilience** - Ability of a system to undergo, absorb and respond to change and disturbance
1559 while maintaining its functions and controls.
- 1560 **Ecosystem** - The system of interactive relationships among organisms (e.g., energy transfer), and
1561 between organisms and their physical environment (e.g., habitat) in a given geographical unit.
- 1562 **Ecosystem services** - The benefits people obtain from ecosystems, including provisioning services such
1563 as food and water; regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, and
1564 disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and cultural services such as
1565 recreational, spiritual, religious and other nonmaterial benefits.
- 1566 **Effect** - Any response by an environmental or social component to an action's impact. Under the
1567 *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, "environmental effect" means, in respect of a project, "(a) any
1568 change that the project may cause in the environment, including any effect of any such change on
1569 health and socio-economic conditions, on physical and cultural heritage, on the current use of lands and
1570 resources for traditional purposes by aboriginal persons, or on any structure, site or thing that is of
1571 historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance and (b) any change to the project
1572 that may be caused by the environment, whether any such change occurs within or outside of Canada".
- 1573 **Endangered species** - Species that are threatened with immediate extinction or extirpation if the factors
1574 threatening them continue to operate. Included are species whose numbers have been reduced to a
1575 critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be in
1576 immediate danger of extinction.
- 1577 **Extirpate** – Eliminate a species or subspecies from a particular area, but not from its entire range.
- 1578 **First Nations Marine Resource Use** - Harvest of marine resources by First Nations, including marine
1579 resources harvested for food, social and ceremonial purposes (FSC).

- 1580 **Food chain** - Transformation of food energy from the sun to plants and to other animals in a series (one-
1581 dimensional interpretation).
- 1582 **Food web** - A method for describing the feeding interactions in a community.
- 1583 **Foreshore (Intertidal area)** - That land in tidal areas lying between the high tide and the mean low tide
1584 and that land in non-tidal areas that is alternatively covered by water and exposed with the normal rise
1585 and fall of the level of the body of water, i.e., that land between the ordinary high and low water mark.
- 1586 **Heritage Resources** – Objects, sites, and values related to non-aboriginal history and culture in BC.
- 1587 **Indicators** - A measureable attribute or variable that is used to assess the condition of something of
1588 interest, for example species, habitats, culture or economics. Indicators, in the context of marine
1589 planning, are often used as variables to model or indicate changes in complex environmental and/or
1590 social systems.
- 1591 **Indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs)** - Natural and/or modified
1592 ecosystems containing biodiversity and cultural values and ecological services, conserved by Indigenous
1593 peoples and local communities, through customary laws or other means. ICCAs have been implemented
1594 for economic, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic purposes in different parts of the world but are not a legal
1595 designation in Canada at this time.
- 1596 **Indirect effect** - An effect in which the cause-effect relationship has intermediary effects. As an
1597 interaction with another action's effects is required to have a cumulative effect (hence, creating
1598 intermediary effects), cumulative effects may be considered as indirect.
- 1599 **Integrated Multi-trophic Aquaculture** - Cultivating, in proximity, species from different trophic levels,
1600 and complementary ecosystem functions, in a way that allows one species' uneaten feed and
1601 wastes/nutrients/by-products to be recaptured and converted into fertilizer, feed and energy for the
1602 other crops, and to take advantage of synergistic interactions between species.
- 1603 **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**
- 1604 **Intertidal** - see foreshore.
- 1605 **Local** – Confined to or immediately adjacent to a geographical area found within the Plan Area.
- 1606 **Loxiwe** – Refers to foreshore areas that were artificially modified in the past by First Nations, through
1607 the mounding of rocks to trap sediment and create beds for growing of clams. These areas are
1608 considered cultural sites by First Nations and still utilized for food gathering purposes.
- 1609 **Marine Protected Area (MPA)** - A clearly defined geographic space, recognized, dedicated and managed
1610 through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated
1611 ecosystem services and cultural values.
- 1612 **Marine Spatial Planning** - A public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal
1613 distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives
1614 that usually have been specified through a political process.
- 1615 **Mitigation** - A means of reducing the significance of adverse effects.

- 1616 **Monitoring** - Involves routinely observing or measuring something and recording the data consistently
1617 in order to compare changes before and after an action is implemented and establish trends over time.
- 1618 **Nearshore** - The sub-tidal area below the low tide mark (i.e., below zero tide), generally extending to the
1619 20 metre depth.
- 1620 **Pelagic** - Referring to the ocean water column and the organisms living therein.
- 1621 **Precautionary approach** - Erring on the side of caution.
- 1622 **Protection** - Any regulatory or other provision to reduce the risk of negative impact of human activities
1623 on an area.
- 1624 **Refugia** – Habitat that organisms retreat to, persist in and can potentially expand from, under changing
1625 environmental conditions.
- 1626 **Resilience** - *see Ecological Resilience*
- 1627 **Restoration** - Restoration focuses on establishing appropriate composition, structure, pattern, and
1628 ecological processes necessary to make terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems sustainable, resilient, and
1629 healthy under current and future conditions (US Forest Service, 2010). In simpler terms, restoration
1630 attempts to make up for what was lost as a result of impacts on ecological systems. “Restoration” is
1631 considered broadly here, as encompassing a continuum of degrees or stages of restoration, covering the
1632 various terms in different statutes and other legal mechanisms, e.g., “restoration”, “rehabilitation”,
1633 “remediation”, and “reclamation”.
- 1634 **SARA** – Federal *Species At Risk Act* (S.C. 2002, c. 29).
- 1635 **Seabed** - The ground under the sea; the ocean floor.
- 1636 **Stakeholders** - Individuals or groups of people with particular interests in an issue or area. In the ocean
1637 management context, stakeholders may include: oil and gas developers, fishermen, subsistence
1638 harvesters, hotel owners, port developers, aquaculture farmers, environmental groups, government
1639 authorities and others.
- 1640 **Suitability or Suitability mapping** - The mapping or modeling of species or activity viability based on
1641 ecological capability combined with social, economic, resources use, infrastructure, marketing and/or
1642 cultural parameters.
- 1643 **Sustainable use** - Applicable only to renewable resources, and refers to using them at rates within their
1644 capacity for renewal. Minerals, oil, gas, and coal are effectively non-renewable and thus cannot be used
1645 sustainably. However the length of time that these non-renewable resources are available can be
1646 extended by recycling materials, using less of a resource to make a product, and switching to renewable
1647 substitutes.
- 1648 **Threshold** - A limit of tolerance of a valued ecosystem component (VEC) to an effect that, if exceeded,
1649 results in an adverse response by that VEC.
- 1650 **Traditional knowledge** - Knowledge gained from generations of living and working within a family,
1651 community or culture.

- 1652 **Trophic** - An adjective relating to feeding and nutrition.
- 1653 **Wildlife Management Area** - an area of land designated under section 4(2) of the Wildlife Act for the
1654 benefit of regionally to internationally significant fish and wildlife species or their habitats. Conservation
1655 and management of fish, wildlife and their habitats is the priority in a WMA but other compatible land
1656 uses may be accommodated.
- 1657 **Zoning** - The process of designating spatial area(s) using defined geographic coordinates, with each zone
1658 type or category having a distinct objective or purpose, description, management recommendation or
1659 direction, name and/or identifier.