

Action Plan for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*) in Canada

Resident Killer Whale



2017

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For copies of the Action Plan, or for additional information on species at risk, including Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) Status Reports, residence descriptions, recovery strategies, and other related recovery documents, please visit the [SAR Public Registry](#).

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Preface

The federal, provincial, and territorial government signatories under the [Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk \(1996\)](#) agreed to establish complementary legislation and programs that provide for effective protection of species at risk throughout Canada. Under the *Species at Risk Act* (S.C. 2002, c.29) (SARA), the federal competent ministers are responsible for the preparation of action plans for species listed as extirpated, endangered, or threatened for which recovery has been deemed feasible. They are also required to report on progress five years after the publication of the final document on the Species at Risk Public Registry.

The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the Minister responsible for Parks Canada Agency are the competent ministers under SARA for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale and have prepared this Action Plan to implement the Recovery Strategy, as per Section 47 of SARA. In preparing this Action Plan, the competent ministers have considered, as per Section 38 of SARA, the commitment of the Government of Canada to conserving biological diversity and to the principle that, if there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the listed species, cost-effective measures to prevent the reduction or loss of the species should not be postponed for a lack of full scientific certainty. To the extent possible, this Action Plan has been prepared in cooperation with Environment and Climate Change Canada, Transport Canada, the Department of National Defence, the Canadian Coast Guard, Natural Resources Canada, the Province of British Columbia, and the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as per section 48(1) of SARA.

As stated in the preamble to SARA, success in the recovery of this species depends on the commitment and cooperation of many different constituencies that will be involved in implementing the directions and actions set out in this Action Plan and will not be achieved by Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada or any other jurisdiction alone. The cost of conserving species at risk is shared amongst different constituencies. All Canadians are invited to join in supporting and implementing this Action Plan for the benefit of the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale and Canadian society as a whole.

Under SARA, an action plan provides the detailed recovery planning that supports the strategic direction set out in the recovery strategy for the species. The plan outlines recovery measures to be taken by Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada and other jurisdictions and/or organizations to help achieve the population and distribution objectives identified in the recovery strategy. Implementation of this action plan is subject to appropriations, priorities, and budgetary constraints of the participating jurisdictions and organizations.

Acknowledgments

This Action Plan was prepared by Sheila J. Thornton (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Pacific Region). The development of the Action Plan was the result of collaborative efforts and contributions from many individuals and organizations. The Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale Action Plan Team (Appendix C) compiled the contributions from DFO Science, the Northern and Southern Killer Whale Prey and Disturbance workshop (March 8-10, 2011), preliminary public consultations (January 19 to February 16, 2012), the NOAA/DFO bilateral workshop series on The Effects of Salmon Fisheries on Southern Resident Killer Whales (September 21-23, 2011, March 13-15, 2012 and September 18-20, 2012), and feedback obtained during public consultation on the draft (March 3 to April 16, 2014) and proposed (June 14 to August 15, 2016) versions of the document.

Executive Summary

The Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*) were listed as Threatened and Endangered, respectively, under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) in 2003. This Action Plan is considered one in a series of documents that are linked and should be taken into consideration together, including the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) status report, a recovery potential assessment, and the Recovery Strategy.

Three distinct ecotypes of Killer Whale inhabit the waters off British Columbia, each exhibiting different prey preferences, dialects and social organization. The Resident, Offshore, and Transient (Bigg's) Killer Whale ecotypes are believed to be socially and genetically isolated, despite sharing the same waters. Resident Killer Whales feed exclusively on fish (primarily salmon) and cephalopods, while Transient (Bigg's) Killer Whales feed primarily on marine mammals. Offshore Killer Whales are the least understood of the three ecotypes, but are believed to primarily consume fish, with shark species comprising a significant portion of their diet.

Two distinct populations of Resident Killer Whales occupy the waters off the west coast of British Columbia. The populations are referred to as the Northern Residents and Southern Residents, and although the ranges of these two populations overlap, they are acoustically, genetically and culturally distinct from each other. Killer Whale populations in British Columbia are presently considered to be at risk because of their small population size, low reproductive rate, and the existence of a variety of anthropogenic threats that have the potential to prevent recovery or to cause further declines. Even under the most optimistic scenario (human activities do not increase mortality or decrease reproduction), the species' low intrinsic growth rate means that the time frame for recovery will be more than one generation (25 years).

Principal among the anthropogenic threats to recovery are reductions in the availability or quality of prey, environmental contamination, and both physical and acoustic disturbance. As these threats are common to all three ecotypes, the measures identified in the Resident Killer Whale Action Plan are highly likely to benefit Transient (Bigg's) and Offshore Killer Whale populations that frequent Canadian Pacific waters.

This Action Plan outlines measures that provide the best chance of achieving the population and distribution objectives for the species, including the measures to be taken to address the threats and monitor the recovery of the species. The recovery strategy defined the population and distribution objective for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale as:

Ensure the long-term viability of Resident Killer Whale populations by achieving and maintaining demographic conditions that preserve their reproductive potential, genetic variation, and cultural continuity¹.

Section 1.2 outlines the measures to be taken under the following broad strategies:

- *Monitor and refine knowledge of Resident Killer Whale population and distribution in Canadian Pacific waters*

¹ Culture refers to a body of information and behavioural traits that are transmitted within and between generations by social learning

- *Ensure that Resident Killer Whales have an adequate and accessible food supply to allow recovery*
- *Ensure that disturbance from human activities does not prevent the recovery of Resident Killer Whales*
- *Ensure that chemical and biological pollutants do not prevent the recovery of Resident Killer Whale populations*
- *Protect critical habitat for Resident Killer Whales and identify additional areas for critical habitat designation and protection*

For the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale, critical habitat was identified to the extent possible, using the best available information, in Section 8 of the Recovery Strategy. The species' critical habitat is protected from destruction by a SARA Critical Habitat Order made under subsections 58(4) and (5), which invokes the prohibition in subsection 58(1) against the destruction of the identified critical habitat (Section 2.3).

An evaluation of the socio-economic costs of the Action Plan and the benefits to be derived from its implementation is provided in Section 3.

