



ROLE of the *Provincial* and  
*Territorial Governments* in the

**OCEANS  
SECTOR**



Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

Pêches et Océans  
Canada

Canada

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# FOREWORD

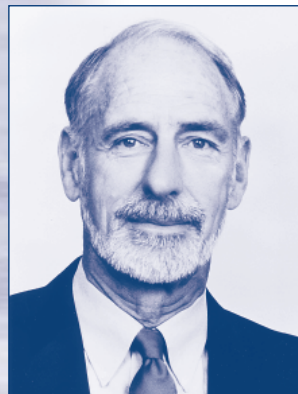
As the lead federal Minister responsible for the management of our oceans, I am pleased to release this catalogue of provincial and territorial government activities in the oceans.

For the ocean-minded individual, this document is intended to provide a snap-shot of the scale and scope of each jurisdiction's ocean-related activities. For policy makers and students of our Parliamentary process, this document is intended to contribute a broader understanding of the Canadian legislative framework that is required for the management of our oceans activities. This document is a companion-piece to the paper entitled *The Role of The Federal Government in the Oceans Sector*. The information was collected in 1996 and reviewed and approved in the Summer of 1997.

I hope that this document proves to be a useful tool in furthering understanding of Canada's oceans sector.



David Anderson



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## V

# INTRODUCTION

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**T**HIS REPORT IS BEING PRODUCED TO FURNISH A CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA IN PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES THAT AFFECT CANADA'S OCEANS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

For the oceans-minded individual, this document is intended to provide a snap-shot of the scale and scope of each jurisdiction's oceans-related activities. For policy-makers and students of our Parliamentary process, this document is intended to contribute a broader understanding of the Canadian legislative framework that is required for the management of our oceans activities. This document is a companion-piece to the paper entitled *The Role of the Federal Government in the Oceans Sector*.

This document is a compilation of papers prepared by individual Provinces and Territories in collaboration with the Oceans Policy Secretariat of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, which facilitated the project through a Canada-wide team of federal, provincial and territorial partners.

The provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta indicated that they have no provincial programs that extend into the Oceans Sector. The province of Quebec declined to contribute to this publication.

# GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

WHEN BRITISH COLUMBIA ENTERED INTO CONFEDERATION IN 1871, THE PROVINCE CONSISTED OF ALL BRITISH TERRITORIES THAT INCLUDED DRY LAND, AS WELL AS THE COASTAL STRAITS AND SUBMERGED LANDS. NO ACT OF PARLIAMENT SINCE HAS REMOVED THE PROVINCE'S OWNERSHIP TO THE WATERS AND SUBMERGED LANDS OF THE STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA, THE STRAIT OF GEORGIA, OR BETWEEN MAJOR HEADLANDS (BAYS, ESTUARIES, FJORDS). THIS OWNERSHIP ALSO INCLUDES NATURAL RESOURCES - THE "ROCKS AND DOCKS" AND THE MARINE "FLORA AND FAUNA" ATTACHED. AS SUCH, TO STAND ON A BEACH, SAIL IN A PASSAGE, MOOR IN A BAY, BUILD A MARINA/DOCK, OR RAISE OYSTERS IS SUBJECT TO PROVINCIAL LAWS, JUST AS ARE ACTIVITIES ON LAND.

THE B.C. OCEAN STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

## Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Negotiates treaties with First Nations interested in marine life and mineral resources. Formulates treaty mandates with respect to off-shore resources. Develops policy regarding Crown resource activities and aboriginal rights and resource use.

The Ministry's ocean-related interests are represented by the Treaty Negotiation Division, and the Mandates and Policy Division. As well, the Ministry provides a link to the tripartite treaty process, as a liaison with the B.C. Treaty Commission, which facilitates the negotiation of treaties between the Province, Canada, and First Nations.

### I. Treaty Negotiation Division

Negotiates treaties on behalf of the Province with First Nations and Canada. The First Nations and Tribal Councils whose traditional territories, as outlined in statements of intent to negotiate a treaty, encompass coastal zone areas include:

1. Council of the Haida Nation
2. Tsimshian Nation
3. Haisla Nation
4. Heiltsuk Nation
5. Oweekeno Nation
6. Homalco Indian Band

7. Klahoose Indian Band
8. Sliammon Indian Band
9. Sechelt Indian Band
10. Squamish Nation
11. Musqueam Nation
12. Katzie Indian Band
13. Tsawwassen First Nation
14. Hulqumi'num First Nation
15. Nanaimo Nation
16. Ditidaht First Nation
17. Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council
18. Kwakiutl First Nation
19. TeMexw Treaty Association (Douglas Treaty Bands)

Additional First Nations whose traditional territories include coastal zone areas are:

1. Nuxalk Indian Band
2. First Nations on northern Vancouver Island
3. Cape Mudge Indian Band
4. Campbell River Indian Band
5. Comox Indian Band
6. Qualicum Indian Band



## II. Mandates and Policy Division

### a) Treaty Mandates Branch

Develops province-wide and negotiation-specific mandates. Province-wide mandates identify the Province's interests for key treaty issues. Negotiation-specific mandates address unique circumstances or issues arising in individual negotiations. Ocean-management issues raised by First Nations in their statements of intent to negotiate currently include:

- offshore oil and gas exploration and development (Haida and Nuu Chah Nulth concerns);
- potential environmental impacts of off-shore tanker traffic (Haida);
- kelp harvesting (Kwakiutl);
- pollution prevention and control (most First Nations and Bands);
- relationship between forestry practices and spawning beds;
- jurisdiction and co-management of off-shore interests;
- fisheries and tourism – cultural, commercial, cross-border issues;
- hatcheries and enhancement, co-management initiatives, alienation of Crown land through fore-shore leasing, aquaculture issues, and whale harvesting.

### b) Aboriginal Policy Branch

Develops policy relating to current issues involving self-government and lands and resources. In particular, the Branch developed a policy in response to the Sparrow (1990) and Delgamuukw (1993) decisions regarding aboriginal rights and Crown land activities. Included in the policy is a detailed step-by-step process that helps government agencies to identify aboriginal rights and decide whether the Province is required to justify any infringement of those rights. Insofar as existing aboriginal rights may affect ocean management (l.g. an aboriginal right to harvest whales), this Branch would be involved in policy development and act as a resource on aboriginal issues for other line ministries.

*Legislation: Treaty Commission Act, SBC 1993, c.4*

Ocean-related expenditures: Not estimated.

## Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Facilitates development of a competitive, environmentally responsible fisheries and aquaculture sector that enhances the economic strength of communities and the province through encouraging industry diversification, investment and employment. The Ministry views oceans management as critical to its mandate and related activities.

The Ministry's ocean-related roles are represented in four main program areas:

- Food Industry Development
- Fish Industry and Community Development
- Food Quality and Safety
- Natural Resource Stewardship

These program areas are supported by the following core business functions.

### *I. Aquaculture and Commercial Fisheries Branch*

*Aboriginal Affairs Section* responds to aboriginal issues affecting seafood industries and the government's aboriginal policy priorities; promotes First Nations access to the Ministry's programs and services.

*Industry Development Section* contributes to business growth of the seafood sector, working with industry groups and alternate funding agencies to jointly develop and enhance culture- and capture-based fisheries; improves the competitive position of the seafood sector through technology transfer, training, and encouraging regional opportunities for coastal communities.

*Licensing, Inspection and Field Services Section* manages the seafood sector and marine resources (marine plants and wild oysters) under provincial jurisdiction through adjudicating applications, issuing licenses, and collecting revenues for: all freshwater and marine aquaculture facilities; marine plant and wild oyster harvesting; inland commercial fisheries; and the buying, selling, transport and processing of seafood within the Province.

*Marine Resource Planning Section* participates in strategic land use and resource planning and assists in developing environmental, coastal and oceans policy and legislation in relation to seafood production; undertakes biophysical inventory for planning aquaculture capability; jointly (with the Land Use Co-ordination Office) co-ordinates development of inventory and mapping standards for marine resources.



*Seafood Planning and Analysis Section* formulates policy for all aspects of the seafood industry; conducts sectoral planning and develops sectoral policy; co-ordinates provincial intergovernmental and international seafood policy; develops and manages stakeholder advisory processes.

### II. Financial Development Programs Branch

Contributes to administration of Federal – Provincial Development Agreements (FDDP: Fisheries Diversification and Development Program); provides funding support for a Partners Program of joint industry-community-business initiatives on research, development, marketing and strategic planning.

### III. Food Industry Branch

Responsible for marketing programs and seafood business counselling.

### IV. Animal Health Branch

Provides advice and consultation on development of fish health management and production programs, disease surveillance and diagnostic services, and extension and education support.

### V. Trade Competition Branch

Develops and recommends trade policy options; reviews and advises on programs and policies for trade consistency and industry competitiveness. Ensures fair international treatment of seafood products with reference to phytosanitary (potential for toxic or bacterial contamination) issues.

#### Collaborative Activities:

*Canada – British Columbia Agreement on Aquaculture.* Identifies the Ministry as the lead provincial agency in aquaculture development; establishes provincial responsibility to license, inspect, collect aquaculture production statistics, foster applied research and development, and develop marketing programs.

*Canada – British Columbia Agreement on Fisheries Diversification and Seafood Production.* Establishes an orderly approach to the development of new commercial fishing opportunities by creating a partnership between governments and stakeholders allowing pilot fisheries on new marine species.

*Legislation:* Provincial Fisheries Act; Fish Inspection Act; Farm Practices Protection (Right To Farm Act)

Estimated Ocean-Related Expenditures 1994/95	\$ 000
Fisheries and Aquaculture Programs	3,900
Partners Program	1,100
Financial Development, Trade Competition, Animal Health	700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,700</b>

## Ministry of Employment and Investment

Co-ordinates provincial economic development through industry investment, capital development, employment strategies, trade, transportation, science and technology, and Crown Corporations.

*Industry and Investment Division* facilitates development and expansion of emerging and new industry sectors through marketing, trade development, promotion and investment activities that encourage business development.

- *International Maritime Centre*, a consortium of private-sector maritime and shipping interests promoting the location of international shipping headquarters in British Columbia.

*Legislation:* None

*Science and Technology Division* assists economic diversification in new and traditional industries through industrial innovation/R&D, sector strategies, and development of increased public awareness of science and technology.

- *Technology Assistance Program*, through project cost-sharing for smaller firms making first entry into R&D or without R&D facilities, assists in performance of R&D for new product and/or process development. (four percent of program fund directed to marine resources and seafood R&D.)
- *Public Awareness in Science Program* assists individuals and non-profit organisations, through a merit-reviewed grants process, with projects that increase

public awareness and understanding of science and technology. (fifteen percent of program fund in ocean- and marine-related projects.)

- *Fisheries Diversification and Development Program* assists the commercial fish and seafood products sector in: developing technologies for new products and processes; reducing or eliminating waste disposal; and promoting waste recycling. (Science and Technology Division contributes funding to this program, which is co-ordinated and administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.)
- *Vancouver Island Advanced Technology Centre*, an industry-driven non-profit organisation, facilitates the development of Vancouver Island as a centre for advanced technology through member services such as marketing strategies, business planning, networking, seminars, workshops and conferences. (ten percent of member services are directed to ocean/marine sector.)
- *B.C. Biotechnology Alliance*, a trade association for producers and users of biotechnology, provides industry advocacy and networking nationally and internationally. (ten percent of member services are directed to the marine fisheries/aquaculture sector.)
- *Science Council of British Columbia* delivers programs and activities on behalf of the Science and Technology Division:
  - I. *SPARK Oceans*, a SPARK (Strategic Planning for Applied Research and Knowledge) sector initiative, aids strategic development of oceans industry and coastal community interests. Some activities are:

the report, *Ocean Opportunities for the West Coast of Canada*, initiated government process to identify options for an oceans policy for British Columbia;

planned and implemented the *Canada-Japan Bilateral Symposium on the North Pacific*, an international symposium on the stewardship and use of the N. Pacific ocean;

assisted development of the *Canadian Ocean Frontier Research Initiative*, an industry and science consortium for interdisciplinary research on the resources within Canada's 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone.

