

Annual Report

Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program
Fraser River Estuary Management Program

**2011
2012**

BIEAP and FREMP Boundaries

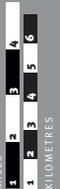


Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program

190 kilometres of marine foreshore and all the tidal waters east of a line between the southernmost point of Point Atkinson and the westernmost point of Point Grey, including False Creek and all of Indian Arm and Port Moody Arm, and extending to the upstream tidal influence of all watercourses feeding into Burrard Inlet.

Fraser River Estuary Management Program

155 square kilometres of estuary foreshore including land and water on the west side of the dykes of the Fraser River from Kanaka Creek and the outlet of Pitt Lake downstream to Georgia Strait including the outer banks from Point Grey to the US Border and Boundary Bay.



CANADA

U.S.A.

POINT ROBERTS

BOWEN ISLAND

WEST VANCOUVER

NORTH VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Point Atkinson

Burrard Inlet

Outer Harbour

English Bay

NORTH VANCOUVER CITY

Seymour River

Deep Cove

Indian Arm

ANMORE

COQUITLAM

Coquitlam River

PORT COQUITLAM

PITT MEADOWS

ALouette River

MAPLE RIDGE

Kanaka Creek

Barnston Island

BURNABY

Brunette River

NEW WESTMINSTER

Annacis Island

Sea Island

VANCOUVER

North Arm

Lulu Island

RICHMOND

Sturgeon Bank

Westham Island

Brunswick Point

Roberts Bank

DELTA

SURREY

Serpentine River

LANGLEY

LANGLEY CITY

Nicomakel River

Boundary Bay

WHITE ROCK

Semiahmoo Bay

Campbell River

LIIONS BAY

Pitt Lake

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Promoting Sustainable Practices in Metro Vancouver Waterways

It is my great pleasure to present the 2011-2012 Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program – Fraser River Estuary Management Program (BIEAP-FREMP) Annual Report on behalf of the Partner Agencies. The past year marked an extremely busy and productive period in the promotion of sustainable initiatives and the ecological health of Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River Estuary.

In 2011, BIEAP marked its 20th anniversary as an inter-governmental partnership program, coordinating the environmental management of Burrard Inlet. BIEAP's enduring vision for sustainability has been a thriving port and urban community coexisting within a healthy environment. Another 2011 milestone was the update of the Consolidated Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Burrard Inlet, which involved the partner agencies, municipalities and First Nations.

FREMP activities this year were primarily focused on developing a habitat inventory for Roberts and Sturgeon Banks with the goal of establishing a baseline for future monitoring. The project had two objectives: bring Sturgeon Bank in line with Roberts Bank—a significant amount of biological data is available for Roberts Bank but not for Sturgeon Banks; and where feasible, collect further data for both areas.

In 2011, the Burrard Inlet and Fraser River Estuary Environmental Review Committees processed a total of 153 projects and ensured that shoreline development occurred in a responsible manner and where possible, improved habitat conditions.

The BIEAP-FREMP Partners will continue to advance efforts to coordinate activities that protect, improve and help us better understand the environmental health of Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River Estuary that we depend on.

Sincerely,

Darrell Desjardin
Chair

About BIEAP–FREMP

The **Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program (BIEAP)** and **Fraser River Estuary Management Program (FREMP)** are inter-governmental partnerships established to coordinate the environmental management of the two most significant aquatic ecosystems in the Lower Mainland – Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River estuary.

Established in 1985, **FREMP** provided a framework for managing the Fraser River estuary as a Living, Working River. Geographically, FREMP applies to the wet side of the dyke of the Fraser River downstream from Kanaka Creek and Pitt Lake to the Strait of Georgia. FREMP also includes Sturgeon Bank, Roberts Bank and Boundary Bay. The FREMP funding partners are the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Transport Canada, Port Metro Vancouver and Metro Vancouver.

Established in 1991, **BIEAP** provided a joint action program to protect and improve the Burrard Inlet. BIEAP applies to the tidal waters east of a line between the southernmost point of Point Atkinson and the westernmost point of Point Grey. BIEAP includes False Creek and all of Indian Arm and Port Moody Arm, and extends to the upstream tidal influence of all watercourses feeding into Burrard Inlet. BIEAP partners are the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Transport Canada, Port Metro Vancouver and Metro Vancouver.

BIEAP and **FREMP** function through a Memorandum of Understanding which establishes the framework for coordination of partner agencies. Since 1996, the Programs have been jointly administered from an office located in Burnaby. The overall management and policy direction is accomplished through a two-level structure. A Partners Committee comprising principals of the signing partners meets as needed to provide strategic direction for the programs, and a Management Committee deals with program management and policy issues on a quarterly basis. The Management Committee oversees several subcommittees and task groups.

The coordinated environmental management of Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River estuary is achieved through the development and implementation of management plans and the one-window review of proposals for shoreline development and other anthropogenic activities in the inlet and estuary.