Table of Contents

Preface.....	i
Acknowledgments	ii
Executive Summary	iii
1. Recovery Actions	1
1.1 Context and Scope of the Action Plan.....	1
1.2 Measures to be Taken and Implementation Schedule	3
2. Critical Habitat.....	24
2.1 Identification of the Species' Critical Habitat	24
2.1.1 General Description of the Species' Critical Habitat	24
2.2 Activities likely to Result in the Destruction of Critical Habitat	24
2.3 Proposed Measures to Protect Critical Habitat.....	24
3. Evaluation of Socio-Economic Costs and of Benefits.....	25
4. Measuring Progress	28
5. References.....	29
Appendix A: Effects on the Environment and Other Species	30
Appendix B: Record of Cooperation and Consultation	31
Appendix C: Teams and Processes Contributing to the Action Plan.....	33

1. Recovery Actions

1.1 Context and Scope of the Action Plan

The Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*) were listed as Threatened and Endangered respectively under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) in 2003. This Action Plan is part of a series of documents regarding the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale, including the [COSEWIC Status Report](#) (COSEWIC 2009), and the [Recovery Strategy](#) that should be taken into consideration together. Under SARA, an action plan provides the detailed recovery planning that supports the strategic direction set out in a recovery strategy for the species. A recovery strategy also provides background information on the species and its threats and critical habitat information.

Two distinct populations of fish-feeding ‘resident’ Killer Whales (*Orcinus orca*), known as the Northern and Southern Residents, occupy the waters off the west coast of British Columbia. Although the ranges of these two populations overlap, they are acoustically, genetically and culturally distinct from each other. Resident Killer Whale populations in British Columbia are presently considered to be at risk because of their small population size, low reproductive rate, and the existence of a variety of anthropogenic threats that have the potential to prevent recovery or to cause further declines. Principal among these anthropogenic threats are reductions in the availability or quality of prey, environmental contamination, and both physical and acoustic disturbance. Even under the most optimistic scenario (human activities do not increase mortality or decrease reproduction), the species’ low intrinsic growth rate means that the time frame for recovery will be more than one generation (25 years).

The Southern Resident Killer Whale population experienced declines of 3% per year between 1995 and 2001, and since then has shown little recovery, having 80 members in 2016. During the summer and fall, Southern Residents are primarily found in the transboundary waters of Haro Strait, Boundary Pass, the eastern portion of the Juan de Fuca Strait, and southern portions of the Strait of Georgia. This area is designated as ‘critical habitat’ based on consistent and prolonged seasonal occupancy. Some members of the population typically remain in the same general area in winter and spring, but others appear to range over much greater distances, and have been reported as far south as Monterey Bay, California, and as far north as Southeast Alaska. Winter and spring critical habitat has not been identified for the latter group. During the summer and fall, the principal prey of Southern Residents appears to be Chinook and Chum Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and *O. keta*); little is known of their diet in the winter and spring. The lack of information about winter diet and distribution of the Southern Residents is a major knowledge gap that impedes our understanding of the principal threats facing the population.

The Northern Resident Killer Whale population experienced a decline of 7% between 1997 and 2001. The population has since increased from 219 members in 2004, to 290 members in 2014 (Towers *et al*, 2015). Northern Residents appear to spend the majority of their time from central Vancouver Island (both west and east coasts) and northwest to Dixon Entrance, but have been sighted as far south as Grays Harbor, Washington, and as far north as Glacier Bay, Alaska. A portion of the population is regularly found in Johnstone Strait and southeastern portions of Queen Charlotte Strait (and adjoining channels) during the summer and fall, and this area is identified as critical habitat based on this consistent seasonal occupancy. Other areas are likely very important to Northern Residents during this time but they have yet to be clearly identified. Similarly, areas that may constitute critical habitat during the winter and spring are not yet

known. Northern Residents also appear to feed primarily on Chinook and Chum Salmon during the summer and fall. However, like Southern Residents, very little is known of their winter distribution and diet, and this knowledge gap must be addressed to fully understand the principal threats affecting the population.

The recovery strategy defined the population and distribution objective for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale as:

Ensure the long-term viability of Resident Killer Whale populations by achieving and maintaining demographic conditions that preserve their reproductive potential, genetic variation, and cultural continuity².

Under Section 47 of SARA, the competent minister must prepare one or more action plans based on the recovery strategy. Therefore, action planning for species at risk recovery is an iterative process. The Implementation Schedule in this Action Plan may be modified in the future depending on the progression towards recovery.

² Culture refers to a body of information and behavioural traits that are transmitted within and between generations by social learning

1.2 Measures to be Taken and Implementation Schedule

Success in the recovery of this species is dependent on the actions of many different jurisdictions; it requires the commitment and cooperation of the constituencies that will be involved in implementing the directions and measures set out in this Action Plan.

This Action Plan provides a description of the measures that provide the best chance of achieving the population and distribution objectives for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale, including measures to be taken to address threats to the species and monitor its recovery, to guide not only activities to be undertaken by Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada, but those for which other jurisdictions, organizations and individuals have a role to play. As new information becomes available, these measures and the priority of these measures may change. Fisheries and Oceans Canada strongly encourages all Canadians to participate in the conservation of the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale through undertaking measures outlined in this action plan.

Principal among the anthropogenic threats to recovery are reductions in the availability or quality of prey, environmental contamination, and both physical and acoustic disturbance. As these threats are common to all three ecotypes, of the 98 measures identified to recover Resident Killer Whales, 63 (64%) are likely to benefit Transient (Bigg's) and Offshore Killer Whale populations that frequent Canadian Pacific waters.

Table 1 identifies the measures to be undertaken by Fisheries and Oceans Canada to support the recovery of the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale.

Table 2 identifies the measures to be undertaken collaboratively between Fisheries and Oceans Canada and its partners, other agencies, organizations or individuals. Implementation of these measures will be dependent on a collaborative approach, in which Fisheries and Oceans Canada is a partner in recovery efforts, but cannot implement the measures alone.

Table 3 identifies the remaining measures that represent opportunities for other jurisdictions, organizations or individuals to lead for the recovery of the species, as all Canadians are invited to join in supporting and implementing this Action Plan. If your organization is interested in participating in one of these measures, please contact the Species at Risk Pacific Region office at sara@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca.

Implementation of this action plan is subject to appropriations, priorities, and budgetary constraints of the participating jurisdictions and organizations.

Table 1: Measures to be undertaken by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Measures noted by an asterisk (*) have been identified as also likely to provide benefits to Transient (Bigg's) and Offshore Killer Whales (6 of 17, or 35% of measures).

#	Recovery Measures	Priority ³	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline ⁴
Broad Strategy 1: <i>Monitor the population abundance and demographics of Resident Killer Whales and refine knowledge of their seasonal distribution and foraging ecology in Canadian Pacific waters.</i>				
1	Undertake an annual census to monitor and assess Resident Killer Whale population dynamics (multi-species ship surveys and dedicated vessel surveys).	High	Prey availability Disturbance Contaminants	Annual; ongoing
2	Estimate the carrying capacity of Resident Killer Whale habitat (population modeling).	High	Prey availability	5 years
Broad Strategy 2: <i>Ensure that Resident Killer Whales have an adequate and accessible food supply to allow recovery.</i>				
Approach 1: Determine the seasonal diet, feeding areas and energetic requirements of Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whales.				
3	Examine indicators of prey aggregation to identify potential Resident Killer Whale foraging areas (e.g. salmon fishing effort, catch success).	High	Prey availability	Annual; ongoing

³ "Priority" reflects the degree to which the action contributes directly to the recovery of the species or is an essential precursor to an action that contributes to the recovery of the species.