- II. *Technology B.C.*, a merit-reviewed, competitive grants program for industry-university research partnerships in industry-relevant R&D. (Ten percent of project funding directed to marine and/or sub-sea technologies, ocean/marine science, etc.)
- *Advanced Systems Institute* facilitates industry development of advanced systems technologies and products in the areas of robotics, informatics, telecommunications, intelligent systems and microelectronics, through academic/industry skills and technical partnerships, and graduate student/academic staff research and industrial post-doctoral fellowships. (Eight percent of funding activities are ocean technology related.)

*Legislation: Science and Technology Fund Act*

*Crown Corporations:* The B.C. Ferry Corporation operates the province's coastal ferry system and terminals, with more than 40 vessels serving 42 ports on 24 routes.

*Legislation: Ferry Corporation Act*

Estimated Ocean-Related Expenditures 1994/95	\$ 000
International Maritime Centre	150
Technology Assistance Program	35
Public Awareness in Science Program	61
Fisheries Diversification and Development Program	130
Vancouver Island Advanced Technology Centre 37	
B.C. Biotechnology Alliance	32
SPARK Oceans (Science Council of British Columbia)	153
Technology B.C. (Science Council of British Columbia)	850
Advanced Systems Institute	280
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,728</b>

## Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Provides the planning and regulatory framework for exploration, development and use of the province's energy and mineral resources in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner.

Although geophysical research suggests that British Columbia's offshore is highly prospective, there is currently no offshore oil and gas activity on the west coast.

In the mid-1980s, an extensive joint provincial-federal environmental assessment public review of potential offshore petroleum exploration was completed. The panel report indicated no impediment to exploration, but did recommend a number of conditions and scientific studies. An indefinite moratorium on offshore

exploration has been in place since 1989. See the Ministry-commissioned study, "Assessment of Progress in Scientific, Technological and Resource Management Issues Related to the 1986 Review of Offshore Petroleum Exploration in British Columbia Waters."

*Legislation:* **Natural Gas Price Act; Mineral Tenure Act; Mines Act; Mineral Tax Act; Petroleum and Natural Gas Act; Pipeline Act** (Would also apply to management, regulation and revenue collection from ocean offshore energy/mineral tenure, exploration and production.)

**NOTE:** In February 1996, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources merged with the Ministry of Employment and Investment.

Estimated Ocean-Related Expenditures 1994/95	\$ 000
Study: "Assessment of Progress . . . British Columbia Waters"	24.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24.9</b>

## Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks

Responsible for the management, protection and enhancement of B.C.'s environment, including protection, conservation and management of provincial fish, wildlife, water, land and air resources; management and allocation of Crown land; and protection and management of provincial parks, recreation areas and ecological reserves.

The Ministry is responsible for many aspects of this stewardship through its mandate.

Ocean-related roles are illustrated under the following responsibility categories.

### Environmental Protection

*Regulation of all discharges and emissions* in the Province that originate from municipal, industrial, mining, agricultural and aquacultural operations, including pleasure craft sewage discharge in the Gulf Islands, coastal inlets, bays and the Strait of Georgia. (Exception: Single-family, on-site septic systems are regulated by the Ministry of Health.)

*Pollution prevention and coastal resource management* related to the marine environment includes: developing criteria and site-specific objectives for environmental quality; implementation of bilateral agreement with Washington State to improve protection of habitat, marine life and water quality of the Georgia Basin, monitoring of ambient water, sediment and biota for contaminants.

*Studies of specific coastal water bodies* (not covered by the provincial Environmental Assessment Act) includes Burrard Inlet, Sechelt Inlet, Howe Sound, Saanich Inlet, and the shared waters of Georgia Basin and Puget Sound.

*Discharges to the marine environment:* the precautionary principle applies also to clean-up of existing contamination. All coastal and inland pulp and paper mills are subject to the Amended Pulp Mill and Pulp and Paper Mill Liquid Effluent Control Regulations, with the goal of eliminating AOX in pulp mill effluent by 2002.

*Multi-agency coastal resource management:* participation in the Fraser River Estuary Management Program; implementing the Liquid Waste Management Planning process

ensuring Regional Districts long-term planning addresses disposal of municipal liquid wastes; development of tools to control non-point source contamination (e.g., storm water, agricultural runoff), which is of special concern in coastal areas.

*Legislation:* **Waste Management Act**

### **Wildlife**

*Migratory birds and marine mammals:* maintaining the diversity and abundance of native marine species and habitats through collaboration with Environment Canada in managing marine waterfowl such as loons, grebes, herons and cranes. Ministry jurisdictional responsibility applies specifically to the sea otter and to land habitat of marine birds.

*Estuarine habitat and coastal wetland ecosystems, values and natural processes:* partner on the Pacific Coast Venture in international co-ordination of private and government agencies protecting and managing important Pacific Coast wetlands and related habitats from northern California to northern B.C.

*Securing estuary habitat* throughout coastal B.C.: partner in the Pacific Estuary Program with Ducks Unlimited Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada, the Nature Trust of British Columbia, B.C. Lands, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Environment Canada.

### **Fisheries**

*Tidal sport fishing:* under its mandate to conserve and manage wild fish stocks and habitat, the Ministry works with the federal government (which has primary responsibility for tidal sport fish) to ensure provincial interests in quality sport fishing in tidal areas.

*Urban Habitat Salmon Program:* a key feature of the B.C. Salmon Habitat Conservation Plan, addresses the increasing stress on habitat in the Georgia Basin. Focus is on protecting and restoring salmon habitat in urban areas where land development, planning and control is primarily a local government responsibility.

*Legislation:* **Wildlife Act** (or authorities delegated to the Province under the federal **Fisheries Act**)

### **Environmental Emergencies**

Marine protection and environmental emergencies: as lead agency under the *Emergency Program Act*, the Ministry takes diverse measures to enhance prevention, preparation and response to marine and inland oil and chemical spills. Where marine oil spills have boundary implications, the Ministry works with the Canadian and U.S. Coast Guards, Environment Canada, and other federal and provincial agencies.

Some examples of the many activities directed to marine emergency and environmental preparedness are:

- provincial representation on the United States/B.C. Oil Spill Task Force
- Shoreline Protection and Cleanup Manual for beaches and coastlines
- electronic Oil Spill Response Information System
- Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- Marine Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Strategy
- Oil Spill Response Atlas for the Southwest Coast of Vancouver Island
- Coastal Resources and Oil Spill Response Atlas for the Southern Strait of Georgia
- computer GIS/multimedia coastal inventory and shoreline oil sensitivity mapping system and integrated shoreline video-taping library

*Legislation:* **Emergency Program Act**

### **Environmental Assessment**

*Environmental impact mitigation and economic/social sustainability:* entails a single review process for a wide range of major projects and activities, including social, cultural, heritage and health effects. Examples of projects subject to review that could or do have a marine component are: chemical and chemical products manufacturing, primary metals industries, forest products industries, other manufacturing facilities, power generation facilities, offshore oil and gas development, local government liquid waste management projects, fish processing, larger ports and ferry terminals, and large destination resorts with marinas or other coastal facilities.

*Legislation:* **Environmental Assessment Act**



## Protected Areas

*Protected Areas Strategy*, which commits 12% of the Province to a protected areas system by the year 2000 (currently at 9%), includes over 70 parks and 14 ecological reserves having a marine component.

### *Legislation: Park Act, Ecological Reserve Act*

*Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Strategy* for the Pacific Coast of Canada, a joint federal-provincial initiative involving federal Fisheries and Oceans, Parks, and the Canadian Wildlife Service, and B.C. Land Use Co-ordination Office, B.C. Parks, and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Entails activities such as developing the technical classification system for identifying and selecting candidate MPAs, building public and multi-stakeholder awareness of the issues, values and benefits related to the marine environment and development of MPAs, and establishing a network of MPAs through stakeholder involvement.

*Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy*, a 5-year federal-provincial partnership program to protect an extensive network of marine and coastal areas along Canada's West Coast. Each government has committed \$30 million for acquisition of selected coastal lands for protection. By the year 2000, the boundaries of a new national park will be determined, and the remaining areas will be designated part of an expanded network of provincial marine parks or ecological reserves.

*Coastal Inventory Program*, co-ordinated by the Land Use Co-ordination Office (see below), is a multimedia coastal information system having a number of specific applications for coastal management (e.g., shoreline sensitivity mapping for oil spills; designing a marine protected area framework; coastal land use and resources management). This system integrates resource information held by different agencies, supports multiple types of information, links spatial information with digital video imagery, and currently contains inventories for more than 50 biophysical and human-use coastal resources, geo-referenced to satellite images, hydrographic charts and topographic maps. Development of the system and applications, and undertaking of coastal inventories (Johnstone and Georgia Straits; West Coast Vancouver Island), represents a cumulative provincial investment of \$5 million.

## Lands

*Allocation and management of marine foreshore and other Crown Lands*: the Ministry can reserve use of marine foreshore land for recreation and environmental protection or authorise them for industrial, commercial or other uses. An example is the transfer of administration and control of 202 hectares of Cowichan Bay to the Ministry for estuary management and conservation. Another, the Coastal Resource Interest Study, which developed foreshore maps from Nootka Sound to Tofino on the west coast of Vancouver Island, will guide applicants for aquaculture tenures to those areas where site approvals would be most likely.

### *Legislation: Land Act*

Ocean-related expenditures: Not estimated.

## Land Use Co-Ordination Office

Provides senior-level government planning and advice on major land-use initiatives. The following activity areas have ocean-related components:

*Coastal Zone Land Use Goals*: CORE (Commission on Resources and Environment) has set out proposed Coastal Zone and Shorelands land-use goals as part of its overall mandate to develop a province-wide strategy for land use. The proposed goals flow from the Land Use Charter for BC, which has been approved in principle by Cabinet.

*Coastal Inventory Program*: Co-ordination of a multi-agency coastal resource inventory initiative designed to improve database information for coastal planning and management. (See MELP: Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.)

*Land and Resource Management Planning (LRMP)*: Consists of sub-regional land use planning, currently ongoing in 14 areas of BC, covering over 35% of the province. In those plans having coastal environments, some recommendations are made regarding land use in shoreline environments.

*Resources Inventory Committee-Coastal Task Force*: Establishes inventory and mapping standards for collection and storage of coastal resource information.

*Marine Protected Areas Strategy (MPAS):* Joint federal-provincial initiative developing a strategy for assessing, identifying and designating protected areas in the marine environment. (See MELP.)

*Coastal Information System:* Develops and manages the coastal information system for: coastal resources manage-

ment; planning; LRMPs; marine protected areas and marine oil-spill planning; provides technical expertise to other provincial mapping programs. (See MELP.)

*Legislation:* None

Estimated Ocean-Related Expenditures 1994/95	\$ 000
Coastal Zone Land Use Goals (CORE: Commission on Resources & Environment)	0
Coastal Inventory Program	600
Land and Resource Management Planning (LRMP)	no est.
Resources Inventory Committee — Coastal Task Force (mapping/data standards)	90
Marine Protected Areas Strategy	100
Coastal/Oil Spill System	235
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,025</b>

# 10

## Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Provides co-ordination and resources supporting community, municipal and regional planning and development.

*Georgia Basin Initiative (GBI)* is a provincial forum for consolidating and promoting a vision of a more

sustainable future for the Georgia Basin/Puget Sound bioregion, including the marine waters. (Includes contributions to the “Sound and Straits Conference” and to compilation by the Georgia Strait Alliance of community marine and watershed initiatives.)

*Legislation:* **Municipal Act; Growth Strategies Act**

Estimated Ocean-Related Expenditures 1994/95	\$ 000
Georgia Basin Initiative	13.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.5</b>

## Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture

Supports small business and economic development, tourism, culture, recreation, heritage and sport to strengthen regions and communities.

All areas of the Ministry are involved to a variable extent in oceans-related activities and initiatives. Ocean/marine tourism activities are a key component of the province’s tourism product base.

