

Commission d'enquête sur le déclin des populations de saumon rouge du fleuve Fraser

# **Public Hearings**

## **Audience publique**

Commissioner

L'Honorable juge /
The Honourable Justice
Bruce Cohen

Commaissaire

Held at: Tenue à :

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Vancouver (C.-B.)

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Vancouver, B.C./Vancouver (C.-B.)
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THE REGISTRAR: Hearing is now resumed.

MR. WALLACE: Good morning, Commissioner Cohen. Brian Wallace, counsel for the Commission, and with me is Lara Tessaro. I just have one housekeeping matter, if I may. Yesterday, I think it was, we marked as Exhibit 941 two documents, one being an approval document and the other being a spreadsheet which cannot be electronically combined, so I would ask the record to reflect that the initial document, the narrative, would be

941A to the spreadsheet.
THE REGISTRAR: It will be so marked.

EXHIBIT 941: Approval of Approach to Planning for Priority Conservation Units, Ops Committee note

marked as Exhibit 941 and we would give the number

### EXHIBIT 941A: Spreadsheet

MR. TIMBERG: Mr. Commissioner, Tim Timberg for Canada, with my colleague, Geneva Grande-McNeill. We also have a housekeeping matter from yesterday. Exhibit 945 was marked yesterday which is an inventory of meetings with respect to WSP implementation. The attached spreadsheet also can't be joined, so we suggest that the summary Excel spreadsheet be marked as Exhibit 945A. THE REGISTRAR: That also will be so marked.

EXHIBIT 945A: Inventory of Meetings related to Fraser Sockeye Planning and WSP implementation spreadsheet

MR. TIMBERG: Mr. Commissioner I have 45 minutes left in my time allotment and I'll spend approximately 20 minutes on a series of further questions and then I have a number of documents and exhibits that I'll seek to be entered and explained to help flesh out the record on strategies in 4 and 5 and an update on the Marine Stewardship Certification process.

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PAUL RYALL, recalled.

MARK SAUNDERS, recalled.

ROB MORLEY, recalled.

JEFFERY YOUNG, recalled.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. TIMBERG, continuing:

Q Yesterday -- Mr. Lunn, if we could have the IFMP. Thank you. This is -- this was marked yesterday as an exhibit.

MR. LUNN: 946.

MR. TIMBERG:

- 946. And Mr. Ryall, we left off yesterday talking about how DFO through the WSP is planning to through the WSP and the IFMP process is planning on dealing with the uncertainty in run returns and how you plan for that variability in returns. And we left off with the suggestion that we should be at page 79 of the IFMP. And if you could explain for the commissioner how DFO is utilizing the IFMP process to explain the variabilities of returns and perhaps we should just start back a page or two, Mr. Lunn. I'll let Mr. Ryall direct you.
- MR. RYALL: So in this section of the IFMP we're looking at setting the escapement strategy and goals for 2011. And while we do make pre-season forecasts, they are, as everyone has probably heard, not totally accurate and there's quite a wide range of -- around possible returns and we try to capture that uncertainty and probability distributions. But, you know, really the important thing is we need to do the assessments on run size in season and we need to determine what our escapement strategy is going to be across a wide range of returns and so that there's not any surprises for anyone about what sort of actions would be taken in fisheries to ensure that we meet our requirements for conservation. And that means then being clear on the management groups that we currently have for Fraser sockeye which are Early Stuart, Summers -- Early Summers, Summers and Lates; that we're clear on how we're going to manage fisheries in the event that the run is larger than forecast or less than forecast

and what would happen across a wide range of returns in between.

We've consulted extensively around this process over the last six years and come up with what's known as a harvest rule and that's what -- and we put out options each year, generally four, across each of these management groups. And if we could go to the page that shows those graphs again.

MR. TIMBERG: That's page 79.

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MR. RYALL: And we'll just use this one as an example, but the others follow the same particular pattern, in that the blue line is what drives the decisionmaking and this is the harvest rule. And just take a look at Option number 2. Maybe actually if we go down to Option 3. It doesn't really matter a whole bunch. So the blue line here is what's driving what the outcome is decision-making and if the run size is shown on the X-axis, it ranges here from a very low, zero return, up to 400,000 on Early Stuart. And if the run size is less than roughly it looks like about 110,000 on this particular graph, that there would be no fisheries targeting Early Stuart and no harvest. harvest rate would be zero. And really, what you would get then is whatever the actual return is, which it would be put on the spawning grounds and that's what's shown in the green line is how many fish would go in the spawning grounds in actual escapement numbers and you can see on that green line, it starts at zero and it goes up to roughly 110,000, how many fish would end up in the spawning grounds, and that's driven by what the actual return is, if that makes sense.

So there's no harvest. But once there is a run size greater than 110,000 you'll see that blue line is a curved shape and that curve shape was chosen deliberately after a series of iterations, so that the actual fish number on the grounds is a fixed number and if you go back to the green line, you'll see it's a flat line over a range of 110,000 up to about 260,000. You'd have a fixed number of fish on the spawning grounds.

Once it's -- roughly looks like here on this particular option, 260,000, the harvest rate is fixed at 60 percent and that means you're going to harvest 60 percent and the remainder would go to

the spawning grounds.
Now, there's ano
called the TAM rule a

Now, there's another piece in here. This is called the TAM rule and that TAM rule is adjusted based upon what we expect could happen as far as a management adjustment. That depends on environmental conditions and that would reduce the overall exploitation rate, so that complicates the picture, but that is factored in, as well. We have monitored environmental conditions, as well.

The point of this though is that there's a clear decision rule. There's a clear no fishing point and there's also a cutback point where the harvest rate is reduced from the maximum.

In this particular series here, if we go back to the broader page, as I said, there are four options put on this particular page and you'll see over in the left-hand side where it says option used in past cycles starting in 2007, that we used Option 3 for two of those years and Option 4 two of those -- 2009 and 2010.

So why is that? And why are we changing? Well, it's based upon input from consultation and, you know, the Option 4 is a much more conservative option than Option -- not a much more. It's a more conservative option than Option 3 and similarly, Option 2 is less conservative, meaning that the probability of fishing is going to start sooner because the shape of curve you've chosen.

So consultation influences what is the outcome of setting these decision rules, and we put them out in an annual memo each year and get feedback and make -- and then make a choice.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Timberg, I apologize for interrupting. I just want to ask a question so I don't lose the point at this stage of the explanation. Mr. Ryall, do I understand that this example you've shown us for the current IFMP at this stage does not factor in anything other than conservation considerations? And if I'm correct in that, that is to say no socioeconomic consultations or implications would find their way If I'm correct in into this in-season adjustment? that, if the Wild Salmon Policy were fully implemented, fully implemented, and the -- when I say that I'm saying it in the context of a mixed stock fishery, not moving to a terminal fishery or an ITQ system, but a fully-integrated and fully-

implemented WSP policy, would there be any change in your explanation with regard to how this process would be developed?

MR. RYALL: Well, I think these range of Options 1 through 4 do take into account social and economic, albeit maybe not perfectly. But, you know, if we go up to Option 1, you'll see that there's fishing that is going to happen much sooner, meaning that there's a very steep rise in that blue line up to a maximum exploitation rate at a much lower run size.