Burrard Inlet
Environmental
Action
Program



Fraser River
Estuary
Management
Program

Management Structure

BIEAP & FREMP Funding Partners

Partners Committee Members 2011–2012

BC Ministry of Environment

Jim Standen

Environment Canada

Paul Kluckner

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Diana Trager

Transport Canada

Lori Young

Metro Vancouver

Johnny Carline

Port Metro Vancouver

Chris Badger/Duncan Wilson

Management Committee Members 2011–2012

BC Ministry of Environment

Jonn Bramman/Julia Berardinucci

Environment Canada

Chris Lee/Ruta Fluxgold

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Corino Salomi

Transport Canada

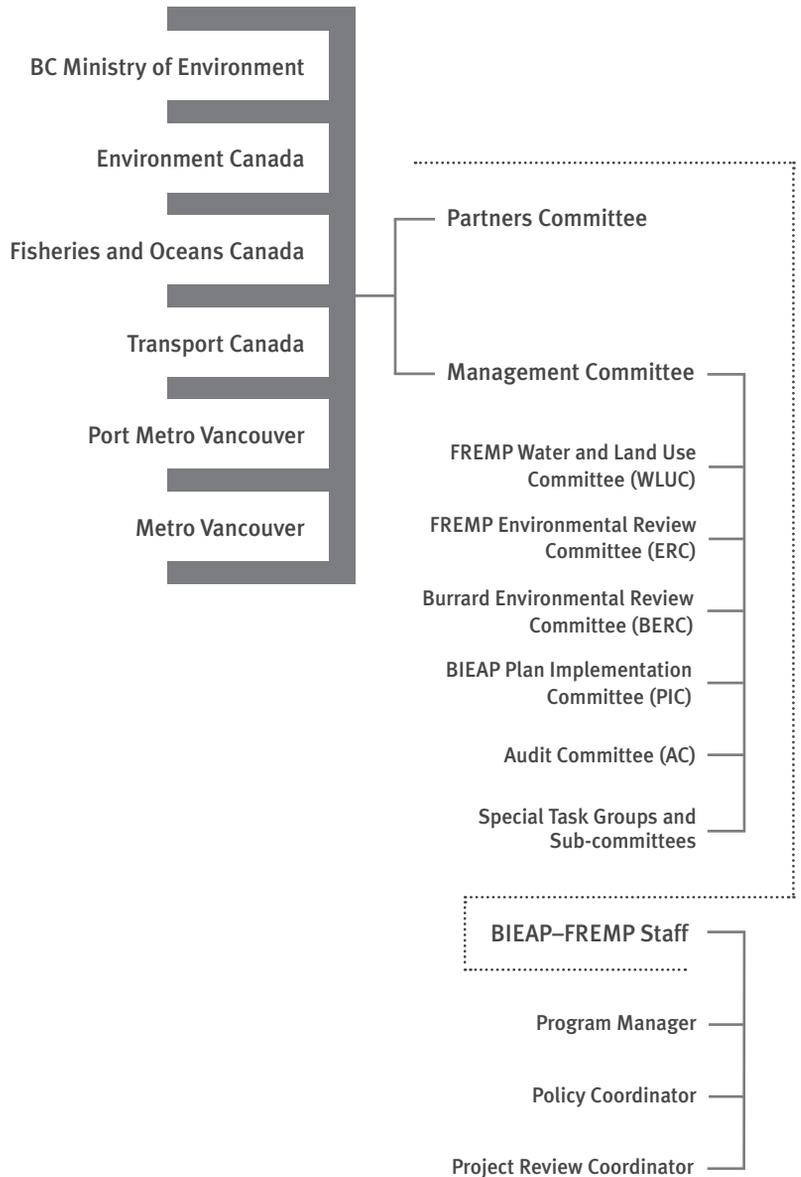
Neil Turner

Metro Vancouver

Albert van Roodselaar

Port Metro Vancouver

Darrell Desjardin



BIEAP Highlights

Consolidated Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Approved by the BIEAP partners in 2002, the Consolidated Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Burrard Inlet provides a framework for protecting and improving the ecological health of Burrard Inlet. In addition to referencing the environmental policies, regulations and programs of the federal, regional and provincial agencies that pertain to Burrard Inlet, the Plan identifies shared goals and objectives to promote coordinated decision-making and environmental management. The CEMP was updated in 2011, and contains 17 objectives to achieve five shared goals:



Goal #1 Improve water quality in Burrard Inlet

Goal #2 Improve sediment quality in Burrard Inlet

Goal #3 Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and the natural biodiversity of Burrard Inlet

Goal #4 Encourage the ecological health of Burrard Inlet in the presence of economic growth and development

Goal #5 Promote awareness and environmental stewardship of Burrard Inlet

The BIEAP Plan Implementation Committee (PIC) guides Plan implementation and consists of representatives from the BIEAP partner agencies and surrounding municipalities and First Nations: Environment Canada (EC), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Port Metro Vancouver (PMV), BC Ministry of Environment (MOE), Metro Vancouver (MV), City of Burnaby, City of North Vancouver, City of Port Moody, City of Vancouver, District of North Vancouver, District of West Vancouver, Village of Anmore and Village of Belcarra. The PIC meets bimonthly and reports to the BIEAP-FREMP Management Committee.

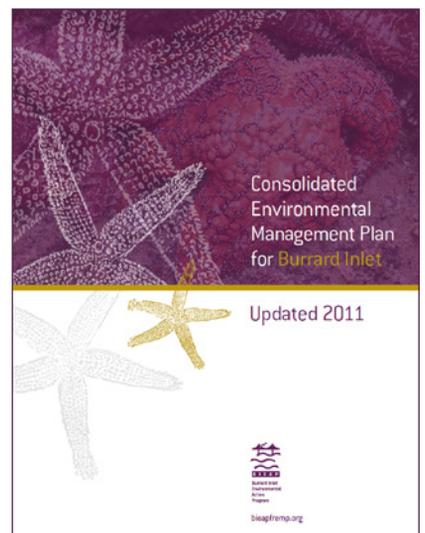
2011–2012 Major Initiatives

BIEAP’s major initiatives this year were focused on CEMP Goal 1.3 – “Share information and contribute to the effort to prevent and mitigate water pollution in Burrard Inlet” and Goal 5 – “Promote awareness and environmental stewardship of Burrard Inlet”.