- "High" priority measures are considered likely to have an immediate and/or direct influence on the recovery of the species.
- "Medium" priority measures are important but considered to have an indirect or less immediate influence on the recovery of the species.
- "Low" priority measures are considered important contributions to the knowledge base about the species and mitigation of threats.

⁴ "Timeline" is the timeframe from posting of the final document in which the measure will be accomplished. A timeline listed as "ongoing" indicates the importance that that measure be conducted regularly through the foreseeable future; "unknown" means that the current paucity or complete lack of data for a given species does not allow us to state a certain timeline at this point; "uncertain" indicates that the measure is led by a 3rd party and timelines have not yet been determined.

#	Recovery Measures	Priority ³	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline ⁴
Approach 3: Establish long term monitoring programs capable of detecting changes in abundance, distribution and quality of Resident Killer Whale prey.				
4	Identify features that define “quality” prey for Resident Killer Whales and determine a means of assessment (e.g. length, age, caloric value, lipid content, contaminant load).	Medium	Prey availability	5 years
5	Assess the quality of identified prey species on an annual basis.	Medium	Prey availability	Annual; ongoing
Approach 4. Develop prospective actions to be taken during poor Chinook return years to ensure sufficient prey availability for Resident Killer Whales.				
6	Take into account both the seasonal (acute) as well as the cumulative (chronic) effects of poor returns for Chinook and other important prey species on Resident Killer Whales when managing fisheries.	High	Prey availability	5 years
7	Investigate the benefits of strategic salmon fishery planning approaches and management actions to reduce Resident Killer Whale prey competition in specific feeding areas (e.g. modeling, retention limits, fishery area boundary adjustments or closures), and implement where appropriate.	High	Prey availability	5 years
8	Evaluate the potential impacts of disturbance and prey competition from fisheries on foraging success in key Resident Killer Whale foraging areas.	High	Prey availability	5 years
9	Develop and implement reporting systems for the fishing sectors that improve salmonid catch, release, and retention data to more accurately portray potential fishery impacts	High	Prey availability	5 years

#	Recovery Measures	Priority ³	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline ⁴
Broad Strategy 3: Ensure that disturbance from human activities does not prevent the recovery of Resident Killer Whales.				
Approach 3: Develop and implement regulations, guidelines, sanctuaries and other measures to reduce or eliminate physical and acoustic disturbance of Resident Killer Whales.				
10	Investigate the benefits of management actions (e.g. protected areas, fishery area boundary adjustments or closures) to protect important foraging and beach rubbing locations such as Robson Bight and other identified areas, and implement where appropriate.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution Prey availability	5 years
11*	Assess cumulative effects of potential anthropogenic impacts on Resident Killer Whales using an appropriate impact assessment framework for aquatic species.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years
12*	Develop and recommend implementation of best practices, guidelines, regulations, or other measures to minimize or eliminate physical and acoustic disturbance to Resident Killer Whales.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing
13*	Prioritize on-water enforcement efforts for compliance with legal protections for Resident Killer Whales and their habitat.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution Prey availability	Ongoing
14*	Support Resident Killer Whale recovery during the planning, development, and implementation of marine protected areas by contributing to prey availability and threat abatement.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution Prey availability	Ongoing
15*	Institute a communications plan around the Marine Mammal Regulations and ensure the message is transboundary.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years

#	Recovery Measures	Priority ³	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline ⁴
Broad Strategy 5: <i>Protect critical habitat for Resident Killer Whales and identify additional areas for critical habitat designation and protection.</i>				
Approach 1: Identify key feeding areas and other critical habitat of Resident Killer Whales intra and inter-annually.				
16	Analyse new acoustic and sightings data to identify additional areas of habitat necessary for the survival and recovery of Resident Killer Whales.	High	Prey availability	1 year
Approach 2: Protect the access of Resident Killer Whales to their critical habitat.				
17*	Review and assess project impacts on Resident Killer Whales and their habitat, and provide advice on avoidance and mitigation measures as required.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing

Table 2: Measures to be undertaken collaboratively between Fisheries and Oceans Canada and its partners.

Measures noted by an asterisk (*) have been identified as also likely to provide benefits to Transient (Bigg's) and Offshore Killer Whales (48 of 70, or 69% of measures).

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
Broad Strategy 2: Ensure that Resident Killer Whales have an adequate and accessible food supply to allow recovery.					
Approach 1: Determine the seasonal diet, feeding areas and energetic requirements of Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whales.					
18	Identify year round Resident Killer Whale distribution and diet using acoustic monitoring and dedicated vessel surveys.	High	Prey availability	Annual; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies ENGOS ⁵
19	Further identify Resident Killer Whales' prey preferences (species/size/sex/stock).	High	Prey availability	Annual; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies
20*	Incorporate aboriginal traditional knowledge (ATK) on the behavior and distribution of Resident Killer Whales and their prey into measures for the recovery of the species.	Medium	Prey availability Disturbance Noise pollution	Annual; ongoing	First Nations
Approach 2: Determine Resident Killer Whale foraging success rates.					
21	Undertake a catch per unit effort assessment of Resident Killer Whale foraging effort and success rate to provide information on foraging areas and inform management decisions.	High	Prey availability	Ongoing	Other agencies

⁵ Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
22	Continue to investigate the role of abundance of Chinook and other important salmonid prey species in the population dynamics of the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale populations.	High	Prey availability	Ongoing	NOAA Other agencies
23	Assess seasonal and inter-annual changes in body condition and growth of Resident Killer Whales and refine the relationship between prey abundance to inform management actions in support of prey availability.	High	Prey availability	Annual; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies ENGOS
24	Assess the potential impact of prey competition between Southern Resident Killer Whales, Northern Resident Killer Whales and other salmonid predators.	High	Prey availability	2 years	NOAA Other agencies
Approach 3: Establish long term monitoring programs capable of detecting changes in abundance, distribution and quality of Resident Killer Whale prey.					
25	Continue to monitor abundance, distribution and age specific composition of Chinook and other important salmonid prey species.	High	Prey availability	Annual; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies
26	Identify and monitor natural and anthropogenic factors affecting Resident Killer Whale prey over the long term (e.g. climate change, Pacific Decadal Oscillation, El Niño).	High	Prey availability	Annual; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies Academia
Approach 4: Develop prospective actions to be taken during poor Chinook return years to ensure sufficient prey availability for Resident Killer Whales.					