So in the graphs that we've put out and the explanation that's put out each year, we've developed some performance measures, one that looks at conservation and another that looks at what the harvest would be across these range of run sizes, and we've put those in probabilities, as well. So what's the probability of staying away from a benchmark? What's the probability of the catch being less than a million? What's the implication going to be on the overall harvest? So we've tried to capture those social and economic and the conservation objectives in those performance measures.

So they're incorporated in these graphs and when we go out and do the consultation and discussion around them, we get feedback and there's a range of views expressed about what's appropriate and, you know, what I find interesting about this particular page and the others that are in the IFMP that for 2007, '08, '09 and '10, the range has narrowed somewhat. If we look at other years, we'll see that different options have been implemented for a variety of reasons -- not a variety, but, you know, based upon input. And my view is that the performance measures we've used have tried to capture the conservation objectives with -- through consistent with the WSP and also tried to capture some of the social and economic performance measures, as well, already within these graphs and choices.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that articulated in the IFMP?
MR. RYALL: Probably not terribly well, but I think it
is within the memos that we put out on an annual
basis much better. Last year my recollection is
that the memo was an appendix to the IFMP. I
think the information that's in the 2011 IFMP is

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Cross-exam by Mr. Timberg (cont'd) (CAN)

an improvement from 2010 and each year I think that we've made these adjustments to try and improve upon communication, but I think that, to me, is an ongoing challenge within this overall process.

For example, in 2009 on Early Stuart in particular, there was feedback from First Nations that we should use Option 4 is my recollection. Actually, they had another option, it was an Option 5 that was created that had no fishing at a very much larger run size, over 200,000, and we didn't fully adopt that advice, but we did adjust and I made an adjustment so that there was no fishing up -- I think it was 168,000, meaning that there was a concern that was raised by First Nations primarily from the upper part of the watershed where these fish return at -- they wanted to see recovery happen over a faster period of time on this particular stock and wanted to have no fishing occur and provide those fish onto the spawning grounds.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Timberg.

MR. TIMBERG: Yes.

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Yesterday, Mr. Saunders, you've spoke about -there was a conversation about the identification
of priority CUs and you spoke about the outlook
process. If we could turn to Tab 57 of Canada's
documents, Mr. Lunn.

Could you describe what this document is?

MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, this stock outlook is a document that science has used for a number of years now to communicate to -- at the request largely of industry and the recreational sector to get a sense of what was coming down the pipe annually in terms of available opportunity to fish. And wanting to understand what was becoming available, but also what fisheries management actions might be taken in terms of the status of a particular stock.

So I talked yesterday to about the stock of concern and its relationship to priority conservation units, so the absence --

Q Oh, sorry.

MR. SAUNDERS: Sorry?

Q I'm just going to interrupt you, Mr. Saunders.

46 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.

Q Could we just turn to page 4 of the document, Mr.

Lunn?

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MR. LUNN: Certainly.

MR. SAUNDERS: Actually, the first page you were on was helpful as well there.

MR. TIMBERG:

Q Okay. Sorry. I'll let you go. Yes.

MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, page 1 shows you can see the table in there shows the categories. This is -- I think you're familiar with the more detailed analysis like the Grant paper, but this look-ahead is based on expert opinion, so biologists and researchers that are involved with these stocks use the best available science. It's not peer-reviewed, but they provide on a timely basis an indication of these four categories of stock status, so stock of concern would be most similar to what we were talking about, perhaps a red designation under the Wild Salmon Policy, but these then inform -you'll see in the IFMP and I think we went yesterday to the Cultus, that -- and I think Mr. Timberg was pointing to that further down in the document you can see that Cultus in here is identified as a stock of concern, which would then inform subsequent development of management plans going forward.

So this is --

- Q Mr. Saunders, we're just a bit pressed for time this morning.
- MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.
- Q So I'm just going to ask you a question. Is this an interim measure?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I think this is a -- it's -- I wouldn't say it's an interim measure. I think it's being used as an interim measure in terms of identification of stocks of concern, but I think the industry and others will have an ongoing need for this type of timely information about what's coming up in an upcoming season, but it's not -- wouldn't be intended to be ongoing replacement for achieving the identification of benchmarks under the WSP.
- Q And what's the plan in the future with respect to identifying priority CUs?
- MR. SAUNDERS: Well, I think the plan going forward would be to continue the work on completing the benchmarks that we're working on over the next year and that would then inform a prioritization

process that would -- you know, as you've seen, there have been a number of attempts to complete 3 that, but we would reinitiate that process to get 4 agreement on the identification of priority CUs. 5 And is that Blair Holtby's work that you spoke 6 about yesterday? 7 MR. SAUNDERS: That's -- again, that's one component of 8 it. Blair's is going to give us --9 Right. Q 10 -- Blair's work is going to give us an MR. SAUNDERS: 11 idea of conservation status which would inform priority but like we discussed yesterday, there 12 13 are a number of other aspects, social and 14 economic, that would inform priority that would 15 have to be included in that prioritization. Okay. Thank you. If we could turn to Exhibit 8, 16 17 please and to Appendix 2 at the back. 18 And my question will be for you, Mr. Ryall. 19 Can you describe the -- whether DFO is following 20 the five-step planning process set out in the Wild 21 Salmon Policy presently? 22 MR. RYALL: Well, in this --23 MR. TIMBERG: Oh, and before you answer that, I did not 24 mark the last exhibit, I understand. 25 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 947. 26 27 EXHIBIT 947: 2009 Salmon Stock Outlook 28 29 MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Which tab is that in your binder, 31 Mr. Timberg? 32 MR. TIMBERG: That's Tab 57. 33 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. MR. TIMBERG: 34 35 Sorry, I interrupted you, Mr. Ryall. The question 36 was is DFO following the five-step planning 37 process in the Wild Salmon Policy Appendix 2? 38 MR. RYALL: Well, in this five-step planning process, 39 that's what we used in the FRSSI process. 40 we learned a few things as we went through this 41 process. 42 I think it is a good framework for a process to use this type of outline to come to ground on 43 44 setting objectives and trying to come to 45 agreement. My recollection of this and going 46 through this, through the FRSSI process, when we

first started it, I think Step 1 and 2 were a bit

of a challenge. You heard from Mr. Morley yesterday about his thoughts that this was a good process. I would endorse that, as well. I do think it is a good process. I think that when we first started it in the room we had quite a mixture of people, technical and non-technical, and I don't know if I would do that again in that type of process. I might separate the two and have Steps 1, 2 and 3. Maybe it's a technical focus. And that summarized and then Steps 4 and 5 are taken into a broader forum for decision-making.

I found it useful. The outcome of it is is what we've documented in the IFMP basically, using this type of process. We are thinking of using a similar process to this or made quite -- nearly identical for another issue that we're facing within B.C. on Southern Chinook. We think that this is a good way to get at the core of what are the planning priorities, what's the -- what are the resource management options and what sort of strategies might one want to use?

In going on to Step 3 was around -- if we could just scroll up to that.

MR. LUNN: One moment, please.

MR. RYALL: With also taking a look at socio and economic and biological performance measures. need to have those performance measures so that you have some yardstick to gauge what these different alternative management strategies are going to output. And then you need to have some tool to assess the likely inputs of those management alternatives and the tool that we choose in the FRSSI process was a management model and I think there's been some discussion here about the pros and cons of that management tool. We have heard those concerns over the years and have tried to address those by making changes to that management tool, and having that peerreviewed. And most recently, it was peer-reviewed in 2010.