CEMP Update

The 2002 Consolidated Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) commits to reviewing the Plan at the end of the first five years to determine how well the goals and objectives have been achieved and determine whether it is still relevant or whether new goals, challenges and opportunities will require attention of the BIEAP partners. Since 2010, the PIC has been undertaking a review of the Plan. Several workshops have been held to update and revise the CEMP Goals and Objectives. The final updated Plan was approved in November 2011, and launched at the BIEAP 20-Year Celebration Event.

BIEAP 20-Year Anniversary In 2011, BIEAP marked its 20th year as a partnership. In order to celebrate BIEAP’s accomplishments to date and the many people who have supported the partnership over the years, BIEAP hosted a celebration in November 2011. The event was attended by over 50 current and past members of BIEAP including current and previous staff at the partner agencies and partnership itself. Posterboards showcasing major projects and key reports over the past 20 years were displayed and the keynote address was delivered by previous Management Committee Chair Brian Clark.



Burrard Inlet Ambassador Pilot Program

While many of the BIEAP partners have outreach programs, none are geared specifically towards Burrard Inlet. Promoting sustainable practices in order to enhance the ecological integrity of the inlet is embedded within the mandate of all BIEAP partners and one of the reasons BIEAP was established. Additionally, the BIEAP Management Committee has identified the need to better promote PIC and BIEAP activities, in order to ensure ongoing support from partners, municipalities whose staff participate on PIC, and other organizations including First Nations, industry and NGOs.

In summer 2011, with partial funding through Service Canada – Canada Summer Jobs, BIEAP hired two students to implement the Burrard Inlet Ambassador Pilot Program. The team was responsible for designing and delivering an outreach program, maintaining records of public interactions and preparing a report summarizing activities, evaluating the effectiveness of the program and making recommendations for future initiatives.

Results suggested that the Pilot Program was successful in raising awareness of the significance of Burrard Inlet and stormwater pollution prevention, maximizing information on the public's interest and perceptions of Burrard Inlet and promoting the BIEAP partnership's profile in the community.



Spill Reporting/Burrard Inlet Species List

Currently, the Provincial Emergency Program of BC records spill reports on a spreadsheet and the BC Ministry of Environment has indicated that having the number and type of substance spilled recorded on stream sensitivity maps would be a powerful tool for local governments and MOE.

In Summer 2011, as part of the Burrard Inlet Ambassador Team's responsibilities, the team was tasked with plotting spills on streams within the BIEAP study area to help the BIEAP partners to better understand which catchment areas require more attention. Using Google Maps, the team plotted spills within the District and City of North Vancouver and prepared a final report summarizing methodology.

The team was also tasked with finalizing the Burrard Inlet Species List. This work involved compiling a list of all flora and fauna inhabiting Burrard Inlet. The goal of this project is to provide BIEAP partners with a more comprehensive understanding of the Inlet's ecosystem species.



FREMP Highlights

FREMP Estuary Management Plan

FREMP is guided by the Estuary Management Plan (EMP), “A Living Working River”, which outlines a shared vision, goals and actions for improving the environmental, economic, and social health of the Fraser River estuary. In 2003, the EMP was updated to reflect current realities and contain seven new Action Programs.

Action Program #1 An Action Program to Integrate the Plan

Action Program #2 Water and Sediment Quality

Action Program #3 Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Action Program #4 Navigation and Dredging

Action Program #5 Log Management

Action Program #6 Industrial and Urban Development

Action Program #7 Recreation

Implementation of the EMP is guided by the FREMP Water and Land Use Committee (WLUC), an advisory committee reporting to the BIEAP-FREMP Management Committee. Members include representatives of each FREMP partner agency as well as staff from municipalities, First Nations and the Vancouver International Airport Authority. WLUC also functions as a useful information-sharing forum for all those involved in managing and protecting the estuary.

2011-2012 Major Initiatives

FREMP's initiatives this year were focused on a high priority recommendation identified on the Roberts and Sturgeon Banks Reach Overview (RSBRO) Phase II report finalized last year – work collaboratively to conduct new comprehensive mapping for Roberts and Sturgeon Banks. This will eventually contribute to the establishment of a regional baseline for key indicators of change.

The report is part of a multi-year project to develop a Reach Overview for Roberts and Sturgeon Banks. In 2009, FREMP completed Phase I of the Roberts and Sturgeon Banks Reach Overview (RSBRO) – a compilation and synthesis of existing information on the physical, biological and human activities and processes of the reach, which provided the foundation for Phase II. In 2010, FREMP initiated Phase II and completed the Roberts and Sturgeon Banks Reach Overview (RSBRO) which involved an analysis of and recommendations for management of water, shoreline and upland issues that transcend individual municipal and agency boundaries.



Roberts and Sturgeon Banks Habitat Inventory

To establish a baseline for future monitoring, during Summer 2011, FREMP developed a habitat inventory for Roberts and Sturgeon Banks. The RSBRO indicated that while a significant amount of data is available for Roberts Banks, biological data is lacking for Sturgeon Banks. This project aimed to bring Sturgeon Bank in line with Roberts Bank and where required and possible, collect further data for both areas.

Partial funding was secured through Service Canada to hire a field crew of two to undertake this work. The FREMP Habitat Working Group was reconvened to guide technical aspects of the project, with high level direction provided by the Roberts and Sturgeon Banks Reach Overview Steering Committee. A final report summarizing activities and findings was developed identifying data gaps and providing recommendations for next steps.