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
27	Form a transboundary working group of representatives from DFO, NOAA, as well as other technical experts to ensure that Resident Killer Whale needs are considered in the management of fisheries (e.g. Canada's Policy for Conservation of Wild Salmon, Pacific Salmon Treaty).	High	Prey availability	Ongoing	NOAA Other agencies Academia
Approach 5: Ensure that the populations and habitat of Resident Killer Whale prey species are adequately protected from anthropogenic factors such as exploitation and degradation, including contamination.					
28	Protect and preserve the freshwater habitat of important Resident Killer Whale prey stocks.	High	Prey availability	Ongoing	NOAA Other agencies ENGOS
29	Continue to implement and support salmon recovery plans (e.g. Canada's Policy for Conservation of Wild Pacific Salmon, Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan).	High	Prey availability	Ongoing	NOAA Other agencies ENGOS
30	Continue to assess the potential impact of salmon enhancement and aquaculture operations on Resident Killer Whales, both directly and through effects on wild salmon populations, and develop actions to mitigate such effects, should impacts be detected.	Medium	Prey availability	5 years	NOAA Academia ENGOS
Broad Strategy 3: <i>Ensure that disturbance from human activities does not prevent the recovery of Resident Killer Whales.</i>					
Approach 1: Determine baseline natural and anthropogenic noise profiles and monitor sources and changes in the exposure of Resident Killer Whales to underwater noise.					

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
31*	Expand transboundary coverage of calibrated hydrophones to quantify ocean noise budget throughout Resident Killer Whale range, giving priority to improving and utilizing existing hydrophone networks.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	10 years	NOAA ENGOS Stakeholders Other agencies
32*	Standardize protocols and methodologies for data analysis, data presentation, and archiving of acoustic information obtained from hydrophones in the Resident Killer Whale range.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years	NOAA ENGOS Stakeholders Other agencies
33*	Investigate Resident Killer Whale use of marine Navy ranges, geographically and temporally in order to help inform decisions around Naval exercise planning.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years; ongoing	Other agencies
34*	Link hydrophone-detected noise events with vessel presence using the Automatic Identification System (AIS) for real time detection of acoustic disturbance in Resident Killer Whale critical habitat, and implement a response mechanism to mitigate potential impacts.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years	Stakeholders ENGOS
35*	Undertake systematic monitoring of ambient noise records for non-vessel related acute acoustic events that may cause harm to Resident Killer Whales.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years; ongoing	Stakeholders ENGOS
36*	Compile metadata on acoustic recordings from existing archives and current available sources (e.g. Navy, government agencies, individuals, consultants); identify format, calibration, temporal and spatial distribution, data gaps, and data collection protocols.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years	Stakeholders ENGOS
Approach 2: Determine the short and long-term effects of chronic and immediate forms of disturbance, including vessels and noise, on the physiology, foraging and social behaviour of Resident Killer Whales.					

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
37	Undertake behavioural studies of Resident Killer Whales in the winter months.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution Prey availability	Ongoing, long term	NOAA ENGOS Other agencies Academia
38	Utilize D-tag data to create a 3D model of the Resident Killer Whale's immediate (received) acoustic environment.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years; ongoing	NOAA Academia
39*	Develop an acoustic model that incorporates effects of increasing ambient noise levels on communication signals of Resident Killer Whales.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years; ongoing	Stakeholders Academia
40*	Continue and expand existing behavioural monitoring programs involving vessel/whale interactions and increase support for data analysis and publication.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years; ongoing	Stakeholders ENGOS
41*	Maintain and improve the existing 24 hour hotline (BCMMRN/ORR) for acoustic incidents as a mechanism for timely response.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	ENGOS
42*	Increase transboundary communication of research methods and objectives to address disturbance issues with counterpart agencies in the US.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	NOAA
Approach 3: Develop and implement regulations, guidelines, sanctuaries and other measures to reduce or eliminate physical and acoustic disturbance of Resident Killer Whales.					

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
43	Improve interagency communication and coordination to ensure that new activities, projects and developments that may impact Resident Killer Whales are identified, and appropriate mitigation measures are developed and implemented (e.g. Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Fisheries Protection Program).	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Other agencies
44	Review operational impacts of existing activities, projects and developments that may have acute or cumulative impact on Resident Killer Whales and work with stakeholders to develop and apply appropriate mitigation measures.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Other agencies
45*	Encourage the development and use of methodologies that mitigate acoustic impacts (e.g. bubble curtains, ship quieting technologies).	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Stakeholders
46*	Review and improve 1) thresholds for disturbance and injury, and 2) measures to mitigate marine mammal impacts from acute noise (e.g. seismic surveys, sonar use, pile driving and at-sea detonation); and implement through inclusion in Standards and Statements of Practice (e.g. Naval Orders, Statement of Canadian Practice with respect to the Mitigation of Seismic Sound in the Marine Environment).	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years; ongoing	NOAA Stakeholders Other agencies
47*	Develop a means to assess individual ship noise and determine response strategies as necessary.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years	Stakeholders
48*	Develop a communication strategy to inform foreign vessel operators of the Canadian legislation protecting marine mammals and Canadian acoustic mitigation protocols.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Other agencies

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
49	Investigate area-specific shipping and boating guidelines and/or regulations (e.g. speed restrictions, vessel traffic routes and scheduling) that reduce acoustic impact as well as risk of collision in Resident Killer Whale habitat.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution Prey availability	5 years	NOAA Stakeholders Other agencies
50*	Improve boater education and tourism programs using the latest marine mammal regulations and guidelines (e.g. boater courses, marine safety courses, fishing licenses, vessel registration and licensing courses).	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years	NOAA Stakeholders Other agencies
51*	Promote awareness of, and compliance with, guidelines and regulations to reduce acoustic impacts and vessel interactions (e.g. Be Whale Wise guidelines, stewardship programs, on-the-water education).	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years; ongoing	NOAA Stakeholders ENGOS
52*	Investigate new methodologies and technologies to aid in compliance and enforcement of Marine Mammal Regulations and SARA.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	5 years; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies
53*	Ensure that the development and delivery of SARA enforcement training for DFO fishery officers includes content from whale experts.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Academia ENGOS
54*	Evaluate and revise whale watching guidelines and/or regulations to reflect most recent understanding of effects of chronic physical disturbance.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	NOAA Academia Other agencies
55*	Evaluate the efficacy of a license program and conditions for commercial whale watching as a means of mitigating potential disturbance (e.g. training standards for boat operators and naturalists, number and/or type of vessels, standard of practice).	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years	Stakeholders