Step 5, you know, select a preferred management alternative - well, my experience has been that it's a real challenge to come down to one single preferred management alternative and you really do see the evidence of that challenge with -- we've identified a range of options in the

IFMP each year. I don't think that's really a drawback or a shortcoming of the process. I think my view is that the overall process on FRSSI raised this to a range of options but narrowed the field considerably from a choice of fixed escapement goals versus fixed harvest rates to one that encompassed being responsive to changes in run size and having a choice on harvest rates in between those.

The debate really then comes down to which sort of harvest rates does one have at various harvest run sizes.

I guess summary to me is that I think this is a good process. We also tried it in a -- using this process along with what's known as a structured decision-making. It's very much similar to this, but I would use that as well in the future but once again, we learned some lessons there and I'd modify that, as well.

- MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. I have about 20 exhibits that I'd like to seek to have entered and a brief explanation on each and I have about 20 minutes left. So I'll move through a series of exhibits now and I'll ask either Mr. Ryall or Mr. Saunders to identify them and briefly explain why they're of assistance to us.
- MR. SAUNDERS: Mr. Timberg, I wonder if I might add a few comments to what Mr. Ryall spoke to on the structured decision-making?
- MR. TIMBERG:
- Q Sure.
- MR. SAUNDERS: Or on the five-step process.
- Q Okay.

MR. SAUNDERS: I just want to add that I was involved in the FRSSI process, as well, and involved in the development of the WSP and I -- and Strategy 4 in particular, and I think yesterday Mr. Morley spoke to -- and others have endorsed, as Mr. Ryall just did, this procedure and I just want to highlight that I absolutely endorse the five-step procedure there, but I want to back up just a little bit to say that in this -- what we're trying to do under Strategy 4 is to develop plans and I think we heard also from Mr. Morley yesterday about the complexity and sort of the difficulty. We also heard that as we were developing it within the department over the last three to four years, our

senior managers have sent us back to the drawing board a couple of times on re-evaluating how to conduct -- how to build these pilots, go back and learn about it, how big is it going to be? And I think that you need to look at it in that we're trying to develop plans which is absolutely essential. It's something that we really -- a longer-term strategic plan is something that we don't have.

The IFMP is largely an annual tool. The outlook is an annual tool. So we're trying to move to an emphasis that's longer-term, where are we going with this and how are we going to get all of the parties that are affected by this longer-term plan at the table to build it? And Mr. Sprout often said as we were contemplating this, do we have to fill B.C. Place every time we try to move forward on these longer-term plans?

So I think there are two attributes, Mr. Commissioner, that we're trying to devise here. One is a structure to bring us together and then the procedures once we come together. And what we heard about the structure, I think we've learned from the FRSSI, the pilots, the development of the WSP that there are principles around transparency, the need to engage First Nations through the tiered process is absolutely essential, but a very complex process that almost -- the First Nations, ourselves, and the other interests that are involved don't have the capacity to be at meetings. You know, there is a serious issue around burnout about our ability to come together in the way the courts and the way we know we need to come together, so we need to work towards some efficiency on that structure.

And I agree with Mr. Morley that the structure can be -- this idea of becoming more efficient, we -- and the FRSSI process pointed out that bringing people together technically, at least on the fish side of things, we have quite a high degree of experience and capacity to do that. What we don't have is bringing representatives together that can make decisions - and I say around trade-offs - that require more political buy-in from -- and particularly in the First Nations case, the first examples of FRSSI grounded out because the technical people could agree on

the options, but we didn't have an ability to go back and have -- they were there -- First Nations participants were there as wise individuals to inform a process, but had no mandate to go back to the individual First Nations to get -- to agree to an outcome. And I think we're -- we -- that sort of First Nations understand the lack of their capacity, but the need for us to work differently. So we need to really put our heads together on how to come up with the right structure for bringing us together.

And then I said the other component is the procedure and this five-step planning process that's articulated in Appendix 2 that's described in there is a new -- it may be subtle at first but it's a real -- it's fundamentally a new way of doing business. Gone is the idea that science produces a single document that outlines our options for conservation going forward and a socioeconomic report that will enter into evidence shortly, some of those socioeconomic reports, but it's not -- those are not going to allow groups to come together and come to a decision. They need to come together, decide what our objectives are, which is the first part of that process.

The second part is to look at the -- agree on potential options and then through an iterative process, work through the social and -- how those options, the implications of those options, to social and economic objectives for all the parties involved, as well as the conservation outcomes.

Once you've got -- and it's going to take you multiple iterations to come back and forth. I agree with Mr. Morley the FRSSI process and others have shown that this works. This is the way to go. But it's expensive and time-consuming. So are there ways that we can -- I agree with him that can we send the -- can we turn this over to the technical people to work through those options? And then bring back at very judiciously bring back the people that need to be involved in the decision.

So I think it's a -- I think it's a new way of doing science. What we learned from the FRSSI is that we are pretty good at bringing the science to the table. There's some gaps but what we lack is -- and we built more capacity around the

economic -- identifying the economic objectives and the social objectives, we're not particularly adept in the department at bringing in particular social objectives, as well as our stakeholders have struggled and interests have struggled and how do we bring these -- and articulate these objectives and bring them forward.

But I think we're absolutely on the right track in terms of the five-step process and coming to types of -- while we do need to move forward on procedures and bringing it together.

Thank you. That's a helpful overview.

I'll now just move through our series of exhibits and ask for you to identify why they're of assistance to us. If we could have Canada's Tab 36, Mr. Lunn, please. And while that's coming up, I note that -- I'm moving on to the documents on socioeconomic reports, Mr. Commissioner. We already have in evidence Exhibit 601 which is a Fraser River sockeye management socioeconomic consideration, so I will not have that raised this morning. But I just mention it for the record.

If we could then -- I presume it's Mr. Ryall, could you explain what this document is?

- MR. RYALL: Yes. It was a contract that was let to Mr. Gislason back in February of 2006, trying to come to ground on what some social and economic indicators would be. As Mark as already indicated, internally we didn't really have -- we did not have the capacity. And it's -- the economic ones, we have recently added the number of people that are within our Policy Branch that are economists, but I still think, as Mark's indicated, the social ones are going to be a challenge and we'll be looking externally.
- MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. If this could be marked as the next exhibit, please?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 948.

EXHIBIT 948: Fraser River Sockeye Management Socio-Economic Indicators - Discussion Document, February 2006

MR. TIMBERG: And if we could then have Canada's Tab 37, please?

Q And this, I understand, will be the economic dimensions of the Skeena watershed salmonid

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46 47 fisheries. And Mr. Ryall, could you explain what this document is?

- MR. RYALL: Well, there's an independent science committee that produced a report on the Skeena River. At the same time we wanted to get an appreciation within the -- and also provide for our stakeholders the economics of the Skeena salmon fisheries, and so this was undertaken by counterpoint consulting.
- MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. If that could be marked as the next exhibit.

THE REGISTRAR: 949.

