

Wieczorek, Chris AGRI:EX

From: Mack, James AGRI:EX
Sent: July 31, 2018 11:34 AM
To: Popham, Lana AGRI:EX; Godfrey, Sam AGRI:EX
Cc: Shoemaker, Wes AGRI:EX
Subject: materials for PSTreaty briefing
Attachments: 188715 - BNote Pacific Salmon Treaty new Arrangements and Next Steps.docx; 188715 Pacific Salmon Treaty Renewal.pptx

Here are the attachments directly

James Mack
Assistant Deputy Minister – Agriculture Science and Policy
Ministry of Agriculture
NEW PHONE#: 778-698-2578
Fax: 250-356-7279
e-mail: James.mack@gov.bc.ca

Ministry of Agriculture
BRIEFING NOTE FOR MINISTER FOR INFORMATION

Ref: 188715 (X-Ref 187930)

Date: July 25, 2018

Title: Canada-United States Pacific Salmon Treaty negotiations update.

Issue: New arrangements under the Pacific Salmon Treaty and next steps to ratify and bring into force.

Background:

The Pacific Salmon Treaty

- The Canada/ United States Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) when first signed in 1985 was intended to prevent overfishing and ensure fair sharing of the harvest between the two parties. Consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the PST recognizes that the country which produces salmon in its rivers has primary interest in and responsibility for those stocks.
- Formed under the PST, the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) is an international decision-making organization, composed of four Commissioners (and four alternates) from the United States (US) and Canada. This body handles ongoing administration of the PST through advice from four regional Panels of fisheries experts. Scientific advice on salmon populations and appropriate fishery controls comes from several joint technical committees of salmon scientists from each country. Details can be found at <http://www.psc.org/>.

B.C. Context

- Commercial and recreational salmon fisheries provide significant economic and social benefits to B.C. Wild Pacific salmon generated a wholesale value of \$207 million in 2016. New data indicate that these fish generate \$4.8 Billion to the economy of Canada and the U.S. over the 2012 to 2015 period (over \$1B to B.C.). The commercial salmon fleet includes 1,809 licences, while 228,162 (in 2010) recreational saltwater anglers are licensed.
- B.C. has participated in PSC process since the PST was signed. Starting in 2001, the Province has had a Commissioner representing its interests with Mr. Paul Sprout currently appointed in this role.
- Through its Commissioner, B.C. participated directly as part of Canada's negotiating team. B.C. remains involved in the PST negotiations to ensure its priorities and interests continue to be recognized and to avoid unreasonable intrusion into areas of provincial jurisdiction.
- Most fisheries arrangements under the PST were renewed for a 10-year term during the last major renegotiations in May, 2008. Those fishing regimes are in force from the beginning of 2009 to the end of 2018 and are contained in Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 of Annex IV of the Treaty.
- Canadian and U.S. representatives, through the PSC process, have just concluded negotiations to renew the chapters that expire December 31, 2018. These chapters are critical to the functioning of the PST as they set out the specific conservation and harvest sharing arrangements for Canadian and US salmon stocks and fisheries in waters subject to the Treaty.
- The Chinook Chapter (Chapter 3) is the most complex and difficult, due to the biology, and lifecycle of chinook and the elaborate system in place in both countries to manage them.
- Chapter 2 (Northern Boundary and South East Alaska) was also difficult to reach agreement on given the conservation concerns for Nass and Skeena salmon for the length of the agreement (10 years). Alaska had internal challenges to find a way to reach agreement on this Chapter.
- Complicating this are the uncertainties at play due to coastwide impacts of climate change, reduced marine survival, low abundance of most stocks, (potential SARA listing), and the need to protect chinook as primary prey species for SARA-listed Southern Resident Killer Whales (SRKW). Both Canada and the US have been taking significant actions to protect a number of stocks under ESA or SARA legislation
- This round of negotiations has been underway since 2016 and has at times been contentious. Canada had signalled to the US in March 2018 that the Parties were at an impasse if cuts to harvest are expected to be taken only in B.C. waters, and was not prepared to sign a deal that was not beneficial to Canada.