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
56*	Promote responsible advertising and documentaries that reflect the Be Whale Wise guidelines and demonstrate appropriate viewing practices.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	2 years	Stakeholders
Broad Strategy 4: <i>Ensure that chemical and biological pollutants do not prevent the recovery of Resident Killer Whale populations.</i>					
Approach 1: Investigate the health and reproductive capacity of Resident Killer Whales using scientific studies on free-ranging and stranded individuals, as related to chemical and biological pollution.					
57*	Investigate diseases in stranded Resident Killer Whales and identify those caused by biological pollution (e.g. viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites).	High	Environmental contaminants	Opportunistic; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies ENGOS
58*	Collate and summarize information on marine mammal necropsy and disease reports.	High	Environmental contaminants	Annual; ongoing	NOAA ENGOS
59*	Evaluate the type and level of risk of biological pollutants from agricultural runoff, sewage effluent, wildlife rehabilitation facilities and other sources.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 year	Other agencies
60*	Investigate and monitor priority pathogens of concern in marine mammals as a means to identify risk to Resident Killer Whales (e.g. <i>Morbillivirus</i> spp.).	Medium	Environmental contaminants	Annual; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies
61*	Conduct research in support of evaluating risks associated with disposal at sea operations in coastal waters (e.g. with a focus on emerging concerns such as PBDEs).	Medium	Environmental contaminants	2 years	Other agencies

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
Approach 2: Monitor the chemical and biological pollutant levels in Resident Killer Whales, their prey, and their habitat.					
62*	Quantify the background levels of natural and anthropogenic hydrocarbons to provide a baseline for assessing spill impacts in Resident Killer Whale habitat.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	NOAA Other agencies
63*	Identify and monitor contaminants of concern (e.g. flame retardants, pharmaceuticals and personal care products, PBTs, hydrocarbons), and conduct a risk-based assessment of different chemicals of concern in Resident Killer Whales, their prey, and their habitat.	High	Environmental contaminants	3 years; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies
64*	Evaluate contaminant concentration trends in Resident Killer Whales, based on both published and new measurements of different contaminants.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	NOAA Other agencies
65*	Develop a monitoring program for pathogens and biological pollutants to evaluate long-term trends in Resident Killer Whales and their prey.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	NOAA Other agencies
Approach 3: Identify and prioritize the sources of key chemical and biological pollutants affecting Resident Killer Whales and their habitat.					
66*	Undertake a workshop to identify source of persistent bioaccumulative contaminants presenting a risk to Resident Killer Whales.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	ENGOS
67*	Undertake a workshop to identify source of biological pollutants presenting a risk to Resident Killer Whales.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	ENGOS

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
68*	Collate information on remediation efforts for land-based PCBs.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	Other agencies
69*	Work with the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) to evaluate the potential contribution of persistent environmental contaminants to the contamination of Resident Killer Whale habitat.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	Other agencies
Approach 4: Reduce the introduction into the environment of pesticides and other chemicals that have the potential to adversely affect the health of Resident Killer Whales and/or their prey, through measures such as municipal, provincial, national and international agreements, education, regulation and enforcement.					
70*	Pursue an interagency contaminants working group to identify roles and responsibilities with respect to potential impacts of contaminants on Resident Killer Whales and their environment.	High	Environmental contaminants	2 years	Other agencies
71*	Incorporate knowledge of distribution, foraging behavior and contaminant bioaccumulation in Resident Killer Whales into pesticide and chemical regulation development and implementation overseen by provincial agencies, Health Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years, ongoing	Other agencies
72*	Determine the efficacy of regulations for PBDEs under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) taking into account trends in indicator species in Resident Killer Whale habitat, and develop additional source control strategies if warranted.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years; possibly ongoing	Other agencies
73*	Identify and support programs that identify and mitigate small scale and/or chronic contaminant spills and leaks.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years; ongoing	NOAA ENGOS Stakeholders

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
Approach 5: Mitigate the impacts of currently and historically used “legacy” pollutants in the environment.					
74*	Reduce the risk of lifetime contaminant exposure in Resident Killer Whales by incorporating knowledge of distribution, foraging behavior and their food web into assessment and remediation plans for contaminated sites.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years	Other agencies Stakeholders
75*	Work with other government departments, non-governmental organizations, and industry to promote best practices, green design, mitigation protocols and outreach efforts for the protection of Resident Killer Whales and their habitat from urban pollution (e.g. sewage treatment, source control, combined sewer overflows, runoff).	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies Stakeholders ENGOS
76*	Work with individuals, industries, agricultural operations, and other sectors in order to reduce the release of agricultural chemicals of concern into the habitat of Resident Killer Whales and their prey.	High	Environmental contaminants	5 years; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies Stakeholders
77*	Ensure that the protection of Resident Killer Whales and their habitat is included as a high priority in spill response and monitoring protocols within the Canadian Coast Guard’s Incident Command Structure.	High	Environmental contaminants	1 year; ongoing	Other agencies
78*	Prepare for oil or chemical spills to minimize impacts to Resident Killer Whales through the development of a spill response plan, including deterrence methods, training, drills and equipment.	High	Environmental contaminants	1 year; ongoing	NOAA Other agencies Stakeholders

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
79*	Review and, if appropriate, recommend refinement of policies and best management practices for ocean dredging and disposal at sea.	Medium	Environmental contaminants	Ongoing	Other agencies
80*	Refine and expand existing monitoring programs of municipal and industrial waste to minimize Resident Killer Whale exposure to legacy and emergent pollutants.	Medium	Environmental contaminants	Ongoing	Other agencies
Approach 6: Reduce the introduction of biological pollutants, including pathogens and exotic species, into the habitats of Resident Killer Whales and their prey.					
81*	Reduce the release of biological pollutants into the habitat of Resident Killer Whales and their prey by working with municipal, provincial and federal agencies tasked with domestic, agricultural and industrial discharges (including ballast water).	Medium	Environmental contaminants	5 years	Other agencies Stakeholders ENGOS
82*	Mitigate the release of biological pollutants into the habitat of Resident Killer Whales and their prey by working with individuals, industries, agricultural operations, and other source sectors to develop or improve protocols and guidance.	Medium	Environmental contaminants	5 years	NOAA Other agencies Stakeholders ENGOS
Broad Strategy 5: <i>Protect critical habitat for Resident Killer Whales and identify additional areas for critical habitat designation and protection.</i>					
Approach 1: Identify key feeding areas and other critical habitat of Resident Killer Whales intra and inter-annually.					