*Tourism British Columbia:* Markets and promotes the province’s diverse tourism products, including those of the oceans sector; works with the tourism industry to increase provincial market share and to develop sustainable tourism products; participates in coastal zone planning and management processes, including marine parks, which are vital attractions for nature tourism activities.

Some critical issues for the marine-based tourism sector are:

- Fish stock management, particularly coho and chinook salmon, which impacts directly on the tidal sport fishing sector;
- Marine life preservation and clean, clear waters demanded by the fast-growing nature tourism and marine wildlife viewing sub-sector; and
- Coastal zone planning and multiple use; adequate access to marine resources for visitors and tourism operators; availability of recreational boat moorage and anchorage; protected natural areas, marine parks and ocean viewscapes.

*Legislation: Tourism Act*

*Community and Regional Development Division:* Provides regional economic services and government access to communities; through regional offices undertakes projects and initiatives based on economic development and diversification priorities identified by communities. There is no program solely for oceans-related projects for coastal communities.

*Culture, Recreation, Heritage and Sport Division:*

The *Archaeology Branch* protects and manages archaeological sites, human burial sites and shipwreck sites.

*Legislation: Heritage Conservation Act*

The *Community Grants Branch* assists community projects related to marine tourism (e.g., artificial reefs, small harbour development projects such as dredging and dock construction, and local marine search and rescue groups).

*Royal British Columbia Museum (RBCM):* Provides for the collection, study, curation, exhibition and public interpretation of artefacts and specimens pertaining to the natural and human history in British Columbia; some programs are concerned with the conservation and interpretation of natural and human history of coastal areas and the marine environment (e.g., eco-tours of Botanical Beach, Nootka Sound, Bamfield Marine Station, Queen Charlotte Islands and Johnstone Strait/Robson Bight areas); varied marine-related collaborative projects with other provincial ministries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

*Legislation: Museum Act*

Ocean-related program expenditures not estimated.

## British Columbia Appendix I Summary of Ocean-Related Legislation

Legislation	Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs
<b>Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs</b>	
<i>Treaty Commission Act</i>	Establishes the B.C. Treaty Commission, which facilitates negotiation of treaties between First Nations, the Crown of Canada and the government of British Columbia
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</b>	
<i>Provincial Fisheries Act</i>	Licensing and permitting of commercial aquaculture; harvesting kelp and wild oysters; fish buyers, processors and vendors
<i>Fish Inspection Act</i>	Quality standards for in-province trade in fish products; labelling/packaging requirements; standards for fish processing facilities
<i>Farm Practices Protection Act</i>	Farmers' "right to farm" with respect to municipal nuisance bylaws; will provide for aquaculture planning at local government level



**Legislation****Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs****Ministry of Employment and Investment**

<i>Science and Technology Fund Act</i>	Provides funding for scientific and technological initiatives in the province
<i>Ferry Corporation Act</i>	Provides ferry services in British Columbia's coastal waters

**Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources**

<i>Natural Gas Price Act</i>	Authorises revenue from petroleum and natural gas production
<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i>	Provides renting rights for mineral extraction
<i>Mines Act</i>	Authorises regulation of mining activities
<i>Mineral Tax Act</i>	Authorises revenue from mineral production
<i>Petroleum and Natural Gas Act</i>	Authorises royalties, freehold production taxes, and regulation of tenure, drilling, production and plants
<i>Pipeline Act</i>	Authorises regulation of pipelines and facilities

**Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks**

<i>Waste Management Act</i>	Regulation of contaminant discharges impacting the marine environment
<i>Wildlife Act</i>	Conservation and management of recreational wild fish stocks and fish habitat
<i>Fisheries Act (Federal)</i>	(Authorities delegated to the Province for collaborative management of tidal sport fishery)
<i>Emergency Program Act</i>	Authorises preparedness and response to environmental emergencies and natural disasters
<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i>	Provides for mitigation of environmental impacts through major project review and assessment process
<i>Park Act</i>	Provides for developing and expanding provincial land, freshwater and marine protected areas system
<i>Ecological Reserve Act</i>	As above for the <i>Park Act</i>
<i>Land Act</i>	Allocating, managing and reserving Crown Lands such as marine foreshores and estuary area

**Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing**

<i>Municipal Act</i>	Review/monitoring local government financial practices and procedures; community planning
<i>Growth Strategies Act</i>	Facilitation of regional district growth strategies that address questions of urban growth and community change; co-ordination of provincial government involvement in development of these strategies

## Legislation

## Purpose as It Relates to Ocean Programs

### Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture

#### *Tourism Act*

Provides for tourism research, monitoring of services and standard-setting, industry development, land and resource use planning, marketing and promotion, education and visitor services

#### *Heritage Conservation Act*

Encourages and facilitates heritage conservation; provides for protection and management of heritage resources by the province, local governments and First Nations

#### *Museum Act*

Provides for acquisition and care of museum collections and for communicating knowledge about B.C.'s natural and cultural history

## British Columbia Appendix II

## Summary of Ocean-Related Activity Funding 1995-96 Estimates

British Columbia Ministry or Agency	Activity Support \$000
Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs	Not Estimated
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	5,700
Ministry of Employment and Investment	1,728
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources	25
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks	Not Estimated
Land Use Co-ordination Office	1,025
Ministry of Municipal Affairs	14
Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture	Not Estimated
<b>PROVINCIAL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,492</b>

# GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

**Y**UKON'S OCEAN ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES INVOLVE THE BEAUFORT SEA OFF THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE TERRITORY. THE YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT CURRENTLY HAS NO LEGISLATED OR OTHER DIRECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE OCEANS SECTOR.

The North Slope (land base) of Yukon adjacent to The Beaufort Sea is part of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region<sup>1</sup> established under federal settlement legislation. This includes a federal park (Ivvavik) and a territorial park (Herschel Island) that is territorial land located offshore in the Beaufort Sea. Except for this territorial park, all land is owned by the federal Crown, which continues to have responsibility for land and water management. Yukon is represented on the Environmental Impact Screening Committee and Environmental Impact Review Board established under settlement legislation. The environmental screening and review functions extend to the offshore areas of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region for the purposes of wildlife and wildlife habitat protection and impacts on wildlife harvesting by Inuvialuit.

Yukon is involved in the management of polar bears, including allocation and harvesting in offshore areas of the North Slope, and is a member of the Regional Environmental Emergency Team, which would co-ordinate offshore spills and environmental cleanups.

Under the Northern Oil and Gas Accord, which is now nearing completion, Yukon will participate in the joint management of offshore oil and gas development with the federal government three years after the agreement is in place.

Aside from oil and gas, offshore development and industrial activity are very limited in the Yukon arctic at present. However, as the devolution of provincial-type programs to the territorial government proceed, Yukon's offshore involvement and responsibility will likely increase.

<sup>1</sup> The Inuvialuit Final Agreement ... 'The Western Arctic Claim'; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Ottawa 1984.

# THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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- The Arctic Ocean of Canada covers a vast area, from the Beaufort Sea in the west; to Baffin Bay and Davis Strait in the east; from north of Ellesmere Island south to Hudson Bay and James Bay. The coastline stretches 160,000 kilometres, more than twice as long as the Pacific and Atlantic coast lines combined.
- Thirty-one settlements in the NWT are situated on coastal waters.
- All coastal areas in the NWT have been designated within the Nunavut<sup>2</sup> or Inuvialuit Land Claim Settlement areas.

<sup>2</sup> Nunavut Settlement Area ... 'Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada'; Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and Tungavik; Ottawa 1993.

# GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## Department of Fisheries and Environment

THE PROVINCE'S DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND ENVIRONMENT IS INVOLVED IN A NUMBER OF SECTORS AND ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT. IN GENERAL, THE MANDATE OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATING TO MARINE ISSUES IS TO MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE SURFACE WATER QUALITY ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. THIS MANDATE INCLUDES THE RECOGNITION THAT THIS REQUIRES SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S WATER RESOURCES, WHICH WILL BE DONE IN A TOTAL ECOSYSTEM CONTEXT.

The Province's Department of Fisheries and Environment has the following responsibilities relating to the ocean sector:

- Representing the interests of the fishing industry and the Province in consultations on fisheries management;
- Assisting in the development of new marine fishery harvest opportunities;
- Carrying out programs and providing assistance to further develop aquaculture;
- Assisting the seafood processing sector to identify and develop new business and market opportunities;
- Liaising with the PEI fishing industry through their representative organisations on all matters pertaining to the fishery; and
- Enforcing the PEI *Fisheries Act* and the PEI *Fish Inspection Act*.

Below are the general programs and processes that the department utilises to carry out this mandate:

### ***1. Watershed/Marine Monitoring Program***

The department has a periodic monitoring program that examines fresh and estuarine water quality in various watersheds throughout Prince Edward Island. This work is largely dedicated to areas with suspected water quality problems.

### ***2. Environmental Impact Assessment Process***

The department has an Environmental Impact Assessment process to review the impact of major and minor undertakings in the province. Any activity on the undertaking list must be registered with the department. This list includes activities such as road building, industrial development and processing plants.

### ***3. Watercourse Alteration Permit Program***

The department has an active program of Watercourse Alteration Permits that covers both fresh and marine water and the 10 metres of land adjacent to the watercourse. Permits are required when the watercourse is to be altered. This covers dredging activities when the dredge spoils are to be disposed of on land.

### ***4. Municipal and Industrial Effluent Discharges***

The department has an active permit program to meet regulatory requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act*, which prohibits discharges to a water body without a permit.

### ***5. Index Basin Monitoring Program***

This periodic monitoring program analyses water samples from fresh water, ground water and marine water. The objective of the program is to provide long-term data on basin-wide water quality.

### ***6. Marine Protected Areas***

At present, there are no Marine Protected Areas in PEI waters. The department has indicated a desire to establish such areas on Prince Edward Island and has commenced co-ordination efforts towards this objective.

### ***7. Environmental Emergency Response***

The department has an active environmental emergency response program that is co-ordinated with Environment Canada. In general, the departmental response program is utilised to handle complaints that are land based. This can involve marine areas if the problem is adjacent to water and releases or flows to the water are anticipated. In these cases, assistance is often sought from the Coast Guard, whose normal environmental emergency response duties relate to marine spill problems.

### ***8. Complaint Assessment and Resource Protection***

The department responds to complaints involving near-shore areas, and promotes resource protection largely involving issues of water quality and habitat alteration.

### ***9. Sand Dune and Beach Access***

The *Environmental Protection Act* restricts access of motor vehicles to sand dunes and beach access. The department is involved in permitting access and in enforcing provisions of the act relating to this access.

### ***10. Beach Sand Extraction***

Sand from Prince Edward Island beaches is utilised in the manufacture of concrete. This sand is extracted from specified beaches, generally in the intertidal zone and occasionally the near-shore subtidal zone. The department operates a permit system and is involved in the enforcement of the regulations for this activity.

### ***11. Regional Ocean Dumping Advisory Committee***

The department is a member of Regional Ocean Dumping Advisory Committee and reviews applications for ocean dumping permits on Prince Edward Island. Comments are provided to the chairman of the Regional Ocean Dumping Advisory Committee.

### ***12. Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program***

The department, co-operatively with Environment Canada, collects and analyses water samples used by Environment Canada and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans to classify shellfish-growing areas on Prince Edward Island. The department is a member of the Atlantic Shellfish Growing Area Classification Committee, which reviews monitoring data and sanitary surveys to establish recommendations for bacterial shellfish classifications.

### ***13. Test Production Program***

To provide assistance to seafood processors to develop new, improved products for testing in the marketplace.

### ***14. Product Utilisation Program***

To promote diversification of production and development of new products with a view to increasing value-added production of PEI seafood.

### ***15. Fishers Technology Advancement Program***

To help innovative fishers keep abreast of changing vessel, gear and harvesting technology through the assessment of promising fishery development ideas.

### ***16. Aquaculture Technology Development Initiative***

To provide an incentive for private aquaculture operators to develop or adopt new techniques or equipment in order to expand production, reduce production costs, or otherwise increase earnings through more efficient production; to diversify into new approved species; or to improve the environmental acceptability of aquaculture.