> EXHIBIT 949: Economic Dimensions of Skeena Watershed Salmonid Fisheries - October 2008

- MR. TIMBERG: If then we could have Canada's Tab 34. And this is a letter from the Department of Justice to the commission of inquiry. If we could go to - and it's a list of socioeconomic reports regarding Fraser River sockeye.
- If you could look to the next page, 2 and 3. Ryall, can you explain how this list was compiled and what's included in this list?
- MR. RYALL: This -- Amy Mar put this list together. She talked with a number of her colleagues, both here in the region and nationally to put this list together of economic reports that have been undertaken by the department over the years. two -- the one that we just looked at is included in this list.
- MR. TIMBERG: All right. And if this could be marked -- and for the benefit of the participants this is a compendium list of the socioeconomic reports. If that could be marked as the next exhibit. THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 950.

EXHIBIT 950: Letter to Commission re Socio-Economic Reports Regarding Fraser River Sockeye - May 11, 2011

#### MR. TIMBERG:

- If we could then turn to Commission Tab 15 and if we could -- Mr. Ryall, could you explain what this document is?
- MR. RYALL: This is a presentation that was made on April 14th to the Strategic Directions Committee.

It was to provide an update on the implementation 1 of Wild Salmon Policy Strategy 4. 3 MR. TIMBERG: All right. If this could be marked as 4 the next exhibit. 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Sorry, what tab are you at? 6 MR. TIMBERG: We're at the commission's Tab 15. 7 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 951. 8 9 EXHIBIT 951: Update and Strategic Approach 10 to Implementation of WSP Strategy 4 - April 11 14, 2011 12 13 MR. TIMBERG: And Mr. Lunn, could we move to Slide 11 14 on this document? 15 And is this, Mr. Ryall, a helpful summary of what 16 DFO has learned from the FRSSI pilot? 17 MR. RYALL: It's a helpful summary. Some of the things 18 that Mark and I have spoken about in this meeting 19 would add to this, I think, or provide, like any 20 presentation, couple of bullets doesn't capture 21 everything but I think it is a helpful summary. 22 Mr. Ryall, will the FRSSI model be updated when 23 Sue Grant's work on WSP benchmarks is completed? 24 MR. RYALL: The model that issued in FRSSI was reviewed 25 in 2010 and coming out of that there was advice 26 back to make some changes to the model and they've 27 had a work plan in place to undertake those 28 modifications. 29 All right. And if we could then turn to 30 Commission's Tab 5 and yesterday, Mr. Ryall, you 31 were talking about the papers of Sandy Fraser, 32 that they were of assistance on the concept of 33 scale of planning under the Wild Salmon Policy. 34 Can you identify this document for us? 35 MR. RYALL: Yes. This is some work that Mr. Fraser 36 did. We were struggling and, I think, still are 37 about what the appropriate scale is to undertake 38 these strategic plans and I'd asked Sandy to come 39 up with some thoughts on how he would undertake 40 that work and he proposed something that was 41 linked both to the biology of how conservation 42 units were identified, along with where these fish 43 migrate and where they're harvested that would 44 provide some ideas around scaling. That's where I 45 mentioned yesterday that there could be 20 to 25

integrated strategic plans based upon this type of

work.

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PANEL NO. 39 Cross-exam by Mr. Timberg (cont'd) (CAN) Thank you. And if we could move to Commission's Tab 6 --THE REGISTRAR: Do you want that --MR. TIMBERG: Oh, if that could be marked as the next exhibit. THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 952 for Tab 5. EXHIBIT 952: Identifying Planning Units and Prioritizing Integrated Strategic Planning Initiatives Under the Wild Salmon Policy -March 2009 MR. TIMBERG: And then if we could move to Tab 6. And could you identify this document, Mr. Ryall? MR. RYALL: Basically a continuation of the earlier one that Sandy undertook back in March of '09. MR. TIMBERG: All right. And if this could be marked as the next exhibit. THE REGISTRAR: 953. EXHIBIT 953: Prioritizing Integrated Planning Initiatives Under the Wild Salmon Policy - October 2009 MR. TIMBERG: And then if we could move to Canada's Tab 1, please, Mr. Lunn. And Mr. Ryall, if you could identify this document. MR. RYALL: Yes. The authors are listed there. was a presentation that was made this year and the intent here was to undertake work and update on Barkley Sound pilot that's been undertaken. MR. TIMBERG: All right. Thank you. If this could be marked as the next exhibit. THE COMMISSIONER: And that's Tab of Canada's Tab...? MR. TIMBERG: Tab 1 of Canada's binder. THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 954. EXHIBIT 954: Barkley Sound Sockeye: Intro to Strategic Management Planning - April 27, 2011 THE COMMISSIONER: Is that 30-1?

MR. TIMBERG: No, Tab 1. It'll -- there's -- we have

MR. TIMBERG: And I'll be going through these from 1 to

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, your second volume.

two volumes.

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- the end.
  THE COMMISSIONER: That's a different volume. Thank
  you.
- MR. TIMBERG: And so this document entitled "Barkley Sound Sockeye Intro to Strategic Management Planning", if that could be marked as the next exhibit. Oh, that is marked. Okay. Thank you.
- And then if we could move to Tab 2 of Canada's binder. And Mr. Saunders, can you explain what this document is?
- MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. This is an outcome of some planning work that was done across -- that was initiated by Paul Sprout as Regional Director General when I was with the Fraser Salmon and Watersheds Program and it's a model that describes the outcomes that all of -- a number of organizations, including the province and a number of First Nations and other NGO organizations that were interested in collaborating on sustainability in the Fraser basin. And I think it provided -the process that went around building this provides a model for how different orders of government and industry and organizations can come together to jointly work towards shared outcomes. And I think this could be part of a tool going forward to ensure sustainability in the Fraser basin.
- MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. If that could be marked as the next exhibit.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 955.

EXHIBIT 955: Draft - Fraser Watershed Overarching Logic Model - January 27, 2009

#### MR. TIMBERG:

- And then if we could move to Tab 6 of Canada's binder. And Mr. Saunders, can you explain this list of integrated planning round tables?
- MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. This is a list of round tables. I don't -- it's not exhaustive. There are others. But I think it demonstrates when we talk about an appropriate planning structure to go forward with, the department either directly or indirectly through the Fraser Salmon Watersheds Program and a number of other initiatives couple some of them with the province have demonstrated that this -- these round table processes can be very effective

1 in terms of integrated planning for the environment. So I think it's worth keeping in 3 mind exposing ourselves to these processes that have been in place. 5 Thank you. If we could then move to Tab 10 of 6 Canada's --7 MR. TIMBERG: Oh, if that could be -- that was -- was 8 that marked? 9 MS. GAERTNER: I think that's already been marked as an 10 exhibit, if you could check Exhibit 655. 11 MR. TIMBERG: Oh, thank you. Thank you, Ms. Gaertner. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Tab 10 has not been marked? Is that 13 -- Mr. Timberg, is that what Ms. Gaertner was 14 indicating? 15 MR. TIMBERG: I think she was saying that Tab 6 is 16 already marked as Exhibit 655. And I appreciate 17 that input. 18 If we could then move to Tab 10 of Canada's 19 binder. And if you could describe what this 20 agreement is between Canada and British Columbia. 21 MR. WALLACE: Mr. Commissioner, this document is 22 attached to a PPR which is already in evidence. 23 MR. TIMBERG: Okay. If it's already in evidence, then 24 can you describe -- then I'll leave this. If we 25 could move on to Tab 11. 26 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Wallace, can you identify which 27 PPR you're talking about? 28 MR. WALLACE: The habitat management PPR. 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Okay. 30 MR. TIMBERG: 31 And Mr. Saunders, can you describe this meeting 32 note of Wild Salmon Policy Planning Implementation 33 Team? 34 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. This would have been a record of a 35 meeting that was held of our Wild Salmon Policy 36 work planning, the implementation team --37 MR. TIMBERG: Okay. Thank you. If that could be marked as the next exhibit. 38 39 THE REGISTRAR: 956. 40 41 EXHIBIT 956: Record of Meeting - Regional 42 WSP Implementation Team - March 29, 2011 43 44 MR. TIMBERG: 45