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Partner(s)
83	Continue to undertake research activities to identify areas of habitat necessary for the survival and recovery of Resident Killer Whales.	High	Prey availability Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	NOAA Other agencies ENGOS
84	Identify and account for the likelihood that changes in the relative strength of major salmon stocks may cause corresponding shifts in the geographic location of critical habitat for Resident Killer Whales.	Medium	Prey availability	Ongoing	Other agencies ENGOS Academia
85	Refine understanding of the functions, features and attributes of Resident Killer Whale habitat and identify what may constitute critical habitat destruction.	Medium	Prey availability Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Other agencies ENGOS Academia
Approach 2: Protect the access of Resident Killer Whales to their critical habitat.					
86	Continue efforts outlined in Broad Strategy 3 to ensure disturbance from human activities does not prevent access of Resident Killer Whales to their critical habitat.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Stakeholders Other agencies ENGOS
Approach 3: Encourage trans-boundary cooperation in the identification and protection of critical habitat.					
87	Continue dialogue with the NOAA to encourage transboundary consistency of Southern Resident Killer Whale critical habitat protection.	High	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	NOAA

Table 3: Measures that represent opportunities for other jurisdictions, organizations or individuals to lead

Measures noted by an asterisk (*) have been identified as also likely to provide benefits to Transient (Bigg's) and Offshore Killer Whales (9 of 11, or 82% of measures).

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Suggested Other Jurisdictions or Organizations
Broad Strategy 2: Ensure that Resident Killer Whales have an adequate and accessible food supply to allow recovery.					
Approach 1: Determine the seasonal diet, feeding areas and energetic requirements of Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whales.					
88	Use historical fishing records to identify potential Resident Killer Whale feeding areas.	Medium	Prey availability	Uncertain	Academia ENGOs
Approach 4: Develop prospective actions to be taken during poor Chinook return years to ensure sufficient prey availability for Resident Killer Whales.					
89	Analyze historical data to identify environmental correlates with Chinook abundance and Resident Killer Whale mortality trends.	Medium	Prey availability	Uncertain	Academia Other agencies
Broad Strategy 3: Ensure that disturbance from human activities does not prevent the recovery of Resident Killer Whales.					
Approach 2: Determine the short and long-term effects of chronic and immediate forms of disturbance, including vessels and noise, on the physiology, foraging and social behaviour of Resident Killer Whales.					
90*	Research the effects of other vessel-based impacts (e.g. fish finders, air quality issues related to engine exhaust, disposal of waste and bilge water).	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution Environmental contaminants	Unknown	Stakeholders Academia

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Suggested Other Jurisdictions or Organizations
91*	Develop a means of differentiating nutritional vs. disturbance-induced stress (via hormone response and other methods).	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	Unknown	Academia Other agencies
Approach 3: Develop and implement regulations, guidelines, sanctuaries and other measures to reduce or eliminate physical and acoustic disturbance of Resident Killer Whales.					
92*	Expand the Be Whale Wise flag program to notify other mariners when whales have been observed in order to reduce risk of collision and acoustic disturbance.	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution	Ongoing	Stakeholders ENGOS
93*	Improve public awareness of recovery activities for Resident Killer Whales through Parks Canada Agency's educational programs (e.g. the BC Ferries Coastal Naturalist Program).	Medium	Disturbance Noise pollution Prey availability	5 years	Parks Canada Agency
Broad Strategy 4: <i>Ensure that chemical and biological pollutants do not prevent the recovery of Resident Killer Whale populations.</i>					
Approach 1: Investigate the health and reproductive capacity of Resident Killer Whales using scientific studies on free-ranging and stranded individuals, as related to chemical and biological pollution.					
94*	Develop, evaluate, and apply new tools to assess the effects of contamination and pollution on the health of free-ranging Resident Killer Whales.	Medium	Environmental contaminants	Unknown	Other agencies ENGOS Academia
Approach 2: Monitor the chemical and biological pollutant levels in Resident Killer Whales, their prey, and their habitat.					

#	Recovery Measures	Priority	Threats or Concerns Addressed	Timeline	Suggested Other Jurisdictions or Organizations
95*	Quantify the current levels of contaminant concentrations in Resident Killer Whale prey and refine the analysis of contaminant intake by Resident Killer Whales using current information on their feeding ecology.	High	Environmental contaminants	Uncertain	Stakeholders ENGOS
Approach 3: Identify and prioritize the sources of key chemical and biological pollutants affecting Resident Killer Whales and their habitat.					
96*	Evaluate the risks of bioaccumulation related to mercury (Hg) contamination in Resident Killer Whale food webs.	Medium	Environmental contaminants	Uncertain	Stakeholders Other agencies ENGOS
Approach 4: Reduce the introduction into the environment of pesticides and other chemicals that have the potential to adversely affect the health of Resident Killer Whales and/or their prey, through measures such as municipal, provincial, national and international agreements, education, regulation and enforcement.					
97*	Support new, proposed, or existing bans on the use of pesticides for cosmetic purposes, and re-establish a comprehensive inventory of pesticide sales and use in British Columbia.	High	Environmental contaminants	Uncertain	ENGOS General public
98*	Incorporate knowledge of Resident Killer Whale distribution, foraging behavior and contaminant bioaccumulation into federal technical reviews on chemicals of concern.	High	Environmental contaminants	Uncertain	Other agencies

2. Critical Habitat

2.1 Identification of the Species' Critical Habitat

2.1.1 General Description of the Species' Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is defined in SARA as “...*the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in a recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species.*” [s. 2(1)]

Also, SARA defines habitat for aquatic species as “... *spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, migration and any other areas on which aquatic species depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes, or areas where aquatic species formerly occurred and have the potential to be reintroduced.*” [s. 2(1)]

Critical habitat for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale is identified to the extent possible in Section 3.1 of the Recovery Strategy (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2011). The Recovery Strategy also contains details about the identified critical habitat including geographic location and biophysical functions, features and attributes. The critical habitat identified in the Recovery Strategy is insufficient to achieve the species' population and distribution objectives. There are likely other areas that are necessary for survival or recovery of Killer Whales, and studies are underway to identify further areas of habitat necessary for the survival and recovery of these populations.

2.2 Activities likely to Result in the Destruction of Critical Habitat

Examples of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat may be found in Section 3.2 of the Recovery Strategy.

2.3 Proposed Measures to Protect Critical Habitat

Under SARA, critical habitat must be legally protected from destruction within 180 days of being identified in a recovery strategy or action plan. For the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale critical habitat, a SARA Critical Habitat Order was made under subsections 58(4) and (5), which invokes the prohibition in subsection 58(1) against the destruction of the identified critical habitat.