### ***17. Aquaculture Business Enhancement Initiative***

To encourage and accelerate development within the aquaculture sector through increasing production and diversification, stimulating private sector investment, and assisting in the development of job opportunities in the aquaculture sector.

### ***18. Strategic Market Planning in Fisheries\****

To help the commercial fishery and aquaculture industry groups position themselves in the changing economy.

\* Program activity conducted under the Canada-Prince Edward Island Primary Resource Development Agreement

**19. Human Resource Development and Quality Enhancement in Fisheries \***

To enhance the primary resource sector’s ability to compete in the world economy by improving business, technology and quality skills.

**20. Strategic Opportunities in Fisheries\***

To help the primary resource sectors to compete in the world economy by responding to strategic opportunities as they arise.

**21. Integrated Resource Management Program\***

To develop the necessary tools to integrate economic and environmental objectives in primary resource development planning.

\* Program activities conducted under the Canada-Prince Edward Island Primary Resource Development Agreement

**Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General**

The Province’s Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General is involved in protecting the marine environment primarily relating to development controls. The mandate of the department includes providing an integrated delivery of various acts and regulations pertinent to land use planning and sustainable provincial growth. Below are the general programs and processes that the department utilises to carry out this mandate:

**1. Coastal Area Regulations**

The coastal area regulations impact the ocean sector by enforcing building setbacks, phased development, and buffer areas in the coastal region.

**2. Canada-PEI Infrastructure Works Grant Program**

With a focus on capital works projects, the program currently targets improving existing and building new central sewerage disposal systems for Island communities.

**Prince Edward Island Appendix I  
Summary of Ocean-Related Legislation**

<u>Legislation</u>	<u>Purpose as it Relates to Oceans Programs</u>
<b>Department of Fisheries and Environment</b>	
<i>Environmental Protection Act</i>	Promotes the protection, enhancement and prudent use of the environment recognising, <i>inter alia</i> , the integrity of ecosystems, the principle of sustainable development, the environmental assessment process, and the responsibility of users to pay for the costs of their actions.
<i>Fish Inspection Act</i>	Authorises the Province to implement regulations to ensure seafood is purchased, processed and marketed under sanitary conditions and sets compulsory standards for facilities used in these activities.
<i>Fisheries Act</i>	Authorises the licensing of all buyers and processors of fish and fish products in the Province.
<b>Department of Community Affairs and Attorney General</b>	
<i>Planning Act</i>	Enables planning and policy-making with respect to watercourses (any lake, river, stream, ocean or other body of water) and coastal areas; mapping in the coastal zone.



Prince Edward Island Appendix II

**Summary of Ocean-Related Activity Funding** 1995-96 Estimates

Department	Oceans Related Activities (\$000)
Environmental Resources	646
Fisheries and Environment	2,560
Community Affairs and Attorney General	50 *
TOTAL	3,256

\* Does not include \$12 million during the two-year program for construction and upgrade of the central sewerage systems in Island communities.

# GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK

## Department of Advanced Education and Labour

### Mission Statement

**W**E CREATE AND PROMOTE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR NEW BRUNSWICKERS THROUGH QUALITY LIFE-LONG LEARNING. WE CONTRIBUTE TO A SAFE, SECURE, EQUITABLE, PRODUCTIVE AND INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH TO LEARN, WORK AND LIVE BETTER.

This department has programs available that enhance employability and training in a variety of areas. Although programs do not specifically target issues in the oceans sector, departmental resources are being directed to individuals and industries in that domain.

#### *a) Employment Programs Branch*

A number of employment development programs stimulate employment through the creation of jobs, both temporary and permanent. Employment adjustment services provide support and co-ordination services designed to assist the labour force and industry in adapting to changes and managing labour market imbalances. Although these programs are not specific to the oceans sector, they do encompass some of those individuals and industries.

#### *b) Educational Services*

The department is responsible for the establishment and operation of post-secondary non-university programs. The department provides these programs according to the needs of the population of the province. The Aquaculture Technician course, and Marine Engineering and Marine Technology training are some of the programs provided by the department through the Community Colleges that address educational needs relevant to the oceans sector.

## Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

### Mission Statement

To provide direction and knowledge to facilitate development and create wealth in New Brunswick, through the development of a competitive and sus-

tainable agri-food industry and the fostering of increased entrepreneurship in order to create jobs and raise income levels in rural New Brunswick.

#### *a) Manure Management*

The *Manure Management Guidelines for New Brunswick* outlines a two-part approach to reduce rural conflicts through proper land-use siting and animal manure management. It provides land-base standards for the siting of livestock facilities or expansions to existing facilities. These standards ensure that each operation has an adequate land base (owned and/or leased) for the recycling of manure nutrients as well as reasonable distance between neighbours to reduce nuisance conflicts. It also provides practical alternatives for manure storage and use, to assist producers in further reducing the potential for odour nuisance and environmental problems including land-based pollution sources of the marine environment.

#### *b) Dyked Land Protection and Management*

The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture assumes the responsibility for the protection of 15,000 hectares of dykeland in the counties of Westmorland and Albert. The primary mandate of the department is to assure the integrity of the dykes, dams and other structures that are necessary to protect this land from being flooded by the tidal waters of the Bay of Fundy. The Department is also responsible for water management in these areas. Although the main land use is agriculture, other partners such as municipalities and Fish and Wildlife organisations have different and sometimes conflicting interest in these resources.

## Department of Economic Development and Tourism

Promotes enhancement and diversification of the province's economic base through human resource development, regional development, technological advancement and trade. The Department and its Small Business Directorate is active in promoting the development of small and medium-sized businesses. Initiatives are taken to develop traditional and emerging sectors, and to allow our industries to enter the changing economy. Tourism is the fastest-growing industry in New Brunswick, and this department pursues its development through research, strategic marketing and strategic infrastructure development.

### Financial Programs Division

The Financial Programs Division delivers financial assistance under the department's direct loan, loan guarantee, strategic assistance and equity programs in support of economic development, job creation and maintenance.

With the aid of this and other programs, industries are supported in their efforts to export New Brunswick products and services and to attract business, encouraging regional development.

#### *a) Development/Enhancement of Beaches and Infrastructure*

The objective of the Beach Development Program is to provide funding for infrastructure upgrading of coastal beaches. In 1994 the department put together a program aimed at the improvement of beaches, bringing together several departments of government utilising various programs aimed at employment creation. This would involve strategic projects in a number of areas including beaches and coastal parks.

#### *b) Jobs Plus Program*

The Jobs Plus program allowed Human Resources Development clients to gain valuable job skills, providing work experience in areas such as beach improvements.

#### *c) Day Adventures – Marine Eco-Tourism*

The Day Adventure Program is a major initiative undertaken by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in response to extensive market research indicating that the tourist of the 90s seeks shorter, more frequent vacations consisting of well-organised activities, education and adventure.

The adventures, which last anywhere from 2 to 6 hours, enable tourists to experience land and marine adventures. The marine adventures such as whale watching, sea kayaking, sea canoeing and nature cruises have proven to be the most popular and generated the most consumer interest. The department continues to encourage the development of high quality eco-tourism marine adventures in the coastal regions of the province.

## Department of the Environment

### Mandate

The Department's mission is to provide leadership in protecting and enhancing the environment, thereby contributing to environmental, social and economic sustainability of New Brunswick for present and future generations.

#### *a) Aquaculture-Environment Interaction*

Freshwater aquaculture monitoring and fish waste disposal from land-based production plants are some of the activities monitored by the Environmental Evaluation Branch. The Assessment and Approvals Branch monitors and regulates species introduction, the culture of sea parsley, near-shore/on-land storage of dredged materials, and the approval of salt-marsh proposals.

#### *b) Municipal Sewage Inspection*

The Municipal Services Section administers approvals to construct and operate municipal and private water and wastewater systems. The section also provides financial assistance to New Brunswick municipalities for the construction of water systems and wastewater collection and treatment facilities. Monitoring of municipal wastewater facilities is carried out and stabilisation ponds are inspected and sampled.

#### *c) Marine Spill Emergency Planning*

Exception for spills at federal facilities in New Brunswick, NBDOE assumes the role of lead response agency for land-based spills, including spills that impact marine waters. As such, the Department is responsible for investigating and monitoring incidents, carrying out initial response if required, ensuring that the polluter complies with the applicable legislation and accepts responsibility for spill cleanup, alerting and co-ordinating the activities of government resource agencies, ensuring an accurate flow of information to the public and media, and collecting and maintaining all information necessary for future cost-recovery or legal action.

In the event of coastal and marine spills from marine vessels or off-loading activities at oil-handling facilities, NBDOE acts as a resource agency through its membership on the Regional Environmental Emergency Team (REET). In this role, NBDOE is responsible for providing personnel to participate as members of a shoreline assessment team and of REET, designating storage and disposal sites and procedures for contaminated materials, providing local knowledge and contact with the public, and soliciting input to REET from other provincial agencies such as the Departments of Transportation, Health and Community Services, Natural Resources, and Energy.

#### *d) Marine International Co-operation*

Under a number of initiatives such as the Global Plan of Action, the National Action Plan and the Regional Action Plan, the Department of Environment participates actively and considers further actions in the pursuit of international co-operation in marine affairs. Under the *Oceans Act* coastal zone element, federal and provincial efforts will be harmonised. As a member of an international council concerned with the stewardship of the Gulf of Maine, the department is now also considering and assisting in the development of co-operative linkages that would see a similar stewardship fostered in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

## **Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture**

### **Mission Statement**

The principal mission of the department is to contribute to the development of a market-driven fishery and aquaculture industry founded on sound commercial, public health and environmental principles. The department's activities are directed to help the province maximise the long-term economic benefits of its resources. Its clientele includes inshore, mid-shore and off-shore fishermen, aquaculturalists, fish processors and seafood wholesalers and retailers.

#### *a) Fisheries Development Financial Support*

Provides financial assistance by way of direct loans to fishermen to purchase and operate fishing vessels and equipment. To co-ordinate and implement the Federal-Provincial agreement and other funds. Under the Co-operation Agreement on Economic Diversification, financial assistance is provided for projects that cannot obtain enough funding from tra-

ditional sources; for example, the development of under-utilised species in the traditional fishery. It targets value-added component projects and new job creation and industry diversification initiatives.

#### *b) Coastal Aquaculture Development and Management*

Development of alternative species for aquaculture is an essential component of diversification. The department is involved in promoting, evaluating and monitoring projects designed to develop methods for culturing candidate species and for accelerating their commercialisation.

#### *c) Fisheries School*

The School of Fisheries of New Brunswick, located in Caraquet, was established to modernise the ancient tradition of fishing. Its mandate is to provide fishermen with the knowledge they need to work safely at sea, improve their fishing skills, increase their productivity, and adapt to new fishing techniques and technologies. The school also offers training and development programs for those working in seafood processing and in aquaculture.

#### *d) Fisheries Policy, Planning and Resource Management*

The branch Resource Management Team is involved in resource-related issues for traditional, commercial fisheries and emerging fisheries. The team offers advice to DFO and industry on management, allocation, policy and habitat protection. The team develops provincial positions on the utilisation of marine resources and defends these positions at meetings of federal-provincial committees set up to co-ordinate resource sharing among user groups in the Atlantic region. Like most bodies involved in resource management issues, the branch is interested in the development of integrated ecosystem approach management systems. The Planning Team prepares strategic plans, positions and policies to guide departmental efforts in all aspects of fisheries and aquaculture development.

#### *e) Fisheries and Processing Plant Inspection and Infrastructure*

The Industry Services and Inspection program provides inspection services for the regulation of fish processing, fish retailing and aquaculture industries. Its objectives are: to assist the fishing and aquaculture industries in the development and introduction of

improved technology for increased safety, efficiency and productivity, and to administer the infrastructure programs of the department.

#### *f) Aquarium and Marine Centre*

The Shippagan Aquarium and Marine Centre has become a research program for aquaculture development on New Brunswick's east coast. The Aquarium has two missions: to educate and inform the public about the diversity of aquatic animals in eastern Canada; and to participate actively in the development of the New Brunswick aquaculture industry.