And if we could move to Tab 12. And I'll just ask

workshop that you asked -- that you asked this be

Mr. Ryall if you can just confirm this is a

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1 prepared for you? 2 MR. RYALL: That's correct. MR. TIMBERG: If that could be marked as the next 3 4 exhibit. 5 THE REGISTRAR: 957. 6 7 EXHIBIT 957: Proceedings of DFO Workshop on 8 Wild Salmon Policy Strategy 4: Integrated 9 Strategic Planning - March 2009 10 11 MR. TIMBERG: 12 And if we could go to Tab 14. And, Mr. Saunders, 13 can you confirm this is another meeting of the 14 Wild Salmon Policy Implementation Team? 15 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. MR. TIMBERG: If that could be marked as the next 16 17 exhibit. 18 THE REGISTRAR: 958. 19 20 EXHIBIT 958: Record of Meeting - Regional 21 WSP Implementation Team - January 17, 2011 22 2.3 MR. TIMBERG: 24 And if we could go to Tab 15? And again, Mr. 25 Saunders, can you confirm this is a meeting 26 regarding -- it's a statement of work? MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, it's a statement of work for the 27 review of the Wild Salmon Policy. 2.8 29 MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. If that could be marked as 30 the next exhibit. 31 THE REGISTRAR: 959. 32 33 EXHIBIT 959: Statement of Work - Performance 34 Review of the Wild Salmon Policy - May 5, 35 2011 36 37 MR. TIMBERG: 38 And if we could go to Tab 16. And Mr. Saunders, 39 can you confirm this is the Operations Committee 40 on Strategy 6 performance review? 41 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. 42 MR. TIMBERG: And if that could be marked as the next exhibit. 43 44 THE REGISTRAR: 960. 45

Cross-exam by Mr. Timberg (cont'd) (CAN)

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PANEL NO. 39

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EXHIBIT 960: Wild Salmon Policy Strategy 6 -
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                 Performance Review - Operations Committee -
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                 April 14, 2011
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       MR. TIMBERG:
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            And then if we could go to Tab 23, and Mr. Ryall,
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            can you confirm this is a document providing
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            updated methods --
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       MR. WALLACE: Mr. Commissioner, this is Exhibit 399.
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       MR. TIMBERG: Okay. Thank you.
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       THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry, which tab are you at?
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       MR. TIMBERG: I'm at Tab 23.
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                         And that is 399.
       THE COMMISSIONER:
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       MR. TIMBERG: That's 399.
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            And if we could go to Canada's Tab 38.
            that's, I think, another one. Tab 38. Oh, yes.
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            And Mr. Ryall, can you identify this document?
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       MR. RYALL: Yes. This was some work that I asked
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            Gottfried Pestal to work with some of our
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            biologists to show what -- how the management
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            groups linked to the modelled groups and how those
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            also linked to conservation units. There have
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            been quite a number of questions about all those
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            linkages and I thought the best way to do it was
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            to put together a summary.
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            So is this an attempt to address the scale issue?
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                  Well, partially. But, I mean, really, it's
       MR. RYALL:
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            an attempt to show that when we have these
29
            modelled groups and how the conservation units fit
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            into that. It was to show that we're
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            incorporating within the model the majority of the
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            returns within Fraser sockeye, both in harvest and
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            escapement and I think it also to me is the
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            complexity of the biological system that we're
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            dealing with here and how it's somewhat of a
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            challenge.
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            And so this helps to describe the interface
38
            between the four run-timing groups and the Fraser
39
            River sockeye conservation units?
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                   That's right.
       MR. RYALL:
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       MR. TIMBERG: Okay. Thank you.
                                        If that could be
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            marked as the next exhibit.
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       THE REGISTRAR:
                       961.
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                 EXHIBIT 961:
                               Spreadsheet summary of Fraser
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                 Sockeye Management Group/Model
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                 Group/Conservation Unit
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MR. TIMBERG: 1 And if we can move to Tab 41. And Mr. Saunders, 3 can you confirm that's the Ops Committee meeting 4 of May 26th, 2011? 5 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. 6 MR. TIMBERG: If that could be marked as the next 7 exhibit. 8 THE REGISTRAR: 962. 9 10 EXHIBIT 962: Wild Salmon Policy - Work 11 Planning - Operations Committee - May 26, 12 2011 13 14 MR. TIMBERG: 15 If we could go to Tab -- I'm going to suggest that Tabs 42, 43, 44 and 45, if we could review those 16 17 in order. And Mr. Saunders, can you identify this 18 document? 19 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. It's a terms of reference for the 20 WSP Implementation Team. 21 MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. If that could be marked. 22 THE REGISTRAR: Tab 42, 963. 23 24 EXHIBIT 963: Wild Salmon Policy 25 Implementation Team - Terms of Reference -26 Draft 27 28 MR. TIMBERG: 29 And Mr. Saunders, can you identify Tab 43? 30 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, this would be the WSP 31 Implementation Team's draft work plan for 2011/12. 32 MR. TIMBERG: If that could be marked as the next 33 exhibit. 34 THE REGISTRAR: 964. 35 36 EXHIBIT 964: Wild Salmon Policy 37 Implementation Draft Work Plan 2011-2012 38 39 MR. TIMBERG: 40 And Tab 44? And, Mr. Saunders, that's the 41 Strategy 6 performance review? MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, a 2010 discussion on it. 42 43 MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. If that could be marked. 44 THE REGISTRAR: 965. 45

Cross-exam by Mr. Timberg (cont'd) (CAN)

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PANEL NO. 39

1 EXHIBIT 965: Wild Salmon Policy Strategy 6 -2 Performance Review - Operations Committee -3 December 16, 2010 4 5 MR. TIMBERG: 6 And if we could go to Tab 45, and what's this WSP 7 Implementation Gap Analysis? 8 MR. SAUNDERS: Sorry? Can you repeat the question? 9 Can you identify this document? 10 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, I can. 11 MR. TIMBERG: Okay. Thank you. If that could be 12 marked as the next exhibit. 13 966. THE REGISTRAR: 14 15 EXHIBIT 966: Wild Salmon Policy Draft 16 Implementation Gap Analysis - December 14, 17 2010 18 19 MR. TIMBERG: 20 And if we could go to Tab 47. We've done that. 21 And if you go to Tab 50, and could you identify this document, Mr. Ryall? I note your --22 23 MR. RYALL: Oh, yes. This is all coming back to me 24 now. Is a meeting in Victoria where I attended 25 and provided a presentation on Wild Salmon Policy 26 with our colleagues in the... 27 MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. If this could be marked as 28 the next exhibit. 29 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 967. 30 31 EXHIBIT 967: Pacific Fisheries and 32 Aquaculture Committee - British Columbia 33 Meeting - October 23, 2009 34 35 MR. TIMBERG: 36 And a brief question, Mr. Ryall, have you attended 37 other meetings with other governments regarding 38 WSP implementation besides this one? 39 MR. RYALL: Over the last six years, I certainly have, 40 41 Thank you. And if we could move to Tab -- I have

MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, it's an agreement, contribution agreement between the two organizations.

and the Pacific Salmon Foundation? Or Mr.

two more documents. Tab 54. Mr. Ryall, can you

identify this contribution agreement between DFO

Saunders?

