Fast-tracking Oil and Troubling the Waters: Marine Planning and Ocean Regulation on Canada’s Pacific
Outline

1. Action Needed on Oceans, Legal Tools Exist
2. PNCIMA Federal Marine Planning
3. MaPP – Co-Led by First Nations- Province Limitations and Innovations
4. Federal Return to table could finally fulfill promise of Oceans Act
Legal Tools Exist

- *Oceans Act*, 1997, 1\textsuperscript{st} integrated oceans management law
- Mandates the Minister of DFO to develop a National Oceans Strategy, issued in 2002
- Calls for:
  - Integrated Management Plans;
  - Marine Protected Areas; and
  - Marine Environmental Quality Guidelines
- Emphasizes Collaboration
- Marine spatial planning takes off globally, time to act in Canada?
MSP for Crowded Oceans

- Need for plans in Canada
- Growing intensity and complexity of ocean uses: fisheries, offshore oil and gas, tourism, transportation, wind, wave and tidal energy potential, mineral deposits
- Uncoordinated federal activity in oceans management
- International obligations: CBD, UNCLOS, Rio, Rio+10, Rio+20
LOMAs, PNCIMA

• 5 Large Ocean Management Areas (LOMAs)
• PNCIMA – Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area
• Building on First Nations marine plans
• Fulfilling vision of *Oceans Act* integrated management and collaboration?
• Set to deliver network of MPAs on North Coast, protecting part of the 47% of the area classified as EBSAs
Canada's prime minister on Friday made his strongest comments yet in support of a proposed pipeline from oil-rich Alberta to the Pacific coast, saying his government was committed to ensuring the controversial project went ahead.
300 TANKERS A YEAR...
1 Goes Down Representing A Loss of \( \frac{1}{3} \) of 1%
Acceptable For Oil Companies
A TOTAL LOSS of Coastal LIFE
525,000 barrels /day diluted bitumen

190,000 barrels / day of condensate

220 oil tankers / year (one-way)

1,170 km pipeline
New right-of-way

- 1,000 stream crossings
- Including tributaries of the Fraser and Skeena Rivers
- Mountainous territory
- Notoriously rough weather, strong currents
- Difficult to access, conduct clean-up operations
MaPP Takes Over from PNCIMA
SAMPLE DATA SOURCES USED

- Traditional Knowledge
- Ecological Values
  - Nearshore: Eelgrass and kelp beds, seabird colonies, herring spawn
  - General: Ecoregions, high tidal current, oceanographic regions, cold water coral and sponge
- Human Use
  - Commercial fisheries (catch and effort data), Tenures (log sorts, fishing lodges, shellfish aquaculture)
- Existing Designations
  - Rockfish Conservation Areas, CHN/BC Protected Area boundaries
HAIDA Wild SEAFOODS
SMOKEHOUSE & CUSTOM PROCESSING

Photo credit::Linda Nowlan
Extending Great Bear Model to the Sea
MaPP - Catalyst for Improved Marine Management?
Canada’s Marine Protected Areas

- Majority of Canada’s MPAs established to meet specific conservation purposes and thus do not automatically prohibit all forms of ocean activities

- Most designated sites have developed:
  - Management plans
  - Monitoring indicators and protocols
Unexpected Result from Federal Withdrawal from PNCIMA- Innovation?

BRINGING FEDS BACK TO OCEAN PLANS