First Nations Considerations:

- Consultations with First Nations regarding international agreements are the responsibility of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). B.C. First Nations are actively involved in the PSC, as Commissioners and on panels and committees. DFO will be consulting once again on the details of the new deal before ratification.
- B.C. First Nations have a long history of involvement in commercial fisheries and in fish processing – about 31 percent of all commercial fishing jobs (including processing) are held by B.C.'s Indigenous people.

s.13,s.16

Contact: Larry Neilson, Corporate Governance and Legislation Branch, 778 974-3833

ED LH ADM JM DM WS

Pacific Salmon Treaty Renewal Update



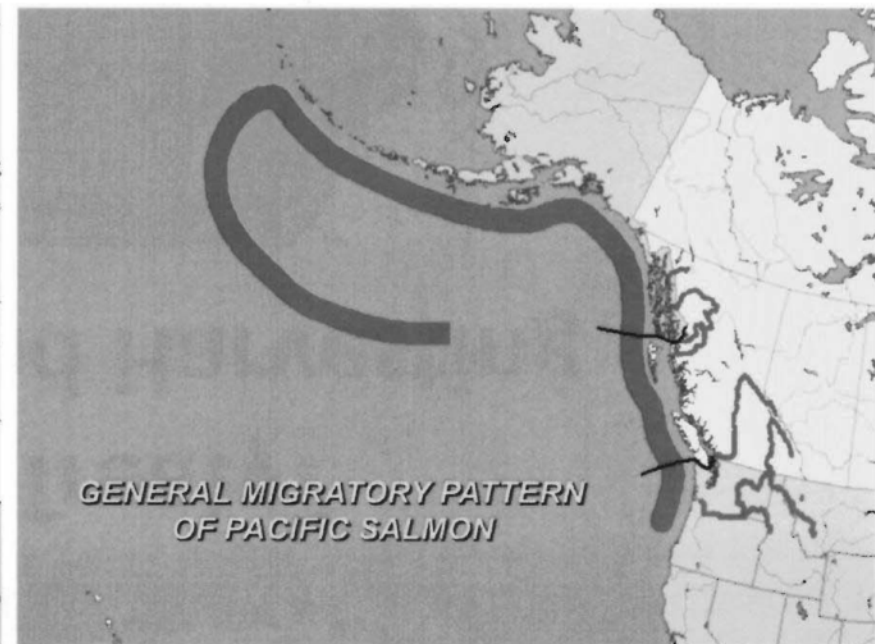
July 2018

Agenda

- Background
 - Maps: Stock Production, Migration, Harvesting
 - History, Structure, Operations
- Relationship with the U.S.
- Context on Pacific Salmon Treaty Negotiations
- Recommended Changes
- Next Steps