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PANEL NO. 39
Cross-exam by Mr. Timberg (cont'd) (CAN)

1 MR. TIMBERG: All right. If that could be marked as 2 the next exhibit. 3 THE REGISTRAR: Tab 54, 968.

EXHIBIT 968: Fraser Basin Initiative Program Contribution Agreement

#### MR. TIMBERG:

- Q And do you have -- does DFO have other agreements with other non-governmental organizations besides the Pacific Salmon Foundation?
- MR. RYALL: Other agreements with non-governments?

  Certainly we do. There's quite a number that we have joint project agreements for a variety of purposes. We have, for example, agreements with financial agreements with the Marine Conservation Caucus so they can participate, for example, in advisory processes.
- That's Jeffery Young?
- MR. RYALL: It's -- the agreement is through the Watershed Watch is the umbrella organization that -- where the funding goes to.
- Q Okay. Are there other agreements than...?
- MR. RYALL: Well, there's a -- there's agreements in different fashions one way or the other around joint project agreements to undertake salmon test fishing, for example --
- Q Right.
- MR. RYALL: -- that are embarked upon, as well.
- Q All right. Thank you. And my last document is Tab 56. And Mr. Ryall, can you identify this document?
- MR. RYALL: This is a working document that I put together and has input from quite a number of staff within the Pacific Region. These are Marine Stewardship Certification deliverables and their status for sockeye. So the conditions 1 through whatever, 36, and what the deliverable is, a bit of a description and -- on a number of them, who's accountable, what the deliverable timelines are and as we move to the right on this table and the last certification condition deadline is denoted as whether it's to be for the surveillance that's undertaken by the MSC. And last is what the status is. Now, the status is my view of the status.
- Q Right.

MR. RYALL: And --

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- Q Can you just -- my final question, just is what's the present -- what is the present status of how it's going?
- MR. RYALL: We had an audit May 10th, 11th and 12th on sockeye with the MSC. We expect to see a report from them within -- they have 30 days to provide that report back. My expectation is that we've made significant progress on meeting what's identified for the conditions identified for the first surveillance audit. And I think like any sort of planning exercise, we're ahead on a number of them and we'll be behind on some and that's because you learn things as you go and you need to do -- make some changes to plans. But my overall view of what occurred at the audit is that I think I would expect a favourable outcome and we're going to continue to meet these timelines.
- MR. TIMBERG: Thank you. Those are all my questions. THE REGISTRAR: Do you wish that marked? Tab 56, 969. MR. TIMBERG: Thank you very much.

EXHIBIT 969: Summary of Key MSC Certification Deliverables and their Status for Sockeye - May 30, 2011

- MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Mr. Timberg. Next on my list I have Mr. Hopkins-Utter, who gave most of his time to me.
- MR. HOPKINS-UTTER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Mr. Hopkins-Utter for the B.C. Salmon Farmers Association.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HOPKINS-UTTER:

- Q I just had one question for Mr. Ryall on the question that was just put to you. You were saying that the MCC is -- has the -- is it joint participation or what was the term, the joint agreement that you have with the MCC?
- MR. RYALL: There's a financial contribution agreement with -- I guess the way I would phrase it, with the Marine Conservation Caucus, and that is to provide funding to attend meetings. They also undertake some workshops to provide some assistance in preparation for attending those meetings.

- 1 Q And you said that was funded by the Watershed 2 Watch?
  - MR. RYALL: No. The funding goes to the Watershed Watch. It's -- and under that they're the legal entity that we provide funding to and there's agreements with other organizations so that they participate in the Marine Conservation Caucus.
  - MR. HOPKINS-UTTER: Okay. Thank you. Those are my questions.
  - THE REGISTRAR: Excuse me, before we start, we're still getting cell phone interference. If we have any cell phones or BlackBerries on would you please turn them off?
  - MR. LEADEM: Leadem initial T. for the Conservation Coalition, Mr. Commissioner. And for the benefit of Mr. Lunn, I expect to be primarily looking at Tabs 14, 15 and 16 of the Commission documents, Tab 15 I note has already been marked as Exhibit 951.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEADEM:

- Q If I could have Tab 14 of the Commission's documents. It appears to be a 2011 action log from the Strategic Directions Committee. Did we get any evidence about what the Strategic Directions Committee was and if not, maybe Mr. Ryall or Mr. Saunders, you can elaborate on what it is?
- MR. RYALL: Are you asking what this committee does and its terms of reference?
- Yes. I'm trying to get an idea -- let me ask you this first. Who sits on that committee? Do either of you gentlemen sit on that committee?
- MR. RYALL: I'm not a member of that committee, no. I've attended that committee to provide presentations to it in the past but I was not in attendance at this particular one.
- Q I take it that it's a fairly high level committee; is that correct?
- MR. RYALL: Yes. It's made up of senior management in the Pacific Region. It would be chaired by -- it is chaired by the Regional General Director, RDG, and there would be regional directors in attendance from Fish Management, from Science, for example, and other operational branches and also some area directors would be, so it's senior

management within the region. It's a subset --1 put it in other words, it's a subset of the RMC 3 which is the Regional Management Committee. 4 Okay. And from time to time, people such as 5 yourself may come and give presentations to this 6 particular committee; is that fair to say? 7 That's correct. MR. RYALL: 8 All right. Mr. Saunders, is that...? 9 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, that's my understanding and 10 occasionally have been there. It would be very 11 similar to the makeup that would be almost 12 identical to the Operations Committee that we 13 discussed yesterday, but the purpose of it is 14 slightly different in that it's looking towards 15 policy or changes that might be considered by the 16 department going forward. So as the name 17 suggests, strategic directions. 18 So it appears that from this action log and April 19 14th of this year, that this particular committee 20 met to talk about specifically Wild Salmon Policy 21 Strategy 4; is that correct? 22 MR. RYALL: Yes, that's correct. There's a 23 presentation that is in the records, as well. 24 All right. We'll get to that in a moment. That's 25 -- there's a deck presentation that has already 26 been referenced and has been exhibited. 27 curious, did you see this action log at the time 28 that it was generated, either one of you? 29 MR. RYALL: I did not. 30 Mr. Saunders? 31 MR. SAUNDERS: I did not. 32 So essentially it's something that would be shared 33 with you perhaps after the fact or is it 34 commonplace for you people on the ground to 35 actually receive action logs and what is going on 36 from the upper levels in your department? 37 This would have come back to us through MR. SAUNDERS: 38 the WSP Implementation Team, so Amy Mar as the 39 lead for that, would have been the person and she 40 would have reported the outcome of this back to 41 the implementation team and we would have 42 discussed the implications of the direction that

It was agreed there has been lots of work

Steps" about midway down it, I find these words:

Under this document, under the heading "Next

we got.