#### *g) Fisheries Marketing and Promotion*

The Department is constantly seeking to expand its market base in order to take full advantage of emerging market opportunities. Efforts focus on potentially strong markets for New Brunswick's products as well as on serving as a gateway to surrounding countries. Apart from the new market development initiatives, the department has been working in close consultation with the industry on a continuous basis to provide technical and promotional support in all aspects of marketing.

#### *h) Sustainable Development Implementation*

This program was begun in 1992 and consists of watershed-based Working Groups of community, business and government representatives who meet regularly and address past, present and future environmental-economic issues, both technical and educational. It is an action-oriented process that is both open to all and transparent, leading to greater credibility and public acceptance. The first phase consisted of development of an infrastructure model in the Buctouche Watershed, which has subsequently been applied to the Cocagne, Caraquet, Shippagan, Richibucto and Bathurst areas. Integral parts of this implementation process include the development of a land use planning model and a computer guidance model for international application. The ultimate objective is the establishment of a province-wide network of sustainable-development-focused organisations.

## **New Brunswick Geographical Information Corporation**

### **Mandate**

To maintain New Brunswick's land information infrastructure. To operate New Brunswick's real property information service. To operate New Brunswick's personal property registry service. To assess all land, buildings and improvements for the provincial property taxation system using our valuation and taxation system, and to provide land information products and services to the public.

#### *a) Coastal Mapping Program*

State-of-the-art digital ortho-photo technology will allow the addition of thematic layers to the base photography while also allowing the incorporation of the existing provincial 1:10,000 property mapping series to be overlaid on the base photography.

The maps will incorporate aerial photography of all coastal lands and produce a complete digital orthophotograph of the province's coastal lands. All land-based coastal features will be identified and delineated.

#### *b) Submerged Lands Registry*

Land below the ordinary high-water mark, typically known as submerged lands, are Provincial Crown Lands. Currently, provincial mapping is done by counties. This does pose some question as to the territorial limits of the province beyond the shore. The Bay of Fundy is shared by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia but there is no clear delineation of the provincial boundaries. Although submerged lands are currently registered with Crown Lands, new legislation is being developed that will see all lands covered under a central registry, not a county registry.

## **Department of Health and Community Services**

### **Mandate**

The Department of Health and Community Services is committed to the well-being of New Brunswickers.

#### *a) Home Septic System Control*

Under the Health Act this department regulates on-site sewage disposal, private systems as well as larger



commercial sites. Public Health's major involvement is to determine whether septic tanks will operate effectively. Homeowners must apply to the department for a permit to install a septic system. Upon receiving the application, an inspector goes to the site and does tests to determine the type of system best suited to the site. Once approved, a licensed installer will install the system, which will undergo a final inspection before being covered and can operate only if approval is given by the inspector. The inspector may also be called upon to enforce quality standards if there is a complaint regarding an existing on-site disposal system.

### ***b) Recreational Waters Testing***

In general, Public Health is concerned with the quality of drinking water and recreational water. Besides being free of bacterial contamination, water should be palatable and have no objectionable tastes or odours. Public Health is responsible for monitoring sample results, and following up on coliform-positive samples. This includes investigation, remedial action and, in cases where risk is significant, issuing boil-water orders or closing recreational water areas.

## **Department of Human Resources Development**

### **Mandate**

The province of New Brunswick, under the auspices of Human Resources Development (HRD), provides financial assistance (or income support) to individuals and households in need as defined in the *Family Income Security Act*. The provision of income support is not linked to the person's previous circumstances, such as previous employment as a marine worker, but is based on the financial situation of the individual and/or household at the time of application.

### ***a) Income Support Program***

HRD has a secondary mandate which is to work with individual clients and engage them in an active programming mode with the objective of labour market reintegration. Individuals might be provided with training, education or job-exposure opportunities through this process. Although this applies to all clients and does not focus on displaced workers from a specific industrial sector, it does support displaced people in the oceans sector.

## **Department of Municipalities, Culture and Housing**

### **Mission Statement**

The Department of Municipalities, Culture and Housing will play a leadership role in the development of viable, vibrant, sustainable municipalities and in the enhancement of the quality of community and individual life. This will be achieved by fostering effective partnerships and through the delivery of programs and services that enable individuals to live active, creative and self-reliant lifestyles, and contribute to pride and a strong sense of identity.

### ***a) Marine Spill Emergency Planning***

Under Housing and Public Safety Services, the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organisation (EMO) is part of a multi-departmental committee that prepares plans and procedures for the control of emergencies arising from the spills on land, in the air or in the waterways of hazardous materials that could endanger the public or the environment.

Representatives from EMO, Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture, private industry, the Canadian Coast Guard and Environment Canada have developed the Marine Pollution Emergency Response Plan for incidents in which the province is the lead government agency. In such cases, the provincial Department of Environment co-ordinates spill response and EMO ensures public safety.

If a federal department is the lead agency in a spill, the provincial departments (Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and EMO) become resource agencies. Both the federal and provincial governments participate in an National Exercise Program and the Canada-United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan.

### ***b) Coastal Land Use Planning***

In its response to the Report of the Commission on Land-Use and the Rural Environment (CLURE), the government of New Brunswick indicated that the development of a Provincial Land Use Policy for Coastal Lands Management would be a high priority. The Department of Municipalities, Culture and Housing has been designated as the lead agency in the preparation of this policy, which creates the administrative and implementing framework for Coastal Lands Management.

A Committee has completed its work and addressed such issues as contamination of shellfish from land-based, non-point sources; the protection of salt marshes, beaches, dunes, aquaculture sites, and public access to the shore; the protection of natural and cultural areas; use of dyke lands; use of motorised vehicles on beaches; mapping and database requirements; and industrial sites.

### *c) Marine Archaeology*

The mandate of the Archaeological Services Branch is to provide leadership in the preservation, management and development of New Brunswick's archaeological heritage. Possession of a licence is required for all archaeological explorations, excavations, surveys and collections. Historic shipwrecks are considered archaeological resources. Shipwreck sites may receive protected site designation under the *Historic Sites Protection Act*, which is currently under review.

## Department of Natural Resources and Energy

### Mission

Managing the natural resources of the province in the best interest of its people.

### *a) Submerged Marine Land Leases*

Natural Resources and Energy is responsible for submerged land leases under the *Aquaculture Act*. The Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture allocates sites and administers tenure, while DNRE retains responsibility for all other submerged land management activities or issues. DNRE's areas of concern are: previous commitments, conflicting land uses, protection of native fish and wildlife stocks, and interference with riparian rights.

### *b) Wharves/Breakwaters Erosion Control Structures*

Permanent developments or improvements such as wharves, infilling, groynes, and breakwaters require authorisation in the form of a lease or an easement. Temporary improvements, such as small floating docks and swimming platforms, do not require authorisation, provided they are non-commercial, not detrimental to the aquatic environment, and do not impede public access across the foreshore. The

Crown Lands Branch grants leases for structures such as wharves, infilling, groynes, revetments, and breakwaters and grants licenses of occupation for erosion-control activities, including the construction of retaining walls. This branch also addresses unauthorised occupations on the foreshore and other submerged lands, such as breakwaters, wharves and marinas.

### *c) Mineral/Oil/Gas Exploration and Production*

The exploration and development of offshore mineral deposits is controlled under the *Mining Act*. At this time, however, there are no marine issues related to mining or extraction of quarriable substances. The *Oil and Natural Gas Act* provides the authority to explore for and to produce natural gas both onshore and offshore. The act is supported by three regulations: Survey System Regulation, Geophysical Exploration, and the Licence to Search and Lease Regulation. Issues of concern are the lack of establishment of interprovincial and international boundary lines, and the cessation of hydrocarbon exploration in the Bay of Fundy.

### *d) Conservation Areas and Coastal Parks*

The Fish and Wildlife Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program is involved in the management and conservation of salt marshes and coastal habitat. Wetland loss is considered a serious problem.

The Parks and Recreation Branch deals with issues such as: gravel extraction from beaches; dune and beach erosion or protection; watercraft problems; freshwater and salt marshes; and aquaculture.

### *e) Submarine Cables and Pipelines*

The *Pipe Line Act and General Regulation* provide for the granting of permits to construct and of licences to operate pipelines in the province. Currently two pipelines are licensed to transit crude oil from the Bay of Fundy to Mispic Point.

### *f) Management and Conservation of Fish Species and Habitats*

The *Fish and Wildlife Act*, aquaculture reviews and development reviews address most of the issues in fisheries management. The *Endangered Species Act* also lists fish, marine and coastal species that are targeted for protection.



## Department of Transportation

### *a) Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Bridges and Causeways*

The department is responsible for design of all major provincial bridge structures, major bridge rehabilitation, shore protection and related structures. Structural as well as hydraulic issues are addressed in the planning, construction and maintenance of highway corridors and major river crossings.

### *b) Operation and Maintenance of Marine Ferries*

The department is responsible for the monitoring and maintenance of approximately 2800 structures, 14 passenger vehicle ferries, and eight farm scows. Maintenance work includes repairs to bridges, sea walls, causeways, dams and lift gates, as well as major refits to the department's passenger ferries. The department also monitors the operation and maintenance of ferry services that have been contracted out to private operators.

### *c) Operation and Maintenance of Wharves and Ramps*

The department is responsible for the provision of safe and efficient wharves and ramps leading to and from provincial ferry services, and provides the ongoing maintenance of these facilities.

### *d) Marine Structure Construction*

Major provincial ferry wharf construction is undertaken in consultation with experts in the field. As well as providing a continuation to the highway system, the primary focus is safety; therefore, all marine structures are assessed according to sound engineering practices and required standards.

## Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission

### Mission

The WHSCC mission is three-fold:

- to actively promote programs to prevent workplace illness and injury;
- to provide insurance and related services to the employer community; and
- to provide prompt, effective and efficient rehabilitation to injured workers, including compensation and medical and vocational services.

### *a) Marine Industry Enforcement*

The Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission is a Crown corporation that offers prevention, insurance and rehabilitation services. The Commission offers education and information on health and safety matters, and is responsible for the enforcement of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, which applies to employers and workers under provincial jurisdiction. The Commission also provides a no-fault insurance scheme to workers and employers under the *Workers' Compensation Act*. The requirement to participate in this scheme extends to employers in both federally and provincially regulated jurisdictions. Workers who have suffered injuries on the job are assisted in their rehabilitation through a variety of Commission programs. The Worker's Rehabilitation Centre is a major facility that provides assessment, physiotherapy and occupational therapy services. This agency functions for all industrial sectors.

## New Brunswick Appendix I

**Legislation****Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs****Department of Advanced Education and Labour**

<i>Employment Development Act</i>	Employment development programs stimulate employment through the creation of jobs, both temporary and permanent.
<i>Adult Education and Training Act</i>	Establishment and operation of post-secondary non-university programs. These programs are provided according to the needs of the population within the province.

**Department of Agriculture and Rural Development**

<i>Agriculture Act</i>	Establishes policy that applies to all agricultural lands in the province, and encourages sustainability and environmental harmony.
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**Department of Economic Development and Tourism**

<i>Economic Development Act</i>	Provision of financial support to encourage the establishment or development of industry; or to improve or expand existing industry within the province.
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**Department of the Environment**

<i>Clean Environment Act</i>	Regulates the disposal or introduction of any contaminant or waste that may be harmful to the environment.
<i>Clean Water Act</i>	Ensures that all bodies of water, flowing or standing, are protected from contaminants, alterations and disturbances of the ground within 30 metres of the banks.

**Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture**

<i>Aquaculture Act</i>	Responsibility for site allocation and tenure administration at marine aquaculture sites and associated facilities.
<i>Fish Processing Act</i>	Empowers the department to issue licences, determine the species for which the license is valid and inspect processing facilities.
<i>Fish Inspection Act</i>	Allows inspection of processing plants and products and, where applicable, enforcement of penalties.
<i>Fisheries Development Act</i>	Provides financial assistance to aid and encourage the establishment or development of fisheries in the province.