BIEAP–FREMP Ongoing Work

BIEAP–FREMP provides a forum for ongoing dialogue on issues, challenges and opportunities for implementing policy and improving the environmental management of Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River Estuary while acting as a platform for effecting cooperation and collaboration among Partner agencies and other key stakeholders. This distinctive role has also led to a request by the BC Ministry of Environment in 2002, that any outstanding federal agency concerns, with respect to treatment plant effluent toxicity and combined sewage overflows in Metro Vancouver, be resolved through the BIEAP–FREMP forum. BIEAP-FREMP's role in this capacity has been maintained per the new Integrated Liquid Waste and Resource Management Plan for the region (ILWRMP).

Metro Vancouver's ILWRMP, assists with the integration of water quality management and monitoring, and is a critical part of implementing the management plans for Burrard Inlet and Fraser River Estuary (CEMP and EMP) Water Quality Programs.

Another key component of the partnership's efforts to coordinate the environmental management of Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River estuary is the ongoing review of proposals for shoreline development and other anthropogenic activities in these ecosystems. The process occurs at the technical level through the submission of projects and their subsequent review by Environmental Review Committees (ERCs). This process saves partner agencies staff time and resources and is of benefit to project proponents. To date, the Environmental Review Committees have reviewed over 4150 projects in the waterways. Following are the coordinated project review highlights of 2011.





Overview – Environmental Review Process

The coordinated project review process allows the Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program (BIEAP) and Fraser River Estuary Management Program (FREMP) partners to collectively review proposals before a federal, provincial or municipal authority makes any decision that would allow the project to proceed. Project review provides the responsible authorities with recommendations and conditions a proponent should implement in order to reduce risk to the aquatic habitat of the Fraser River and Burrard Inlet, and comply with legislation and mandates of the partner agencies.

BIEAP and FREMP use a two-track process to review projects in Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River Estuary. 'Track 1' projects are generally of a predictable nature, frequently maintenance- or repair-type activities with low public interest and a lowered risk of environmental impact. Track 1 applications are administered by the Lead Agency (i.e., Vancouver Fraser Port Authority, VFPA), the agency with a permitting responsibility associated with the project. Track 1 projects are made available for comment by the Lead Agency for a period of time prior to that Agency (typically VFPA) issuing a Permit or Authorization to undertake the works. Project applications routed to the 'Track 2' process constitute proposals of increased scope, complexity and/or a higher potential for environmental impacts. These projects are reviewed by the BIEAP and FREMP Environmental Review Committees (ERCs). Review of Track 2 projects is the main function of the ERCs.

Further to the Track 1 and Track 2 process, VFPA (Port Metro Vancouver) issues 'Standard Conditions' for projects which are very minor in scope, such as single-pile replacement. The standard conditions mirror those included in ERC project review letters and are specific to common activities (e.g., Standard Conditions for pile replacement and maintenance). Standard Conditions accompany PMV's authorization for minor projects. Five authorizations accompanied by Standard Conditions were issued in BIEAP's jurisdiction in 2011 and a total of 30 sets of Standard Conditions were issued in the FREMP area.

Partner agencies actively engaged in coordinated project review in 2011 were Port Metro Vancouver, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Transport Canada's Navigable Waters Protection Program (non-environmental capacity). The BC Ministry of Environment withdrew membership from the ERCs as of June 15, 2011.



Project Categorization

Project Type

For the purposes of meaningful reporting, Track 2 projects are assigned to one project type (defined below), which best fits the activity proposed:

New Development projects: new structure, major expansion of an existing project footprint, change of land use or activity that has not previously occurred in that geographic location, (e.g., new marina construction).

Maintenance projects: a project that enables the continuation of an activity or the ongoing integrity of a structure (e.g., dredging to maintain a wharf facility, improvements to bank stabilization structures).

Renewal projects: activities aimed specifically at improving the environmental integrity of a site or reducing activities on that site (e.g., habitat creation, debris removal, decommissioning or demolition of facilities).

Exploratory testing projects: projects which are chiefly to do with testing an environmental parameter (e.g., core drilling, geotechnical testing).

Events: singular short-term usage of land in FREMP jurisdiction (e.g., recreational contests, filming, house moving).

Interest Group

Following the initial *project type* categorization, projects are then classified by *interest group* based on the interests of the proponent initiating the project and the final user group of the project outcomes. Interest group categories include:

Commercial: mostly private and corporate business and enterprise.

Civil: authorities responsible for public infrastructure and amenities (e.g. government agencies, municipalities, transport authorities).

Private/Residential: typically waterfront home owners.

Conservation group: groups with a specific conservation mandate, undertaking projects aimed at conserving the natural environment and ecosystem services.

Activity Type

The specific activities associated with a project are also recorded with each application. Sixteen activities have been identified. In cases involving several activities, the project is categorized under the most significant corresponding activity.

Construction (land-based structures)

Dock and float works (including maintenance)

Filling (adding fill to a site)

Dike works

Bridge works

Marina (new)

Vegetation management (removal, planting or transplanting)

Rip-rap (shoreline stabilization)

Dredging

Outfalls (sewer, stormwater)

Boat Launch (new or maintenance)

Demolition (structures)

Pollution prevention/cleanup

Contaminant remediation (including remedial dredging)

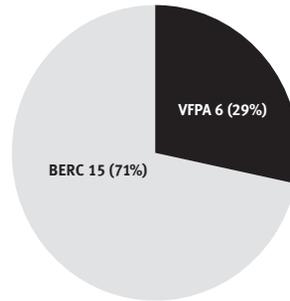
Drilling (substrate)

Event (singular or occasion activity on foreshore, e.g. sandcastle competition)