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PANEL NO. 39
Cross-exam by Mr. Leadem (CONSERV)

completed on the pilots and foundational work
under WSP but how do we move forward? There
was agreement to move forward with the
general approach outlined in the presentation
with the following guidance...

And then there's a number of bullets. The

And then there's a number of bullets. The presentation I take it to be the presentation that you very briefly reviewed with your counsel as the deck and we've now marked as Exhibit 951; is that right?

MR. RYALL: That's correct.

 So the second bullet down I find to be interesting. It says:

Need to clearly identify roles and responsibilities as a department and a region, as well as how we, DFO, plan to move forward in this.

Was this communicated to you in the -- on the ground as to what kinds of roles and responsibilities the department or the region would play in terms of WSP implementation?

- MR. RYALL: Well, maybe just reflecting back on yesterday, I've not been working on salmon for awhile. I'm not currently working on the Wild Salmon Policy file and so it wouldn't be directly communicated back to me.
- Q Am I fair in suggesting that the reason that the Strategic Directions Committee was meeting on April the 14th was -- had very much to do with this commission, the work of this commission?
- MR. RYALL: No, I think this is ongoing work of the department. We have a task at hand of moving ahead on implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy and it's not in reaction. It's -- we had a number of other documents that showed that over the years that we've gone either through the direction of the Strategic Direction Committee or the Operations Committee and it's ongoing work that needs to be done.
- Q If you look at the next page, at the very top of the page, there's a reference in the first full bullet there that says:

The Cohen Inquiry report and recommendations

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will be released next year and we need to build this into the equation. Recognition that work done now will help the department prepare to respond to Cohen findings and recommendations.

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Has that been communicated down to you on the ground?

MR. RYALL: Well, I think, you know, my earlier answer was that I'm not currently active on the Wild Salmon Policy. I'm sure it's been communicated to others that have, as Mark indicated. There is an implementation team. They meet on a regular basis and the discussion and outcome of this would have been communicated to them.

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Q And the third bullet down on that page says:

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What approach are we taking to identify priority CUs?

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And that's a topic I want to come back to.

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General agreement that we need to identify priority CUs consistent with Action Step 4.1, also a question of what level of consultation will be required.

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Has anybody reported from management down to you about the level of consultation that you will need to undertake with respect to determining priority CUs?

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MR. RYALL: Are you asking myself or just the panel at general?

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Q I'm asking -- well, I'm asking you two gentlemen from DFO. I don't -- Mr. Young and Mr. Morley, you can certainly chime in, if you've been consulted with respect to identification of priority CUs. Well, maybe I'll start with them and give you a little bit of chance to think about this, Mr. Ryall and Mr. Saunders.

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Mr. Morley, have you ever been consulted with respect to priority CUs and how that process is going to unfold?

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MR. MORLEY: No, I have not.

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Q Mr. Young? MR. YOUNG: No.

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2 So is there a plan in place with respect to

1 consultations on how we're going to identify priority CUs? 3 MR. RYALL: I'm going to turn this over to Mark to talk about how we are planning on moving ahead on 5 consultation -- not on consultation but 6 identification of priority CUs. 7 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, I'm not aware of an overarching 8 plan to consult regarding priority conservation 9 units. My work is primarily in the identification 10 of the benchmarks and the various components that 11 will feed into the prioritization discussion. But 12 I'm not -- I don't -- I'm not the person to ask. 13 We had hoped that Amy Mar would be with us in this 14 panel, but she's the one that's got the hands-on 15 -- the linkage between what's coming out of these 16 types of direction that we're getting and how it's 17 relayed and built upon by the implementation team. 18 MR. LEADEM: All right. Mr. Commissioner, might this 19 be marked as the next exhibit in these 20 proceedings, please? 21 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 970. 22 23 EXHIBIT 970: Strategic Directions Committee 24 2011 Action Log 25 26 MR. LEADEM: 27 I want to now go to the actual deck that's been 28 marked as Exhibit 951. It's also found at Tab 15, 29 Mr. Commissioner of the commission's documents. 30 Prior to your testifying here, had you seen this 31 deck before? Had you seen it, for example, in 32 April of 2011 as it was being prepared? 33 MR. RYALL: I had, yes. 34 You had? 35 MR. RYALL: Yes. 36 Did you have a hand in preparing this, Mr. Ryall?

this was being prepared, and provided input.

All right. I was wondering if I could just briefly go over some of these slides with you. If I could ask Mr. Lunn to pull up Slide number 4, Strategic Considerations. And under the second bullet I found this comment to be a bit vague, so I'm hoping that I can get some information fleshed out from either you, Mr. Saunders, or you, Mr.

Jackson. I did discuss this deck with Corey,

The lead in preparing this was Corey

along with some other colleagues, Jeff Grout, as

MR. RYALL:

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Ryall. It says:

DFO holds some (but not all) of the policy and management "levers"  $\,$ 

Which ones don't you hold? Which policy and management levers does DFO not hold?

 MR. RYALL: Well, I can think of two significant ones dealing with water and habitat that the DFO does not.

 Q And that would be the province that holds those management levers, as it's worded here; is that correct?

MR. RYALL: That's correct. I don't know if Mark wants to add to that.

 MR. SAUNDERS: That would be my response, as well.

 And what consultations are taking place right now with the province with respect to Wild Salmon Policy implementation, specifically with regard to water and habitat?

 MR. RYALL: I'm not involved in that area, so I can't answer that question.

Q Mr. Saunders, can you answer that question? MR. SAUNDERS: I'm not involved either, but I do understand there are some direct discussions around water management are taking place, but I'm not involved.

Q Now, the third bullet down determines:

Linkage between Strategy 4 and other initiatives, both internal and external

And Mr. Ryall, you already pointed out some significant linkages between Strategy 4 and the MSC certification; is that correct?

MR. RYALL: A number of the conditions that are outlined in the sockeye certification are linked to Wild Salmon Policy implementation, yes.

There's also a reference to high stakeholder expectations regarding WSP Strategy 4 and pilots. And I'm going to turn over to you, Mr. Morley and Mr. Young, do you have high expectations with respect to Strategy 4?

MR. YOUNG: Yes. I think as indicated earlier, Strategy 4 is a key kind of application implementation component of the Wild Salmon Policy and therefore, that's partly why we put so much

effort into reviewing and providing input on that material through some of our own reports and also, yeah, just simply that we see it as a key implementation element.

Q And Mr. Morley?

MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, Strategy 4 are really the guts of the Wild Salmon Policy. It's where the rubber hits the road. All this stuff preceding that is really just -- it's not where you sit in the red or the yellow or the green zone. It's what you do about it when you're there and that's all about Strategy 4. So I think it's the critical part of this Wild Salmon Policy.

Q If I can now look at Slide number 7, Strategy 4 Update and Progress to-Date. The third bullet down says:

Internal and external engagement re: Strategy
4

Are either of you representatives from DFO on the panel able to tell me what types of internal or external engagement has been ongoing with your knowledge with respect to Strategy 4?