## Legislation

## Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs

### New Brunswick Geographic Information Corporation

*New Brunswick Geographical Information Corporation Act*

Empowers the corporation to co-ordinate geographic information services and to establish the standards for the collection, storage and dissemination of that information.

### Department of Health and Community Services

*Health Act*

Establishes the department's authority to regulate on-site sewage disposal and to monitor and regulate drinking water and recreational waters.

### Department of Human Resources Development

*Family Income Security Act*

Provides income support based on the financial situation of the individual or household.

### Department of Municipalities, Housing and Culture

*Community Planning Act*

Regulates development in rural areas; provides guidance for planners.

*Emergency Measures Act*

Establishes the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization as one of the agencies responsible for the co-ordination of civil emergency preparedness and overall operations ensuring public safety.

*Historic Sites Act*

Ensures the designation and protection of historic and anthropological sites.

### Department of Natural Resources and Energy

*Crown Lands and Forests Act*

Gives the authority to administer and control Crown lands, including submerged lands.

*Quarriable Substances Act*

Controls the extraction of quarriable substances on Crown lands and on private land in shore-designated areas.

*Parks Act*

Designates authority over any marine activities within Provincial Park boundaries.

*Mining Act*

Controls the exploration and development of offshore mineral deposits.

*Oil and Natural Gas Act*

Provides the authority to explore for and produce oils and natural gas both onshore and offshore.

*Pipeline Act*

Provides for the granting of permits and licences to operate pipelines.

<u>Legislation</u>	<u>Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs</u>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	
<i>Highways Act</i>	Designates the responsibility for repairing and maintaining ferries, bridges and highways; and the establishment and regulation of provincial dumps.
<b>Workplace Health and Safety Compensation Commission</b>	
<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i>	Provides workers with protection against loss of earnings if they are injured while doing their jobs, and employers with a no-fault liability insurance program and protection from legal action by injured workers.
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Act</i>	Places primary responsibility for health and safety issues in the hands of the people in the workplace.

## New Brunswick Appendix II

**Summary of Ocean-Related Activity Funding** 1995-96 Estimates

Ranked by Budget Level

<b>Department</b>	<b>Budget (\$000)</b>
Transportation	27,200
Fisheries and Aquaculture	19,200
Economic Development and Tourism	6,293
Advanced Education and Labour	3,150
Geographic Information Corporation	1,000
Natural Resources and Energy	200
Human Resources Development	148
Municipalities, Culture and Housing	144
Agriculture and Rural Development	135
Environment	55
Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation	48
Health and Community Services	29
<b>PROVINCIAL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 57,602</b>

# GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA

## Department of Advanced Education and Labour

THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA IN THE OCEANS SECTOR IS CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS OF A NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

Principal among these departments are: Fisheries and Aquaculture, Environment, Economic Renewal Agency, and Natural Resources.

Other departments with less direct involvement include: Transportation and Public Works, Municipal Affairs, Justice, and Agriculture and Marketing.

Other initiatives not specifically covered in legislation but having direct involvement in the oceans sector include: Coastal 2000, the Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative, and the Environmental Industries Initiative.

Of particular significance in the future direction of the Government of Nova Scotia are the concepts of Community Economic Development and Sustainable Coastal Communities. The majority of Nova Scotia's communities are coastal and most derive their livelihoods from coastal activities, primarily fisheries and fisheries-related industries. Integrated resource management and coastal zone planning initiatives are taking on a high profile and will become integral to Nova Scotia's activities in the oceans sector.

## Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

The core functions of the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture include:

- representing the Nova Scotia fishing industry at all levels of management consultations;
- providing marketing information and support services for Nova Scotia fish-processing companies, and conducting fish-product promotions locally, nationally and internationally;
- developing new fisheries that target non-traditional species to enhance both harvesting and processing sectors;
- managing non-migratory sportfish populations through our inland fisheries programs;

- administering licences and leases for aquaculture, fish processing, fish buying and the marine plant industry;
- administering loans issued through the Nova Scotia Fisheries Loan Board;
- providing training programs for the various segments of the fishing industry and coastal communities;
- enforcing Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries acts and regulations;
- providing technical, fish health, aquaculture and extension support for commercial, recreational, processing, aquaculture and boat-building sectors of the fishing industry;
- strengthening fisheries organisations and providing a procedure to enable accredited fisheries organisations to collect mandatory annual dues from licence holders; and
- administering and implementing programs under the Canada – Nova Scotia Co-operation Agreements.

## Department of Agriculture and Marketing

The functions of the Department of Agriculture and Marketing related to oceans are:

- support of local 'marsh bodies' (boards or individuals) that maintain drainage and roads on dykelands;
- maintain aboiteaux (water flow control structures) and dyke structures, which protect and drain approximately 17,000 hectares of dyke-lands;
- assistance to farmers for the construction of environmentally safe manure containments; and
- other services for soil and water management and livestock watering.

These programs may be somewhat indirect in regard to the oceans sector, but were they not in place, the downstream effects would be very much ocean-related.

## Department of Transportation and Public Works

The ocean-related activities of the Department of Transportation and Public Works include:

- four cable-ferry links of the provincial highway system (Englishtown, Little Narrows, Country Harbour, LeHave);
- three self-propelled passenger ferries to offshore islands (Tancook Island, Petite Passage, Grand Passage);
- subsidisation of the Pictou Island passenger ferry; and
- policy-related issues regarding a number of other ferry systems and cruise lines, as well as marine issues with the Canadian Coast Guard and Transport Canada.

## Department of Housing and Municipal Affairs

The ocean-related activities of the Department of Housing and Municipal Affairs are minimal. The Department:

- provides geographic and land-ownership information in support of coastal activities;
- advises coastal communities, including assisting coastal communities in the siting of aquaculture and fish-processing operations;
- is producing a comprehensive series of coastal base maps; and
- participates in discussion related to coastal community development.

## Department of Natural Resources

The functions of the Department of Natural Resources related to oceans are:

- to receive, review, approve and process applications for activities such as the construction of wharves, moorings, breakwaters, slipways and infills on inland and coastal waters on Crown land;
- activities related to the designation and protection of beach and dune systems;
- to nominate and designate rivers that exhibit significant natural, historical or recreational values for coverage under the Canadian Heritage Rivers program;

- maintaining special management zones along water courses as part of the Department's Crown lands management function;
- maintaining information on the feasibility of tidal power projects in various locations in the province;
- the regulation, evaluation, promotion and various other activities related to offshore and near-coastal mineral and petroleum resources (there are several unresolved jurisdictional issues);
- the issuance of Treasure Trove licences;
- the protection, conservation and management of various wetland, coastal and marsh areas for wildlife habitat protection, and to promote and maintain biodiversity;
- maintain a continuing interest in Sable Island due to its uniqueness as a landscape and as a significant wildlife habitat; and
- the scientific study and monitoring of coastal wildlife populations to provide information to support management for conservation and sustainable use.

## Economic Renewal Agency

The Economic Renewal Agency is the province's principal development agency, and incorporates the province's research and innovation effort. Ocean-related programs encompass activities in vessel-design research, remote sensing, product engineering (e.g. marine glues, magnetics, and advanced materials), instrumentation and software, biotechnology, testing services, investment in technologies and spin-off companies, and similar industrial development initiatives. As well, it provides loans and services to improve Nova Scotia competitiveness in fields such as marine services, trans-shipment terminals and access to ports.

In the tourism sector, Nova Scotia is promoted as "Canada's Ocean Playground," and a proportion of expenditures in this area are deemed ocean-related.

## Department of Justice

The Department of Justice provides legal services to various departments with activities in the oceans sector. It is directly involved in all constitutional and jurisdictional questions arising out of marine matters.



## Summary of Ocean-Related Legislation

The following table summarises the legislation of the various departments and their purpose as it relates to the ocean sector. The table does not necessarily include all acts and subordinate regulations of the various government agencies that may be indirectly relevant although

they are not intended to impact the ocean directly. Expenditures are budget figures where known, and approximations where budget figures are unknown or cut across various budget allocations.

Legislation	Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs
<b>Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture</b>	
<i>Fisheries Organisations Support Act</i>	Strengthen fisheries organisations and provide a procedure to enable accredited fisheries organisations to collect mandatory annual dues from licence holders.
<i>Fisheries and Coastal Resources Act</i>	<p>Authorise programs and projects to sustain and improve the fishing industry, including aquaculture.</p> <p>Service, develop and optimise the harvesting and processing segments of the fishing and aquaculture industries. Assist the aquaculture industry to increase production.</p> <p>Expand recreational and sport-fishing opportunities and ecotourism.</p> <p>Foster community involvement in the management of coastal resources.</p> <p>Provide training to enhance the skills and knowledge of participants in the fishery, including aquaculture.</p> <p>Increase the productivity and competitiveness of the processing sector by encouraging value-added processing and diversification.</p>
<b>Department of the Environment</b>	
<i>Environment Act</i>	Promote the protection, enhancement and prudent use of the environment recognising, <i>inter alia</i> the integrity of ecosystems, the principle of sustainable development, the environmental assessment process, the responsibility of users to pay the costs of their actions, and administrative items.
<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>	
<i>Beaches Act</i>	Dedicate beaches in perpetuity for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations; provide for preservation, control and management of beaches (e.g., sand and gravel removal).
<i>Beaches and Foreshores Act</i>	Provide for grants or leases for oyster cultivation and for fish traps and weirs.
<i>Petroleum Resources Act</i>	Provide procedures for granting of rights in petroleum resources in Nova Scotia, including Sable Island, the seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf and slope, ... and seaward from the continental shelf and slope to the limit of exploitability.

<b>Legislation</b>	<b>Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs</b>
<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>	
<i>Conservation Easements Act</i>	Enable owners of submerged lands to enter into conservation easements with respect to them or with respect to ocean-front land.
<i>Parks Act</i>	Designate and manage coastal parks and beaches; some designations extend into coastal waters.
<i>Energy and Mineral Resources Conservation Act</i>	Regulate the conservation of and prevent the waste of energy and mineral resources in Nova Scotia, including Sable Island, the seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf and slope, ... and seaward from the continental shelf and slope to the limit of exploitability.
<i>Pipeline Act</i>	Deal with construction, operation and management of petroleum pipelines, including those in submarine areas including Sable Island, the seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf and slope, ... and seaward from the continental shelf and slope to the limit of exploitability.
<i>Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation (Nova Scotia) Act</i>	Provide for Canada-Nova Scotia joint management of off-shore petroleum resources and the conditions attached to exploration.
<i>Offshore Petroleum Royalties Act</i>	Provide for prescribing royalties payable on petroleum resources exploited in the offshore area including Sable Island, the seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf and slope, ... and seaward from the continental shelf and slope to the limit of exploitability.
<i>An Act to Protect Georges Bank</i>	Place a moratorium on oil and gas exploration on Georges Bank until 2000.
<i>Trails Act</i>	Govern trails on lands and over watercourses.
<i>Wildlife Act</i>	Provide for management of wild species, including fish; define 'provincial waters'.
<i>Crown Lands Act</i>	Provide for the most effective utilisation of Crown lands (is also used for shoreline reclamation and use).
<b>Department of Housing and Municipal Affairs</b>	
<i>Planning Act</i>	Enable planning and policy-making including watercourses (any lake, river, stream, ocean or other body of water) and coastal areas; and management of beaches (e.g., sand and gravel removal).
<b>Department of Agriculture and Marketing</b>	
<i>Marshland Reclamation Act</i>	Provide for the maintenance and conservation of dykelands below the level of the highest tide.

**Legislation****Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs****Department of Transportation and Public Works**

*Ferries Act (and Municipal Act)* Provide for ferries over harbours, bays, rivers and creeks.

*Wharves and Public Landings Act (and Municipal Act)* Provide for the control of wharves and public landings under provincial jurisdiction.

**Tidal Power Corporation**

*Tidal Power Corporation Act* Obtain for Nova Scotia the maximum benefit that may be derived from exploitation of tidal power (wound down and transferred to Department of Natural Resources in 1996).

**Non-Legislative**

*Coastal 2000* Integrate coastal community planning, development and environmental sustainability.