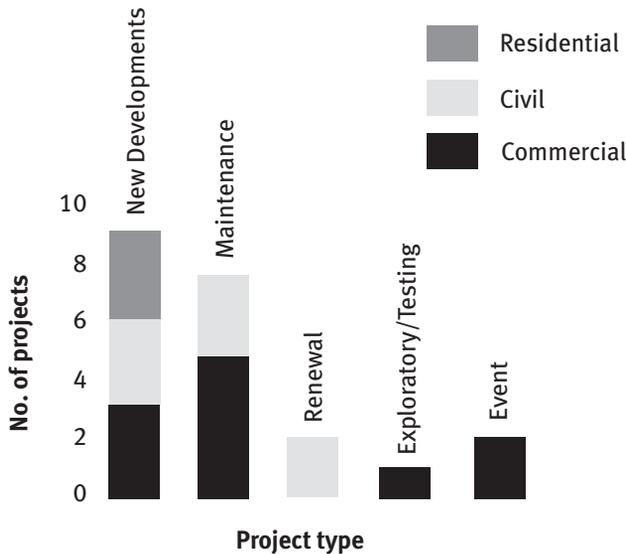
2011 BIEAP Coordinated Environmental Review

In 2011 the Burrard Environmental Review Committee (BERC) processed a total of 52 projects, comprising 31 Track 1s and 21 Track 2s. This amounts to 13 fewer projects reviewed by BERC compared with 2010. BERC also completed reviews of an additional seven Track 2 projects carried over from previous years.



Lead Agency Distribution of BERC 2011 Track 2 Projects.

The lead agency role for Port Metro Vancouver (PMV) decreased by 22% in 2011 compared with 2010. Only 29% of projects were referred to BERC by PMV as Track 2 projects. This is lower than in previous years and is reflective of a significant proportion of projects being referred to BERC from the False Creek and West Vancouver areas, which are generally not within Port Metro Vancouver’s jurisdiction. Other construction projects occurred along Belcarra Bay but did not involve in-water works; therefore, BERC’s major role was in informing permitting processes administered by municipalities. Of the 21 Track 2 Projects referred to BERC, six occurred within the City of Vancouver, four within the City of North Vancouver and Port Moody, and the remainder in West Vancouver and the Village of Belcarra.



Track 2 Project Types and Proponent Interest Groups in 2011

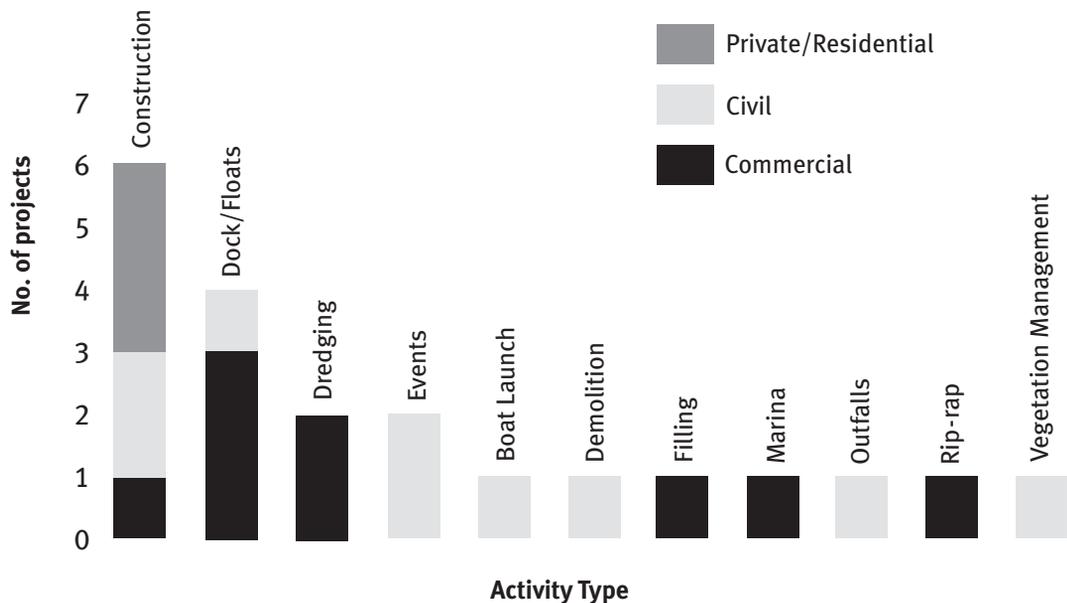
Project Distribution

In 2011, 11 projects were initiated by commercial entities, comprising five maintenance projects and three new developments. There were three projects initiated by private interests and involved the construction of waterfront homes. Civil projects included upgrades to BC Hydro’s Burrard Generating Station, Lynn Creek trail construction in North Vancouver, installation of a non-motorized boat launch in False Creek by the City of Vancouver and removal of the Jericho Wharf and restoration of the natural beach profile in its location. Isolated ‘events’ included filming near Cates Park and Indian Arm, and the transfer of a house onto a barge in West Vancouver for transportation by sea.

There were a total of 11 activity types represented in BERC 2011 project applications. The most common activities were general construction on the waterfront, and work on docks and floats. Construction activities included seawall installation, demolition activities and home construction in the Belcarra area, trail construction in North Vancouver and the establishment of a boat fuelling facility in False Creek, including the upland installation of fuel tanks.

Maintenance to docks and floats included two facilities in False Creek and one at Seaspan, North Vancouver. Additionally, a major upgrade to the Seabus marina in False Creek was proposed. Environmental benefits were achieved through BERC's requirement for shoreline construction activities to have regard for Fisheries and Oceans Canada policy of, where possible, leaving existing vegetation in place along the high water mark for construction projects. Full restoration of the natural beach profile following the removal of Jericho Wharf was also a requirement resulting from project review.

