History of Aquaculture Management in B.C.

Prior to 2010 the Province was responsible for management for most all aspects of the industry including:

- licensing and regulating industry including production, animal health and compliance and enforcement (*BC Fisheries Act* and Aquaculture Regulation);
- tenuring the seabed (*Land Act*);
- regulating waste discharge (*Environmental Management Act; Finfish Aquaculture Waste Control Regulation*); and,
- issuing permits for pesticide use (*Integrated Pest Management Act*).

The federal role at that time focused on assessment of potential impacts of aquaculture on wild fish and fish habitat

- fish habitat impact authorizations (*Fisheries Act*);
- introductions and transfers permits (*Fisheries Act*); and,
- environmental assessment screening (*Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*).
Hinkson Decision

- 2009 BC Supreme Court decision in the case of Morton v. British Columbia (Agriculture and Lands) determined a fish farming operation was a “fishery” within the meaning of the s. 91 of the Constitution Act, 1867 which gives the Parliament of Canada exclusive legislative authority in relation to “seacoast and inland fisheries”.

- This ruling is often referred to as the Hinkson decision.

- Management of finfish aquaculture and shellfish aquaculture fisheries transferred back to the federal government in 2010.

- Provincial government continues to dispose use of crown land (FLNRORD), develop strategic policy (AGRI) and regulate waste discharge and pesticide use (ENV).
Current Canada-BC Agreement on Aquaculture Management

The Canada-British Columbia agreement on aquaculture management (2010):

• Sets out the responsibilities of both governments with respect to the management and regulation of the aquaculture sector in B.C.;
• Provides certainty regarding the manner in which the two governments will collaborate; and,
• Facilitates common planning, consultation, decision making and data/information sharing to support effective, efficient and transparent management.
What do you need to operate in B.C.?

1. A federal licence from Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
2. A exemption to navigable waters from Transport Canada; and,
   - This allows for necessary foreshore infrastructure (e.g., docks, ramps, housing, storage) and seafloor anchoring of net pens structures.
## Post 2010 | Roles and Responsibilities

| Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) | • DFO responsible for licensing industry and protection of fish health  
• Will accept licence applications consistent with harmonized process with B.C. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Agriculture | • B.C.’s lead for seafood industry development  
• B.C.’s lead for strategic aquaculture policy  
• Maintains Plant Animal Health Laboratory that supports DFO’s audit program |
| Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNR) | • Issue tenures authorizing the use of the land, foreshore and marine areas for finfish and shellfish aquaculture (*Land Act*)  
• Issue freshwater licences (*Water Sustainability Act*).  
• Marine Use Planning |
| Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy | • Issues permits for sewage discharge (*Environmental Management Act*)  
• Issue permits for pesticide use (*Integrated Pest Management Act*) |
Broughton Discussions

• Broughton First Nations and B.C. discussing concerns around salmon farming in that region.

• First Nations representatives and government officials (AGRI, FLNRO and MIRR) involved.

• B.C. working with DFO separately as they hold substantial accountability for protection of wild salmon and regulation of aquaculture industry.

• Today’s announcement does not affect this process.
Path Forward

By 2022, prior to issuing a new tenure or a renewal of a tenure, B.C. will require that open-net pen salmon farms:

1. meet all existing and future federal aquaculture licence conditions that assures protection of the health of wild salmon;
2. demonstrate they have support from relevant First Nations in the territories where they operate via industry / First Nations agreements; and,
3. meet all provincial Land Act policies related to the siting of finfish aquaculture sites.
There are currently 120 finfish aquaculture tenures across British Columbia.

Their tenure terms are as follows:
- 20 tenures up for renewal in 2018 (17%)
- 5 tenures up for renewal between 2019-2022 (4%)
- 26 tenures up for renewal between 2023-2030 (26%)
- 38 tenures up for renewal between 2031-2035 (32%)
- 5 tenures up for renewal between 2035-2046 (4%)
- 26 tenures are currently on month-to-month (22%)

79% of finfish farm sites (95) have federal (DFO) licences with an expiry date of 2022 with the exception of those in the Discovery area which are on an annual licensing regime.
## Current Provincial Operating Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Operating Areas</th>
<th>Number of Tenures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Discovery Islands</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Broughton Archipelago Area</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Queen Charlotte Strait</td>
<td>Central Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. West Coast Vancouver Island</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sunshine Coast</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other (i.e., between Broughton and Discovery)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** There are four sites that do not currently have DFO licences (i.e., not operational). Three in the Campbell River / Discovery Islands area and on the Sunshine Coast. Total tenures = 120. There are 5 freshwater finfish tenures as well.
Additional Information
## Current valuation of the industry in B.C. – 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Finfish Aquaculture in B.C.</th>
<th>Direct Industry Impact ($000,s)</th>
<th>Total Supplier industry Impact ($000,s)</th>
<th>Induced Impact ($000,s)</th>
<th>Total Impact ($000,s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total output</td>
<td>748,553</td>
<td>526,077</td>
<td>53,015</td>
<td>1,327,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total GDP</td>
<td>262,177</td>
<td>173,845</td>
<td>33,876</td>
<td>469,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total household income</td>
<td>100,202</td>
<td>100,158</td>
<td>23,128</td>
<td>223,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total government revenue</td>
<td>46,501</td>
<td>32,050</td>
<td>5,434</td>
<td>83,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employment (jobs per $M)</td>
<td>1,913</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>4,235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Current valuation of the industry in the Broughton - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broughton 2016</th>
<th>Direct Industry Impact ($000,s)</th>
<th>Total Supplier industry Impact ($000,s)</th>
<th>Induced Impact ($000,s)</th>
<th>Total Impact ($000,s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total output</td>
<td>153,453</td>
<td>107,846</td>
<td>10,868</td>
<td>272,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total GDP</td>
<td>59,444</td>
<td>35,638</td>
<td>6,945</td>
<td>96,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total household income</td>
<td>20,541</td>
<td>20,532</td>
<td>4,741</td>
<td>45,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total government revenue</td>
<td>9,533</td>
<td>6,570</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>17,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employment (jobs per $M)</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finfish Aquaculture

June 20, 2018