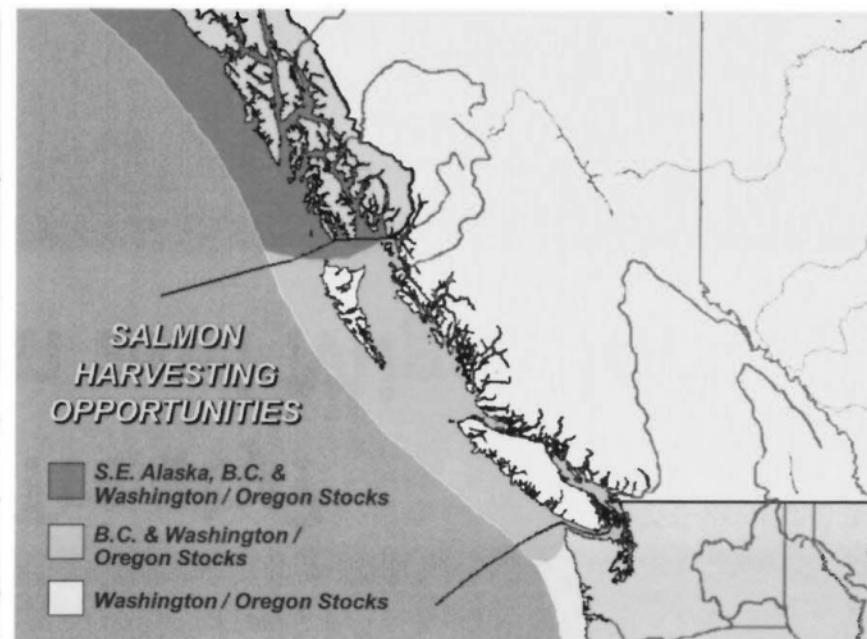
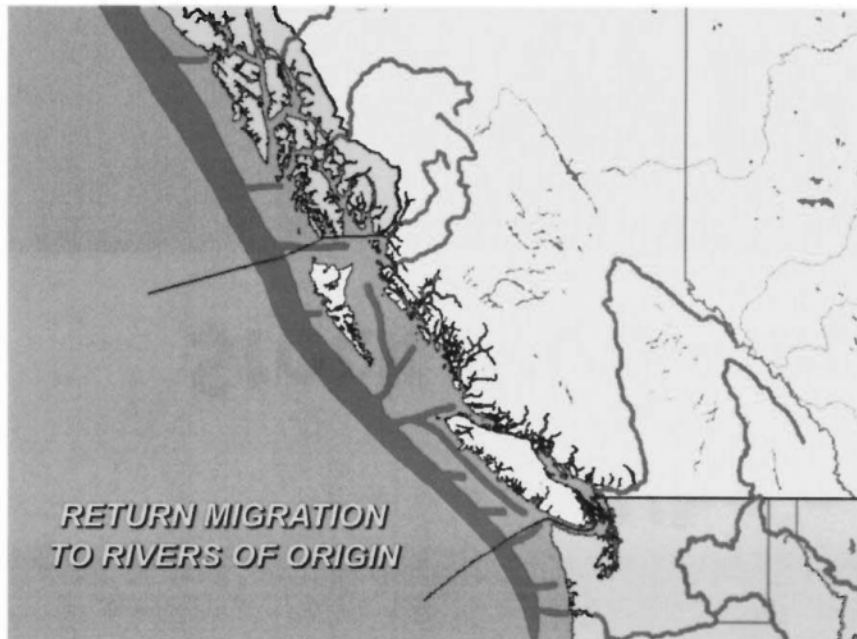
Why a Treaty?

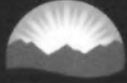
Stock Production and Migration



Why a Treaty?

Migration and Harvesting





History, Structure, Operations: Background

- The Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) was signed in 1985 and commits Canada and the U.S. to work together on research, conservation and management of Pacific salmon.
- The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) is responsible for the implementation of the Treaty.
- The PSC is a bilateral, multi-level organization with U.S. and Canadian delegates representing federal, state, and provincial fisheries agencies, First Nations and tribal governments, the commercial, recreational and processing sectors, and environmental organizations.
- The Commission is comprised of four Commissioners and four Alternate Commissioners from each country, who are supported by the work of four Panels as well as several species- and area-specific technical committees.
- The PSC's work is supported by an international "Secretariat" based in Vancouver, B.C., with 26 staff members including administrative and scientific professionals.

History, Structure, Operations: Endowment Funds

- The Pacific Salmon Commission oversees two bilateral endowment funds established in the 1999 Agreement (USD \$140M).
 - The Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration and Enhancement Fund (the Northern Fund).
 - The Southern Boundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund (the Southern Fund).
- The purpose of the two funds is to support three kinds of activities in both countries that support salmon stocks and their habitat:
 - Develop improved information for resource management.
 - Rehabilitate and restore marine and freshwater habitat.
 - Enhance wild stock production through low technology techniques.
- The United States agreed to capitalize the Northern and Southern Funds in the amount of USD \$75 million and USD \$65 million respectively.
- In addition to the amounts contributed by the United States, Canada contributed CAD \$250,000 to each of the two funds (total of CAD \$500,000).
- Funds to date have spent over \$76 M on 1,087 projects, mostly in BC.



History, Structure, Operations: Treaty Structure

- Principles
- Key Annexes
- Chapters 1-6
 - Chapter 1 Transboundary
 - Chapter 2 Northern Boundary
 - Chapter 3 Chinook
 - Chapter 4 Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon
 - Chapter 5 Coho
 - Chapter 6 Chum

Page 14 to/à Page 20

Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.16;s.13