In 2011, of the 21 projects referred to BERC, 18 reviews were completed and two projects were placed 'on-hold' due to BERC requiring proponents to provide further information. One project was referred very late in the year with review carrying over into 2012. Of the 18 completed reviews, 16 reviews (89%) were completed within the 30-day review target.



BERC Total Activity Types Represented in 2011 Track 2 Project Applications

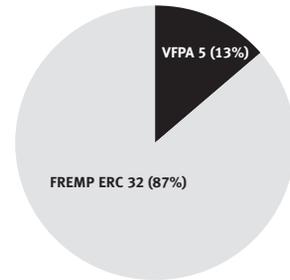
2011 FREMP Coordinated Environmental Review

In 2011 the FREMP Environmental Review Committee (ERC) processed a total of 101 projects, 64 of which were Track 1s and 37 were Track 2s. This is six fewer projects processed compared with 2010 but 24 more than 2009. The FREMP ERC also completed reviews of a further six projects carried over from previous years.

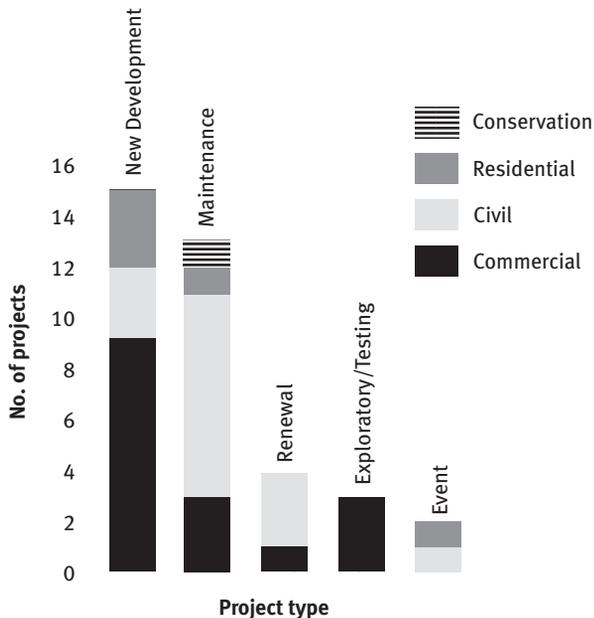
Of the 37 Track 2 projects submitted to FREMP, 32 projects had FREMP as the lead agency. This is reflective of projects whereby the municipalities have the final permitting role, namely shoreline construction activities on fee simple land. In these cases, the role of project review is to inform the municipality's permitting process. Only five Track 2 projects were referred by Port Metro Vancouver.

Fifteen FREMP-referred projects occurred within the Corporation of Delta, six within the City of Surrey and three within the City of Richmond.

Port Metro Vancouver referred five projects to the FREMP ERC for works under Port permitting jurisdiction. This constituted 13% of total projects reviewed by the FREMP ERC. PMV was also the proponent for a project involving geotechnical investigation at Roberts Bank in relation to potential future expansion of the Port's container capacity. Per the BEREC experience, the FREMP review process in 2011 most frequently informed permitting of other non-FREMP ERC agencies, such as municipalities which issue building permits for shoreline developments on fee simple property.



Lead Agency Distribution of FREMP ERC 2011 Track 2 Projects.



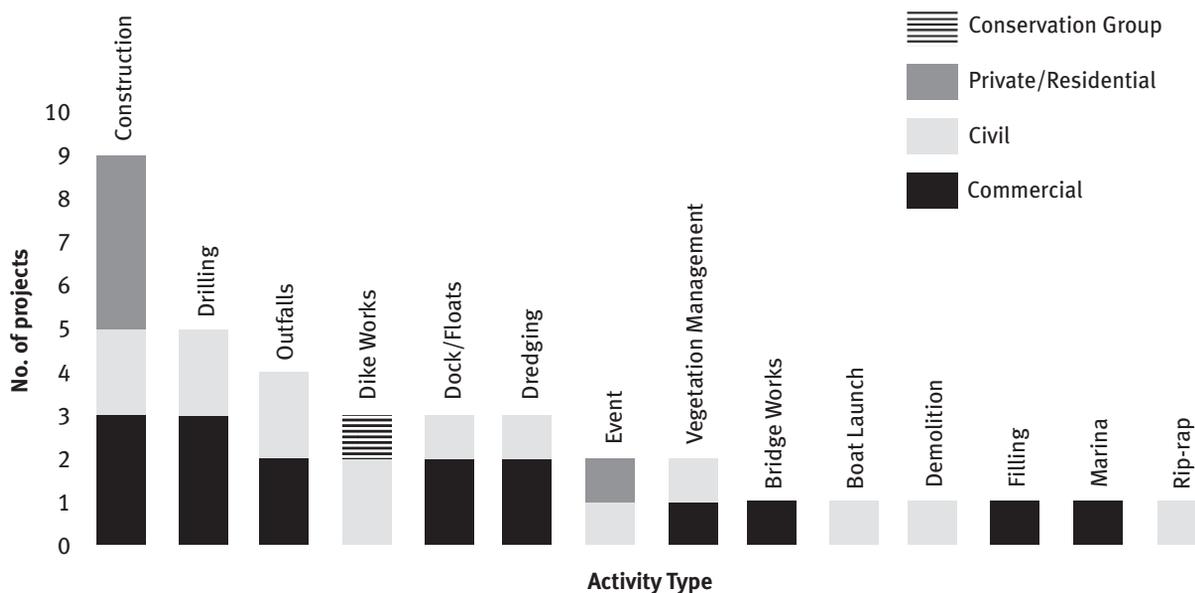
Track 2 Project Types and Proponent Interest Groups in 2011