3. Evaluation of Socio-Economic Costs and of Benefits

The *Species at Risk Act* requires that an action plan include an evaluation of the socio-economic costs of the action plan and the benefits to be derived from its implementation (SARA 49(1)(e), 2003). This evaluation addresses only the incremental socio-economic costs of implementing this action plan from a national perspective as well as the social and environmental benefits that would occur if the action plan were implemented in its entirety, recognizing that not all aspects of its implementation are under the jurisdiction of the federal government. It does not address cumulative costs of species recovery in general nor does it attempt a cost-benefit analysis. Its intent is to inform the public and to guide decision making on implementation of the action plan by partners.

The protection and recovery of species at risk can result in both benefits and costs. The Act recognizes that “wildlife, in all its forms, has value in and of itself and is valued by Canadians for aesthetic, cultural, spiritual, recreational, educational, historical, economic, medical, ecological and scientific reasons” (SARA 2003). Self-sustaining and healthy ecosystems with their various elements in place, including species at risk, contribute positively to the livelihoods and the quality of life of all Canadians. A review of the literature confirms that Canadians value the preservation and conservation of species in and of themselves. Actions taken to preserve a species, such as habitat protection and restoration, are also valued. In addition, the more an action contributes to the recovery of a species, the higher the value the public places on such actions (Loomis and White, 1996; DFO., 2008). Furthermore, the conservation of species at risk is an important component of the Government of Canada’s commitment to conserving biological diversity under the *International Convention on Biological Diversity*. The Government of Canada has also made a commitment to protect and recover species at risk through the [Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk](#). The specific costs and benefits associated with this action plan are described below.

Efforts for Recovery to date

The Action Plan for this species captures activities from 2017 onwards. However, efforts for Killer Whale recovery have been underway prior to listing under SARA. Since 1973, an annual census has been undertaken to locate, photograph, and identify individual Killer Whales found in Canadian waters. Since 2002, to determine recovery status and further the understanding of distribution, abundance and seasonal occurrence of these whales, DFO’s Cetacean Research Program (CRP) has completed over 2,000 hours of dedicated ship-based surveys. In addition, collaborations with other groups, organizations and partners have provided significant advances in acoustic monitoring networks, sightings, identification methods and identification of important habitat (e.g. the BC Parks Warden Program at the Robson Bight (Michael Bigg) Ecological Reserve). First Nations have contributed to recovery efforts through stewardship and guardian programs, and identification efforts. Finally, education, stewardship and enforcement programs have also contributed to recovery efforts.

Benefits

The impacts of the recovery measures in this plan on Resident Killer Whale populations are unknown but likely positive. As indicated above, Canadians value such actions for a number of

reasons, including non-market benefits (i.e. existence, bequest and option values).⁵ Activities that positively affect the recovery of these species may result in positive benefits to Canadians.

The recovery measures are also likely to provide broader benefits, as some of the threats to this species are common to other marine mammals and sea turtles. Actions that mitigate those threats may also provide benefits to other species. In addition, ocean research surveys generally collect information on other marine mammals, sea turtles and other species of interest when encountered, if feasible and appropriate. In particular, Transient and Offshore Killer Whales, as well as other species of whales may benefit from the research activities in this plan, specifically research related to acoustic disturbance and contaminants. Consequently, many of the activities identified in this Action Plan will have positive impacts on other SARA listed species and provide overall benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

Costs

The Implementation Schedule separates recovery measures into three categories in three tables. Table 3 activities have not been assessed; while these activities are identified as important for species recovery, limited information is available in terms of participants, activities and timelines.

Very few of the identified costs are associated with recovery measures that would be completed in the short-term (1-2 years). The majority of the recovery measures will result in some level of annual costs over the anticipated timeframe for the plan (i.e. >25 years) and completion dates are not specified. This long-term level of costs is similar to expenditures in support of these species prior to this plan.

The majority of activities in the plan focus on research. The coast-wide distribution of these populations requires extensive survey effort resulting in higher costs than for more localized populations. Research and monitoring activities to reduce threats are closely linked to cooperation and engagement activities with a number of partners providing in-kind support to meetings and discussions. Education and engagement may include in-kind support from environmental organizations. Compliance promotion and enforcement activities would likely be funded through a re-allocation of existing government funds.

Cost estimates for DFO activities in Tables 1 and 2 are expected to be low⁶. There is a high degree of uncertainty regarding cost estimates for partner contribution towards Table 2 activities. As well, the costs for Table 3 activities were not considered as information on project specifics, participants and/or timelines are not available. Annual DFO costs related to Tables 1 and 2 are low on the national scale. The inclusion of financial and in-kind costs for Canadian partners for Table 2 and 3 activities would increase the total; however, overall costs are unlikely to meet the medium threshold.⁶ Costs to international partners have not been included in the assessment.

⁵ Non-market benefits include bequest values (the value placed on conservation for future generations), existence values (the value people place on the existence of a species) and option values (the amount someone is willing to pay to keep open the option of future use of the species).

⁶ Guidance provides scales in terms of present values, as well as annualized values. The annualized scale is: Low \$0-\$1 million, Medium \$1-\$10 million, High >\$10 million. Source: Government of Canada. *Guidelines for Completing Action Plan Templates (Federal)*. Draft (2.2.). June 2012.

While DFO is identified as the lead for several recovery measures for Resident Killer Whales, most actions are in Tables 2 and 3 which are to be undertaken collaboratively. A number of partners and collaborators are identified and/or have participated in similar activities in the past. These partners include other federal departments and agencies, environmental organizations, academic institutions and programs, First Nations and other foreign governments who may contribute financial and in-kind support. Potential funding sources for DFO costs include existing federal resources, as well as supplemental funds from annual programs such as the Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP).

4. Measuring Progress

The performance indicators presented in the associated recovery strategy provide a way to define and measure progress toward achieving the population and distribution objectives. A [Report on the Progress of Recovery Strategy Implementation for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whales \(Orcinus orca\) in Canada for the Period 2009-2014](#) is posted on the SARA registry (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2016).

Reporting on implementation of the action plan, under s. 55 of SARA, will be done by assessing progress towards implementing the recovery objectives and strategies identified in the Recovery Strategy (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2011).

Reporting on the ecological and socio-economic impacts of the action plan, under s. 55 of SARA, will be done by assessing the results of monitoring the recovery of the species and its long term viability, and by assessing the implementation of the action plan.

5. References

Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2008. Estimation of the Economic Benefits of Marine Mammal Recovery in the St. Lawrence Estuary. Policy and Economics Regional Branch, Quebec 2008.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2011. Recovery Strategy for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whales (*Orcinus orca*) in Canada. *Species at Risk Act* Recovery Strategy Series, Fisheries & Oceans Canada, Ottawa ix + 80 pp.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2016. Report on the Progress of Recovery Strategy Implementation for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whales (*Orcinus orca*) in Canada for the Period 2009-2014. *Species at Risk Act* Recovery Strategy Report Series. Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Ottawa. iii + 51 pp.