*Nova Scotia Oceans Initiative* Bring ocean-related industries, government and academia together to direct development and export of ocean-industries technology and expertise in Nova Scotia.

*Nova Scotia Environment Industries Initiative* Develop and export of environmental assessment and clean-up technology and expertise.

**Nova Scotia Appendix II****Summary of Oceans Related Activity Funding 1995-96**

Department	Ocean Related Activities (\$ million)
Fisheries and Aquaculture	7.9
Environment	3.0
Agriculture and Marketing	0.7
Natural Resources	1.8
Municipal Affairs	0.4
Justice	0.2
Transportation and Public Works	4.5
Economic Renewal Agency	5.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.7</b>

Expenditures are budget figures where known, and approximations where budget figures are unknown or cut across various budget allocations.

# GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

THE FOLLOWING IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR IN THE OCEANS SECTOR, AS OF JANUARY 1997.

## Department of Development and Rural Renewal

The Department has a mandate to foster economic growth and job creation in Newfoundland and Labrador, with particular emphasis on rural areas. This mandate includes support for ocean sector activities that fall within the Department's two business lines: Small Enterprise Development and Regional Economic Development.

The Department has staff located in each of 20 economic zones to deliver its two business lines in partnership with federal and community-based business development organizations. Staff in five regional offices and the corporate office provide support and coordination functions for client services in the 20 economic zones.

### Small Enterprise Development

The Department works with private-sector and community organizations in Strategic Business Development to identify and support growth opportunities in all sectors. With an emphasis on rural areas, aquaculture is a key opportunity in many of the province's 20 economic zones. Firms, industry associations and community organizations are assisted in exploring opportunities and conducting market, technical and financial research, and assisted with business plan development in ocean-related manufacturing, tourism and technical industries. Fishing enterprises pursuing innovative, value-added activities are eligible for support.

The Strategic Enterprise Development Fund has been allocated \$17 million in 1997-98 for investment in strategic business opportunities. Businesses that demonstrate viable opportunities contributing to diversification and growth in the ocean and other sectors are eligible, and funds are directed to opportunities that cannot receive sufficient funding from other sources.

## Regional Economic Development

The Department is the lead provincial agency in supporting and coordinating government involvement in the activities of the Regional Economic Development Boards (REDBs) in the province's 20 economic zones. The Federal-Provincial Strategic Regional Diversification Agreement and the Comprehensive Labrador Agreement, administered provincially by the Department, support the implementation of development initiatives creating the infrastructure and supports required for successful industry development, including ocean-sector opportunities. REDB strategic economic plans form the basis for directing available resources to agreed-upon development priorities in the zones. DRRR plays a coordinating role for the provincial government in working with REDBs, but support for the implementation of zone strategic plans requires the collective commitment of all departments and agencies with an impact on regional economic development, including those with direct involvement in supporting oceans sector initiatives in the province.

## Department of Environment and Labour

### *i. Environment Branch*

#### Environmental Assessment

Under the Province's *Environmental Assessment Act*, the Department's environmental assessment process applies to all projects under provincial jurisdiction. Under the Environmental Assessment Regulations, certain specific projects are required to be registered under the Act. These include: fish and shellfish farming in salt or fresh water, when shore-based facilities other than wharves are involved; fish and shellfish breeding and propagating, as well as fish and shellfish hatching, where shore-based facilities other than wharves are involved; shipbuilding and repair; crude oil, natural gas or petroleum production; sewer sys-

tems, including trunk sewer-pipeline outfalls; breakwaters; flood control structures; canals and other artificial waterways; and development in special areas such as seabird sanctuaries.

### **Pollution Prevention**

The Environmental Management Division provides inspection and approval services for sewage systems and for manure-holding facilities on farms. The Division also has responsibilities with respect to spills of hazardous materials. While these responsibilities are exercised primarily on land, the activities regulated do have an impact on the marine environment. With respect to spills, cooperative arrangements have been developed with the appropriate federal agencies to deal with spills that occur in the coastal zone.

Legislative authority is provided by the *Environment Act* and the *Waste Material Disposal Act*.

The Industrial/Environmental Engineering Division has responsibility for industrial compliance with environmental regulations, particularly with respect to air quality. As well, the Division regulates the use of pesticides with potential to affect the marine environment generally. The Division also has responsibilities with respect to discharges from fish plants.

Legislative authority is provided by the *Environment Act* and the *Pesticides Act*.

### **Water Resources**

The Water Resources Division issues permits for a number of activities typically carried on in or adjacent to the marine environment. Such activities include: dredging and infilling, wharf construction, and aquaculture. In general, the Division has a role with respect to all structures in the shoreline area.

Legislative authority is provided by the *Environment Act*.

## *ii. Labour Branch*

### **Offshore Production Platforms – Labour Relations**

Under the *Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act*, provincial labour relations and labour standards laws apply to offshore production platforms that are considered to come under provincial jurisdiction. Health and safety issues will be governed by federal laws.

In preparation for increased activity associated with offshore production platforms, the provincial government is considering all appropriate labour relations processes to ensure a harmonious labour relations climate on offshore production platforms to optimise labour stability, health and safety and productivity.

### **Diving Regulations**

A proposed code of practice will cover occupational health and safety aspects of diving in the province under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and Regulations.

### **Small Fishing Vessel Code of Practice**

To be administered by the Department, this code will be concerned with occupational health and safety on small inshore fishing vessels operating in the province under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and Regulations.

### **Executive Council**

#### **Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat**

The Secretariat negotiates land claims treaties with Aboriginal groups whose claims may include interest in marine life and sub-sea mineral resources. In association with relevant government departments, the Secretariat develops policy with respect to Crown resource management in the context of aboriginal land claims.

#### **Treaty Negotiations**

The Secretariat is currently negotiating treaties with the following aboriginal groups whose claims include coastal zone areas:

- Innu Nation
- Labrador Inuit Association

## **Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture**

### **Professionalization**

The *Professional Fish Harvesters Act* of July 1996 sets out criteria and standards by which the activity of commercial fishing may be determined to be a professional activity. A Fish Harvesters Certification Board is in place to certify individual fish harvesters at a level of professional standing.



### **Technical support and research**

To help the fisheries and aquaculture industries achieve their development objectives; this includes the provision of technology transfer, research and development, technical advice and expertise to clients.

### **Marketing and promotion services**

To assist in the marketing and promotion of the products of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

### **Information services**

To provide clients in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors with information that is not scientific or technical.

### **Quality assurance and capacity management**

In support of government objectives for industry capacity stability and product-quality standards. This function includes the licensing and inspection of fish processing facilities and aquaculture operations.

### **Management of infrastructure support**

In relation to the construction, operation and maintenance of fish handling structures and harvesting-related structures, such as marine service centres, ice-making facilities, community stages and fish plants.

### **Management of development initiatives**

In the fisheries and aquaculture industries; primarily relates to the management of federal – provincial cost-shared agreements. The Department is responsible for the Canada – Newfoundland Co-operation Agreement for Fishing Industry Development. The Department is also the lead provincial authority for the implementation of the Aquaculture Component of the Canada – Newfoundland Agreement on Economic Renewal. This Canada – Newfoundland Aquaculture Memorandum of Understanding identifies the province, through the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, as the lead agency in aquaculture development, with prime responsibility for licensing, inspection, aquaculture statistics, and applied research and development.

## **Department of Government Services and Lands**

Under the *Lands Act*, the Lands Branch of the Department administers land tenure, including land under water, except land under water in federally owned harbours. Through the tenure system, the Lands Branch plays a lead role in regulating permanent activities on the ocean floor.

Under the *Lands Act*, the Lands Branch is responsible for the administration of 10 metres of shoreline reservation around all water bodies, including salt water.

The Surveys and Mapping Division of the Lands Branch is responsible for the provincial geodetic reference system and topographic mapping of land directly adjacent to the ocean. These maps are being converted to digitised format, and provide the most accurate and complete coverage of the coastline. The Division is currently partnering with the Canadian Hydrographic Service in mapping 250 km of the south coast of the province.

Through collaboration with the Atlantic Coastal Zone Information Steering Committee (ACZISC), the Lands Branch consults on geomatic standards and co-ordinates the provincial maintenance of an Atlantic database of geomatics products that is currently available on the ACZISC home page.

The Government Service Centre Branch of the Department, on behalf of the Department of Development and Rural Renewal, performs inspections and assessments of vessels and equipment on which loans are outstanding.

The Government Service Centre Branch, on behalf of the Department of Health and the Department of Environment and Labour, inspects and approves septic systems, some of which may discharge into salt water.

## **Department of Industry, Trade and Technology**

The Department of Industry, Trade and Technology is broadly responsible for developing and promoting the Province's capabilities in marine science and technology as a key component of its industrial development strategy. The following is a list of the Department's ocean-related programs:



### **Offshore Technology Transfer Program-Offshore Development Fund**

To assist companies in acquiring expertise to participate in the development of offshore petroleum services and to bid for offshore work.

### **Special Initiatives Program-Offshore Development Fund**

For funding various projects including long-term R&D work at the Centre for Cold Oceans Resources Engineering, Ultimateast Data Communications Ltd, and at the Ocean Engineering Research Centre.

### **Research and Development Block Fund-Offshore Development Fund**

Funding for marine petroleum R&D projects.

### **Marystown Shipyard Interest Subsidy**

Funding for payment of an interest subsidy to Marystown Shipyard.

### **Economic Diversification and Growth Enterprises (EDGE)**

The Province's EDGE legislation offers substantial tax holidays and nominal-fee Crown land leases to encourage significant new business investments in the province. Marine-related industries are eligible for this assistance.

*Legislation:* Industry, Trade and Technology Notice under the **Executive Council Act** and the **Economic Diversification and Growth Enterprises Act**

### **Programs Under the Economic Renewal Agreement:**

#### **Research Infrastructure Fund**

Fund to support infrastructure at Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN), including operational and human resources, that will improve the institution's competitiveness in national and international competitions for research and development funds. It includes funding for research infrastructure in marine and ecological sciences at MUN.

#### **Innovations Partnering Service**

This program establishes a pilot federal – provincial Innovations Partnering Service to foster linkages at all levels leading to commercialization of technology-based products and services in the province.

The key focus is on helping local technology-based companies develop links with national and international companies, public agencies, and research institutions, and with appropriate venture-capital sources in order to increase success in achieving market access.

#### **Ocean Technology Contract Fund**

This program is intended to establish, on a pilot basis, a three-year Ocean Technology Contract Fund to support public-private collaborative research and development in areas where:

1. there is comparative scientific and technological advantage in ocean technology, and;
2. there are internationally emerging market opportunities.

This program is directly tied to the Innovations Partnering Service.

#### **Technology Cluster Fund**

This fund is intended to establish a Technology Cluster Facility at MUN that would provide support services, business assistance, and access to scientific, technological and human resources of the university for new science- and technology-based firms.

#### **Information Seaway**

This is an initiative of CCMC, in collaboration with Operation ONLINE Inc., that addresses the expanding market associated with the provision of information, mobile communications, and navigation technology to support the expansion of the Information Highway into the marine environment.

## Canadian Centre for Marine Communications (CCMC)

Core funding for the Canadian Centre for Marine Communications (CCMC) has been provided in support of industry-CCMC-government-academia partnerships aimed at the development and commercialization of marine communications, navigation and marine information technology products and services for international sales.

NOTE: Economic Renewal Agreement Programs with a marine focus or a marine component have been included. Other ERA programs, not listed above, also have the potential to include marine – or ocean-related activity.

## Department of Mines and Energy

The Petroleum Resource Development Division of the Energy Branch is responsible for drafting legislation and regulations in concert with the development of federal equivalents relating to hydrocarbon resource development for the area covered by the *Canada–Newfoundland–Atlantic Accord Implementation Act*. Under this legislation, the Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board administers, on behalf of the federal and provincial governments, the petroleum resources in offshore areas adjacent to this Province. The Board has a duty to ensure that: management of offshore land rights take place in an orderly way, assessments of the resource potential of the offshore area are completed; activities are conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner; exploitation of the resource is conducted using good oil-field practice; and operators' procurement decisions are consistent with statutory obligations and agreements to provide economic and social benefits to Canada and, in particular, to Newfoundland and Labrador.

## Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs

### Municipal Capital Works Program

Provides guaranteed loans to incorporated communities for road work as well as water and sewer projects.

*Legislation: Municipalities Act and Executive Council Act 1995*

### Canada-Newfoundland Infrastructure Works

A cost-shared program between provincial, federal and municipal governments for infrastructure projects in the Province. Ocean-related projects have been approved under this program.

*Legislation: Municipalities Act and Executive Council Act 1995.*

### Industrial Water Systems Capital Works

Provides capital to fund both salt and fresh water supplies for fish-processing facilities around the Province.

*Legislation: Executive Council Act 1995.*

### Industrial Water Systems Operation and Maintenance

Provides operational funding to fund both salt and fresh water supplies for fish-processing facilities around the Province.

*Legislation: Executive Council Act 1995*

## Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation

The ocean is central to the Department's natural and cultural heritage mandate and to its tourism development and marketing strategy. The Department is actively involved in oceans-related activities and initiatives, as described below.

### Cultural Heritage

Under the *Historic Resources Act*, the Province is responsible for the protection and preservation, co-ordination of orderly development, study, interpretation, promotion and appreciation of the historic resources of the province. The province exercises its powers over land and bodies of water contained by, and between headlands in, its coastal bays.

### The Historic Sites Section

Responsible for seven marine archaeological sites, most located in eastern Newfoundland.

### The Archaeology Unit

Responsible for regulating all archaeological activity in the province, including marine archaeology, land use (including coasts) and archaeological research, and assisting with the development of activities to encourage archaeological travel.

### The Newfoundland Museum

Stores, curates, conserves and exhibits materials, many of which relate to the province's marine past, naval and military history, and natural marine heritage.

### The Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador (PANL)

Operating under the *Archives Act* (1983), PANL preserves the province's documentary heritage and is the only repository of provincial government records. It is the major source of private, cartographic, still and moving images, and of legal and other documents related to the marine history and development of Newfoundland and Labrador.

### The Museum Assistance Program (MAP)

The Department provides financial and other curatorial and interpretative assistance to the province's community museums, many of which interpret and conserve the province's marine heritage, especially as this relates to the fishery and the settlement of Newfoundland.

### Parks and Natural Areas

The Parks and Natural Areas Division administers two pieces of legislation: the *Provincial Parks Act* and the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act* which protect areas that represent the diverse natural land and coast of the province.

Provincial Parks under the *Provincial Parks Act* do not have a protected marine (ocean) component, although many border on marine areas and incorporate major geological and natural features.

The participation of the Parks and Natural Areas Division in the protection and recognition of the Province's pristine rivers is relevant to the oceans sector because these rivers empty into the ocean, and involve marine habitat and species including ocean-run trout, Arctic char and Atlantic salmon stocks (see below under Tourism Development and Marketing).

### The Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Program

Operates under the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act* (1980) and has as its mission "to protect, in an unimpaired condition, large wilderness areas, representative examples of the full range of provincial eco-regions, including their natural processes and features, and rare natural phenomena, so as to preserve the diversity and distinctiveness of the province's rich natural heritage to support an ecologically sustainable future for the benefit of present and future generations." All seabird ecological reserves have a seaward boundary protected under the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act*.

### Natural Areas Program

Implements the program mandate, which concentrates on planning, establishing and managing reserves, including significant marine sites or natural heritage sites bordering marine areas. The Parks and Natural Areas Division is also working closely with Parks Canada in the planning and establishing of a National Marine Conservation Area in the Bonavista Bay–Funk Island Region.

### Tourism Development and Marketing

Tourism Division

Although it is not responsible for legislation governing the oceans sector, the Tourism Division promotes the economic potential associated with many ocean resources. The division works closely with federal and provincial regulatory agencies and resource management programs to maximise the potential and quality of the marine environment and resources upon which tourism development is based.

Ocean resources are increasingly crucial to tourism development. With competitive management, a variety of the ocean's resources can be packaged to directly attract some of the highest-spending vacationers especially in the slow shoulder seasons, or to serve as filler activities for other visitors. The ocean is essential to the sustenance of a variety of anadromous salmonids including Atlantic salmon, eastern brook trout, brown trout, steelhead trout and Arctic char that have been the basis of an effort to develop a high-value recreational fishery in the province over the last five years. Atlantic salmon is the species of highest interest, given its status as a potential generator of travel from some of the highest-spending tourism markets – high-quality lodges in Iceland command up to \$1800 US per day for Atlantic salmon fly fishing.

The Tourism Division is concentrating product development and marketing efforts in the following marine areas, in which the province is seen to have competitive advantages:

- **Sightseeing and Nature Viewing** based on the Province's marine drives and themed touring routes, seabird colonies, whales and seals, and concentrating on marketing support, and business development and counselling seminars.
- **Outdoor Marine Adventure**, in particular ocean kayaking, diving tours, boat tours, sailing excursions and cruise ship development is a high priority for stimulating tourism development. Efforts are concentrated on marketing support and business development and counselling. Development of Marine Parks, such as the proposed Bonavista Bay Park is seen to increase the province's competitiveness in these markets.
- **Recreational Sportfishing**, including marine trolling for species of shark, and fishing for salmonids, mackerel, cod, tuna and swordfish.

The Department is an active member of the Cruise Newfoundland and Labrador Association, composed of representatives of ports and municipalities with vested interest in the cruise market.

Although the Newfoundland and Labrador recreational fishery is in its infancy, it provides business for close to 90 lodges and many other tourist services, and generated \$4.5 million in non-resident spending and \$5.2 million in resident expenditures in 1990 alone (LGL Consulting). There is much room for growth in this market.

The Province has yet to develop a significant travel-generating marine sport fishery. Until the cod moratorium began in 1992/1993, there was a substantial resident marine sport fishery for cod, together with a party-boat fishery servicing a variety of our non-resident general vacationer and other tourism markets. A high-value tuna sport fishery operated during the 1960s and 1970s and lasted until changes in tuna migration (or numbers) resulted in uncompetitive catch rates in near-shore waters. Primarily resident estuary fishing for sea-run brook trout, brown trout and Arctic char continues as an important recreational pursuit in the province during the spring season.

With increasing interest in recreational fishing arising from the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement for Salmonid Enhancement and Conservation (CASEC),

there is increasing interest in building a marine trolling fishery. As Atlantic salmon populations recover, there is potential for estuary trolling in most areas of the province during the slow spring tourist season. In southern waters, blue shark (and possibly porbeagle and mako) are thought to offer potential during the slow late summer and fall tourism seasons. Tuna and swordfish are found further off-shore in late summer and fall. Other species; including cod, halibut, herring and mackerel, offer potential, important as filler activities for all the province's tourism markets.

The Tourism Division administers a number of programs to assist in the development of this sector. It arranges a marketing program comprising general advertising and an increasing emphasis on writers, booking agents, tour guides and other travel influencers. The Division licenses and inspects lodges, approves tour boat operations to be recommended to tourism chalets, composes the hunting and fishing guide, counsels prospective operators, and organizes seminars to transfer market and business operation knowledge. Liaison is maintained with resource management agencies with a view to achieving a regulatory environment that supports the operating needs of business in the context of resource sustainability.

- **Cabot 500th Anniversary Celebrations:** In 1997, the province hosted the John Cabot 500th Anniversary Celebrations in commemoration of Cabot's 1497 and 1498 voyages of exploration to North America, and the subsequent development of the north-west Atlantic fishery. The Summit of the Sea (budget \$350,000; provincial share \$150,000), is one of six anchor events of the celebrations. As an international symposium on sustainable development of ocean resources, the Summit featured 3,000 policy-makers from around the world attending its core and numerous affiliated conferences. This conference, supported by the United Nations and the federal department of Fisheries and Oceans, is considered a main lead-in event to the International Year of the Oceans in 1998. The celebrations were administered by a special agency of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation.
- **Lighthouses:** The Department has an interest in two surplus federal light-station properties, namely Point Amour and Red Bay (Saddle Island), and has formed a working group with the Canadian Coast Guard around the issue of the devolution of lighthouses and assists in the evaluation of proposals for these properties.

## Department of Works, Services and Transportation

The Department of Works, Services and Transportation is responsible for 13 intra-provincial ferry services in Newfoundland. There are eight auto-passenger service ferries:

- Bell Island – Portugal Cove
- St. Brendan’s – Burnside
- Fogo – Farewell
- Change Islands Farewell
- Long Island – Pilley’s Island
- Little Bay Islands – Shoal Arm
- Ramea/Grey River – Burgeo
- Southeast Bight – Petit Forte

There are five passenger – freight service ferries:

- Harbour Deep – Jackson’s Arm
- LaPoile/Grand Bruit – Rose Blanche
- Francois/Grey River – Burgeo
- McCallum/Gaultois – Hermitage
- Rencontre East – Bay L’Argent/Pool’s Cove

Ferry terminals owned by the province are located at:

- |                 |                   |                      |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| • Bell Island   | • Portugal Cove   | • St. Brendan’s      |
| • Burnside Fogo | • Farewell        | • Change Islands     |
| • Long Island   | • Pilley’s Island | • Little Bay Islands |
| • Shoal Arm     | • Burgeo          | • Ramea              |
| • Gaultois      | • Southeast Bight |                      |

The department is also responsible for bridges and causeways in the Province.

### Newfoundland and Labrador Appendix I

## Summary of Ocean-Related Legislation

<u>Legislation</u>	<u>Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs</u>
<b>Department of Environment and Labour</b>	
<i>Environment Act</i>	An act for the protection of the environment, including water resources.
<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i>	An act to protect the environment of the province by providing for an environmental assessment process.
<i>Waste Material Disposals Act</i>	An act concerning the disposal of waste materials.
<i>Pesticides Act</i>	An act to control and regulate the distribution and use of pesticides.
<i>Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act</i>	An act to implement a federal-provincial agreement on offshore petroleum resource management and revenue sharing.
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Act</i>	An act respecting occupational health and safety in the province.
<b>Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture</b>	
<i>Professional Fish Harvesters Act</i>	An act to establish the Professional Fish Harvesters Certification Board and provide for the certification of professional fish harvesters.
<b>Department of Government Services and Lands</b>	
<i>Lands Act</i>	An act respecting the management and control of Crown lands, public lands and other lands in the province.



## Legislation

## Purpose as it Relates to Ocean Programs

### Department of Industry, Trade and Technology

<i>Executive Council Act</i>	An act providing for the creation of government departments and assignment of powers and responsibilities of Ministers by the Lieutenant Governor In Council, rather than by individual departmental Acts.
<i>Economic Diversification and Growth Enterprises Act</i>	An act providing for the establishment of the Economic Diversification and Growth Enterprises program to promote economic development.

### Department of Mines and Energy

<i>Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act</i>	An act to implement a federal-provincial agreement on offshore petroleum resource management and revenue sharing.
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### Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs

<i>Municipalities Act</i>	An act respecting the establishment and administration of municipal government in the province.
<i>Executive Council Act</i>	An act providing for the creation of government departments and assignment of powers and responsibilities of Ministers by the Lieutenant Governor In Council, rather than by individual departmental Acts.

### Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation

<i>Historic Resources Act</i>	An act respecting the preservation of historic resources that are works of human nature or of humans and are primarily of historical, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest.
<i>Archives Act</i>	An act respecting the provincial archives and the management of public records.
<i>Provincial Parks Act</i>	An act respecting the establishment, management and administration of provincial parks.
<i>Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act</i>	An act that allows for the creation of reserves that may contain representative or unique ecosystems, species or natural phenomena.



Newfoundland and Labrador Appendix II

**Summary of Oceans-Related Activity Funding** Estimated 1995-96

Department	\$000
Department of Development and Rural Renewal	Not estimated
Department of Environment and Labour	Not estimated
Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Not estimated
Department of Government Services and Lands	Not estimated
Department of Industry, Trade and Technology	\$23,205
Department Municipal and Provincial Affairs	\$58
Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation	\$2,314
Department of Works, Services and Transportation	Not estimated
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,577</b>