Project Distribution

FREMP ERC project proposals were dominated by commercial and civil interests, with 15 projects in total emanating from government agencies and 16 from the commercial sector. Private residential projects constituted five proposals. Of the total projects, 41% qualified as new developments while 35% were proposals to undertake maintenance to existing structures and facilities. Proposals generated for the specific purpose of renewal, primarily came from civil interests and included the improvement of drainage systems on agricultural land, and the installation of a rainwater infiltration wetland. The 'event' recorded in this category involved an application to have a community gathering at White Rock Beach and loading of a house onto a barge for transportation by sea.

The 37 Track 2 projects covered a total of 14 activity types. Construction was the most common activity, constituting nine projects, which included numerous private and commercial shoreline developments. Proposals involving drilling were the second most common applications made to the FREMP ERC and included two exploratory testing projects on Roberts Bank in connection with PMV's feasibility assessments for expansion of the Roberts Bank facility (Deltaport). Dredging projects mostly involved maintenance dredging of marinas and berthing facilities, as well as one project to deepen and widen the Tri-Mac Channel, located in the Fraser River between Deas Island and Tilbury Island. The environmental review process for the new Milltown Marina in Richmond Slough was the major new marina application made to FREMP in 2011.

Of the 37 proposals referred to the FREMP ERC in 2011, 34 reviews were completed by the end of 2011, 32 of which were completed within 30 business days (94%). Two projects requiring Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) referral and First Nations consultation were carried over into 2012. One project was placed on hold due to the proponent requiring approval from the BC Ministry regarding the establishment of a right-of-way.



FREMP ERC Total Activity Types Represented in 2011 Track 2 Project Applications

Conclusion

Project review in 2011 saw a decline in Track 2 project applications from 2010 with 11 fewer referrals to BERC and eight fewer referrals to the FREMP ERC. Track 1 project referrals from Port Metro Vancouver remained around the same levels as 2010. The vast majority of projects were reviewed within 30 business days and up to 85% of projects were reviewed within 15 business days of being received by the FREMP ERC and 55% within 15 days for BERC.

Differences between activity types for BERC and FREMP ERC reflect the major differences between a river system (Fraser) and a marine inlet. The Fraser River with its many tributaries and mixed demography of business, industry, recreation and private interests along its shores, inherently has a broader range of activity types represented than the BIEAP area, which is dominated by commercial Port facilities. However, upland construction initiated by private interests was the most common activity type referred to the ERCs in both areas. Particularly effective is the requirement placed on would-be shoreline developers by the Corporation of Delta who mandatorily require a proponent to have a FREMP review undertaken prior to their releasing of any building permits. Broader adoption of this referral process by municipalities in the BIEAP and FREMP areas would help to ensure that shoreline developments are consistent with current best practices for environmental protection.

Further to coordinating the Track 2 project review process, the Project Review Coordinator provided information and support to partner agencies and municipalities outlining the project review processes and fielded more than 400 phone calls relating to a variety of Fraser River and Burrard Inlet environmental issues and project related enquiries.





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NOTICE TO READER

On the basis of information provided by management, we have compiled the financial position of Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program and Fraser River Estuary Management Program as at March 31, 2012 and the statements of operations and changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended. We have not performed an audit or a review engagement in respect of these financial statements and, accordingly, we express no assurance thereon. Readers are cautioned that these financial statements may not be appropriate for their purposes.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

Burnaby, Canada

July 31, 2012

KPMG LLP is a Canadian limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2012, with comparative figures for 2011
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

	2012	2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$ 351,518	\$ 431,168
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	3,764	8,194
Prepaid expenses	4,350	5,442
	359,632	444,804
Long term investment (note 3)	5,090	5,083
Equipment (note 4)	2,100	2,770
	\$ 366,822	\$ 452,657

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 10,292	\$ 7,514
Deferred contributions (note 5)	85,188	116,001
	95,480	123,515
Fund balances:		
Capital	2,100	2,770
Contingency	96,462	95,552
Operating	172,780	230,820
	271,342	329,142
Commitments (note 7)		
	\$ 366,822	\$ 452,657

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(signature removed)

Management Committee

(signature removed)

Management Committee

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2012, with comparative figures for 2011
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

	2012	2011
Revenues:		
Funding partner contributions (note 6)	\$ 331,001	\$ 395,500
Specific project contributions (note 6)	12,455	22,447
Anniversary celebration event funding	4,823	-
Interest	3,163	2,065
	351,442	420,012
Direct program expenditures:		
Partnership Programs (Schedule)	59,214	61,540
Program administrative expenditures:		
Accounting	14,940	15,219
Amortization of capital assets	670	2,267
Bank charges and payroll fees	1,311	1,046
Computer maintenance and supplies	6,479	6,034
Equipment leasing and maintenance	4,411	4,675
Insurance	1,849	2,065
Office and miscellaneous supplies	13,684	15,614
Postage and delivery	358	1,014
Professional fees	2,103	2,500
Recruitment and training	2,231	1,291
Rent	50,942	47,494
Salaries and benefits	244,874	226,952
Telecommunications	5,062	6,725
Travel	1,114	1,126
	350,028	334,022
Total expenditures	409,242	395,562
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ (57,800)	\$ 24,450

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended March 31, 2012, with comparative figures for 2011
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