Loomis, J.B. & White, D.S. 1996. Economic Benefits of Rare and Endangered Species: Summary and Meta-analysis. *Ecological Economics*, 18: 197-206.

Towers, J.R., Ellis, G.M. and Ford, J.K.B. 2015. Photo-identification catalogue and status of the northern resident killer whale population in 2014. *Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 3139: iv + 75 p.

Appendix A: Effects on the Environment and Other Species

In accordance with the [Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals](#) (2010), SARA recovery planning documents incorporate strategic environmental assessment (SEA) considerations throughout the document. The purpose of a SEA is to incorporate environmental considerations into the development of public policies, plans, and program proposals to support environmentally sound decision-making and to evaluate whether the outcomes of a recovery planning document could affect any component of the environment or achievement of any of the [Federal Sustainable Development Strategy's](#) goals and targets.

Recovery planning is intended to benefit species at risk and biodiversity in general. However, it is recognized that strategies may also inadvertently lead to environmental effects beyond the intended benefits. The planning process based on national guidelines directly incorporates consideration of all environmental effects, with a particular focus on possible impacts upon non-target species or habitats. The results of the SEA are incorporated directly into the Action Plan itself, but are also summarized below in this statement.

The recovery measures are also likely to provide broader benefits, as some of the threats to this species are common to other marine mammals and sea turtles. Actions that mitigate threats to the aquatic environment (e.g. acoustic disturbance, contaminants) may also provide benefits to other species. In addition, ocean research surveys generally collect information on other marine mammals, sea turtles and other species of interest when encountered, if feasible and appropriate. All cetacean species, and Transient and Offshore Killer Whales in particular, will likely benefit from measures identified in this Action Plan. Consequently, many of the activities identified in this Action Plan will have positive impacts on other SARA listed species and provide overall benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

Appendix B: Record of Cooperation and Consultation

Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whales are listed as threatened and endangered respectively under SARA. As these whales occupy territorial waters off the coast of British Columbia, and have either been seen in or could possibly occupy waters administered by the Parks Canada Agency, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, and the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency are the competent ministers for these species according to SARA. DFO established a small internal working group of technical experts to develop the draft of this action plan, including individuals from Parks Canada Agency. See Appendix C of this document for a list of Technical Team members.

Initiation of the Action Plan Development process

At the initiation of the Resident Killer Whale Action Planning process, letters, emails and faxes were sent to all coastal First Nations, inviting their participation in the development of the Action Plan. Letters of invitation were sent to Environment and Climate Change Canada, Province of British Columbia, Department of National Defence, National Resources Canada, and Canadian Coast Guard, requesting their participation in the process.

Action Plan Development

As part of the action planning process, a workshop was held on March 8-10, 2011 at Pender Island, BC to gather technical information required to develop measures for strategies related to prey availability and disturbance. Representatives from environmental groups, ecotourism industry, Canadian and United States government agencies were present.

In January and February of 2012, three public open houses and five First Nations meetings were held, and an online response form was set up to gather comments and opinions on the development of actions in support of the conservation of these two populations of Killer Whales. Feedback from these sessions was considered during the development of the first draft of the Action Plan. Public meetings were held in Victoria, Vancouver, and Port Hardy, BC. Meetings were held with First Nations in Williams Lake, Nanaimo, Campbell River, Abbotsford, and Kamloops, BC.

A series of three NOAA/DFO bilateral workshops were held in 2011-2012 to examine the effect of Chinook fisheries on Resident Killer Whales. An independent scientific panel was appointed to oversee the workshop process and report on the proceedings. These workshops were attended by scientists and technical experts, fisheries managers from United States and Canadian governments, stakeholders and environmental groups. Recommendations from this workshop informed the development of the Action Plan measures and increased the available science in support of recovery.

Action Plan Team meetings were held throughout the planning process and a draft Action Plan was developed. The draft and proposed versions of the Action Plan were reviewed by the interagency team with representatives from Transport Canada, Parks Canada Agency and the Department of National Defence prior to regional consultation.

Draft Action Plan Regional Consultation – March 3 - April 16, 2014

The public was invited to comment on the draft Action Plan for the Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale in Canada through the Pacific Region SARA Consultation website. Notifications of the consultation process were sent via emails to stakeholders and environmental

interest groups, government contacts, all coastal First Nations, and three Wildlife Management Boards. Groups and individuals were encouraged to provide feedback through the on line discussion guides and an open invitation to comment. Discussion guides consisted of five questions; 493 discussion guide comments were received from 144 individuals. In addition to online discussion guides, ten individuals provided comments via email, and ten letters (ranging from 1 to 27 pages in length) were received as email attachments from First Nations, stakeholder organizations, ENGOs, and concerned citizens. Two First Nations requested meetings to discuss actions that may occur within their territories.

Proposed Action Plan National Consultation – June 15 - August 14, 2016

The proposed Action Plan was posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry on June 15, 2016 for a 60-day comment period, as required under SARA. The public comment period closed on August 14, 2016. Pre-notification letters were sent to coastal First Nations, stakeholders, and others that had requested notification as interested or affected parties.

Letter writing campaigns initiated by four environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) resulted in over 11,380 submissions. In addition to these form letters, individual letters and/or emails were received from 53 citizens, 12 letters from stakeholder organizations, two responses from First Nations, and one letter from the Lower Fraser Fisheries Alliance (representing over 30 Nations). Many respondents commended the Department for the changes in the Action Plan in response to the 2014 regional consultation process on the draft Action Plan. Feedback largely followed these themes: management options to support adequate and accessible prey, acoustic impacts of vessel traffic, on-water enforcement and education programs, marine mammal regulations, vessel approach distance, and roles and responsibilities with respect to contaminants. This feedback was considered during the consultation review and the Action Plan was modified where appropriate to reflect the comments.

Appendix C: Teams and Processes Contributing to the Development of this Action Plan

Northern and Southern Resident Killer Whale Action Plan Team

Lynne Barre	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
Lance Barrett-Lennard	Vancouver Aquarium
Paul Cottrell	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Graeme Ellis	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
John Ford	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Jeff Grout	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Brian Reader	Parks Canada Agency
Peter Ross	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Pippa Shepherd	Parks Canada Agency
Sheila Thornton	Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Inter-Agency Working Group

Paula Doucette	Transport Canada
Leslie James	Transport Canada
Cliff Robinson	Parks Canada Agency
Danielle Smith	Department of National Defence
Danielle Wensauer	Transport Canada