	Capital Fund	Contingency Fund	Operating Fund	2012	2011
Fund balance beginning of year	\$ 2,770	\$ 95,552	\$ 230,820	\$ 329,142	\$ 304,692
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures: Partnership Programs (Schedule)	-	-	(57,800)	(57,800)	24,450
Interest earned transfer	-	910	(910)	-	-
Amortization of equipment	(670)	-	670	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 2,100	\$ 96,462	\$ 172,780	\$ 271,342	\$ 329,142

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2012, with comparative figures for 2011
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

	2012	2011
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures:		
Partnership Programs (Schedule)	\$ (57,800)	\$ 24,450
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	670	2,267
	(57,130)	26,717
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	4,430	(5,062)
Prepaid expenses	1,092	2,387
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,778	(24,373)
Deferred contributions	(30,813)	62,079
	(79,643)	61,748
Investments:		
Increase in long-term investments	(7)	(83)
Purchase of computer equipment	-	(2,246)
	(7)	(2,329)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(79,650)	59,419
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	431,168	371,749
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 351,518	\$ 431,168

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2012
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program and Fraser River Estuary Management Program (The Programs) were initiated in 1991 and 1985, respectively, on agreement with several funding partners (see note 6). Management of the Programs was combined in 1996 under a Memorandum of Understanding, signed by the funding partners, which provides for a common framework for overall planning, management and policy direction.

Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program (BIEAP) is a coordinated joint action program created to improve and protect the environmental quality of Burrard Inlet.

Fraser River Estuary Management Program (FREMP) was created to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of measures to protect and improve environmental quality, to provide economic development opportunities and to sustain quality of life in and around the Fraser River estuary.

The Programs operate on a non-profit basis and are exempt from income taxes under Section 149(1)(l) of the Income Tax Act.

1. Basis of presentation:

The basis of measurement and the disclosures in these financial statements are not necessarily in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

2. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following:

	2012	2011
Cash	\$ 91,386	\$ 94,139
Restricted cash	96,462	95,552
Guaranteed investment certificates (GIC)	163,670	241,477
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 351,518	\$ 431,168

The GIC's are cashable, earn yields of 0.85% per annum, and mature on March 25, 2013.

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2012
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

3. Long term investment:

The long term investment consists of a non-redeemable GIC yielding 2.05% per annum and matures on May 13, 2013.

4. Equipment:

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2012	2011
Computer hardware	\$ 26,645	\$ 25,345	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,938
Furniture and equipment	20,761	19,961	800	832
	\$ 47,406	\$ 45,306	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,770

5. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions include contributions received from funding parties for specific projects which will be recognized when the funds are disbursed.

	2012	2011
Funding party contributions for the year ended March 31, 2012:		
Metro Vancouver	\$ 40,125	\$ 39,001
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority	20,063	-
Transport Canada	-	52,000
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority: Sediment Management	25,000	25,000
	\$ 85,188	\$ 116,001

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2012
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

6. Contributions:

The funding partners contributed the following amounts to the operations of the Programs for the current year:

	BIEAP	FREMP	Total
Operations:			
Environment Canada	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500	\$ 45,000
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	26,000	26,000	52,000
Transport Canada	26,000	26,000	52,000
British Columbia Ministry of Environment	26,000	26,000	52,000
Metro Vancouver	26,001	26,000	52,001
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority	39,000	39,000	78,000
	165,501	165,500	331,001
Specific project contributions:			
British Columbia Ministry of Environment – Habitat Inventory Roberts and Sturgeon Bank	-	12,455	12,455
	\$ 165,501	\$ 177,955	\$ 343,456

7. Commitments:

The Programs are committed to leases for their office premises and equipment, requiring future minimum lease payments over the next five years as follows:

2013	\$ 24,510
2014	3,468
2015	867
	\$ 28,845

8. Comparative figures:

Certain 2011 comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted for 2012.

BURRARD INLET ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM AND FRASER RIVER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Schedule - Revenues, Expenditures and Net Assets – Partnership Programs

Year ended March 31, 2012, with comparative figures for 2011
(Unaudited - see Notice to Reader)

	BIEAP	FREMP	2012	2011
Revenues:				
Funding party contributions	\$ 165,501	\$ 165,500	\$ 331,001	\$ 395,500
Specific project contributions	-	12,455	12,455	22,447
Anniversary celebration event	4,823	-	4,823	-
Interest	1,582	1,581	3,163	2,065
	<u>171,906</u>	<u>179,536</u>	<u>351,442</u>	<u>420,012</u>
Direct expenditures:				
Plan implementation	30,451	23,940	54,391	61,540
Anniversary celebration event	4,823	-	4,823	-
	<u>35,274</u>	<u>23,940</u>	<u>59,214</u>	<u>61,540</u>
Allocated program administrative expenditures:				
Program management	126,791	126,791	253,582	241,594
Coordinated project review	38,932	38,932	77,864	72,942
Community liaison	9,291	9,291	18,582	19,486
	<u>175,014</u>	<u>175,014</u>	<u>350,028</u>	<u>334,022</u>
Total expenditures	210,288	198,954	409,242	395,562
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(38,382)	(19,418)	(57,800)	24,450
Fund balance - beginning of year	132,083	197,059	329,142	304,692
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 93,701	\$ 177,641	\$ 271,342	\$ 329,142



**Burrard Inlet
Environmental
Action
Program**



**Fraser River
Estuary
Management
Program**

The **BIEAP** and **FREMP** Office is open between 8:30 am and 4:30 pm, Monday to Friday. Services available to the public include a variety of information brochures, reports, maps and reference materials, computer digital maps and databases, and project files.

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