MR. RYALL: Well, earlier in my testimony we put in a document, a spreadsheet attached to it, that demonstrated a number of meetings that DFO has had over since 2005 and onwards about engagement. I think there's been considerable engagement on Wild Salmon Policy over the years and significant effort has been made in that area.

Is that with specific reference to Strategy 4 that those meetings occurred or is that just generally the Wild Salmon Policy?

MR. RYALL: They are not all -- they're not all specific to Strategy 4, no. There's Wild Salmon Policy and development of that.

Can you tell me that you've had lots of meetings and consultations with ENGOs and First Nations groups, for example, on Strategy 4 specifically?

MR. RYALL: I can say yes, we have had a lot of meetings around Strategy 4 and its implementation, yes.

O Oh --

 MR. RYALL: We could go back and categorize those, for example on the FRSSI implementation since 2005 we've had a lot of meetings, workshops and

meetings and discussions around the implementation of that.

Similarly, on Barkley Sound, we've had quite a host of public meetings and those are ongoing to date. And similarly there's been also some in the Skeena and I would also talk about meetings that I've attended personally talking about Strategy 4 with First Nations that I've attended personally and provided presentations.

- Q And Mr. Morley, you've been a representative of the commercial fishing sector for some time with regard to the Wild Salmon Policy. Do you recall a lot of meetings specifically with respect to the implementation of Strategy 4?
- MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, no meetings really to talk about how Strategy 4 should be implemented other than being directly involved in a couple of the cases they call pilots of implementation being the Skeena watershed process and the FRSSI process, but no real general discussion about how this should happen.
- And Mr. Young, you're a representative of the Marine Conservation Caucus; do you recall specific meetings with DFO representatives around Strategy 4?
- MR. YOUNG: I agree with Rob firstly that there has been meetings around the pilots. I have been involved in some of those, not all of those.

  Later on perhaps I'll get a chance to comment on whether FRSSI really represents Strategy 4 well, but we did have meetings with the department following the preparation of the reports that are identified here, but beyond that, not really, no.
- Q Well, I may not get a chance to ask you later about your evidence with respect to FRSSI, so I might as well get it from you now that you opened the door. What's your take on FRSSI and whether it's actually -- there's some linkage with Strategy 4?
- MR. YOUNG: I think this relates to both FRSSI and Strategy 4 as well as comments that were made earlier on the whole process of developing the IFMP but essentially around -- well, firstly FRSSI is truly around fishing, so it's not comprehensive in terms of considering the habitat and ecosystem components and therefore also doesn't include stakeholders around those issues.

Around fishing and the IFMP itself, it's my best interpretation of the policy that essentially to be consistent with the policy we'd have to know which conservation units were being caught in a fishery, what the status of those conservation units are. For those conservation units in the red zone, a recovery plan is developed. I think that's very clear within the policy, including having a response team around that, something likely consistent with what was developed initially under the COSEWIC listing of Cultus and that clear demonstration is provided that exploitation rates on those CUs are at a level consistent with that recovery plan.

FRSSI doesn't do that and the IFMP itself doesn't include that information either.

- Q Thank you. Mr. Morley, do you have any comments with respect to FRSSI and your knowledge of it and how it works?
- MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, I would generally agree with virtually all the comments that Mr. Young has just made to do with FRSSI and I think it's again symptomatic of the -- it is definitely not comprehensive and it's really focused really on harvest management and clearly not comprehensive in the way the Wild Salmon Policy would indicate you should be planning under Strategy 4. Now, it -- so while it has some of the elements and I've also suggested the way in which socioeconomic analyses have been done within FRSSI is not adequate with respect to what I would expect to see under Strategy 4.
- MR. LEADEM: I'm going to go back to the -- I note the time, Mr. Commissioner. I don't know when you would like to take a break. I have a few more minutes of questions.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Why don't we take a break at this point?
- MR. LEADEM: Thank you.
- THE REGISTRAR: Hearing will now recess for 15 minutes.
- MR. PROWSE: Excuse me, Mr. Commissioner. Mr. Commissioner, Cliff Prowse --
- MR. WALLACE: Oh, Mr. Prowse. I'm sorry.
- MR. PROWSE: As I understand the rules we play by here in terms of talking to witnesses because Mr.

  Hopkins asked a minute of questions that these witnesses are now in cross-examination, the usual

rules, we can't talk to them. I would like to be 1 able to speak to Mr. Morley, who's not 3 represented, and who's been largely silent for the last time and just make sure there are not things 5 that he wants to cover, particularly with respect 6 to marine certification. So I would ask leave to 7 be able to do that. 8 THE COMMISSIONER: Unless your friends have some 9 objection, Mr. Prowse, I don't have a concern 10 about that. I don't know if anyone of counsel 11 would have a concern. Mr. Wallace? 12 MR. WALLACE: Mr. Commissioner, perhaps Mr. Prowse 13 would not object if I joined in that conversation, 14 if that might be helpful. 15 Well, he's smiling. THE COMMISSIONER: I gather that 16 means that he has no objection. 17 MR. PROWSE: Yes. 18 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you have an objection? 19 MR. PROWSE: I think anybody should be able to join in 20 that conversation. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Thank you very much. 21 THE COMMISSIONER: 22 THE REGISTRAR: Hearing will now recess for 15 minutes. 23 24 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR MORNING RECESS) 25 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 26

THE REGISTRAR: Hearing is now resumed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEADEM, continuing:

Q Before the break, gentlemen, we had been discussing Exhibit 951, and we had been examining Slide 7. Before I leave Slide 7 for another slide, I want to get your comments on, I note that the last bullet on that slide references guidance papers and analysis, partial list. And there's a few of them there. The Sandy Fraser papers, which we've now marked as exhibits on planning units and interim guidance for integrated plans, they're part of the guidance papers that informs the discussion at DFO with respect to Strategy 4; is that correct?

MR. RYALL: That's correct.

Q And then Julie Gardner's report on the DFO workshop which we've also very recently marked as an exhibit is there and that helps inform the discussion on Strategy 4; is that right?

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PANEL NO. 39
Cross-exam by Mr. Leadem (CONSERV)
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MR. RYALL: That was the intent, yes. 1 2 Right. And then Julie Gardner's work that she did 3 while she was with Dovetail for Watershed Watch 4 Suzuki Foundation, are you familiar with that 5 report, Mr. Ryall?

MR. RYALL: Not really.

- All right. Mr. Saunders, are you familiar with that report?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I've read the report but can -- not recently.
- 0 Okay.

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- MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.
  - Maybe just to see if I can refresh your memory, Exhibit 244, I think is -- is it 244 or 224? I can't recall now.
  - MR. LEADEM: I'm becoming dyslexic in my waning years, Mr. Commissioner. You have to forgive me. it is. Thank you, Mr. Lunn. I knew I could count on him. Is it 244?
- MR. LUNN: 224.
  - MR. LEADEM: 224, thank you.
  - Is this the report, Knowledge Integration and Salmon Conservation and Sustainability Planning, that you read a long time ago, Mr. Saunders?
  - MR. SAUNDERS: That's correct, yes.
  - All right. Mr. Young, this report was commissioned by Watershed Watch along with David Suzuki Foundation. Once again, why was a report like this commissioned?
  - MR. YOUNG: Given our perspective of the importance of Strategy 4 to the implementation of the policy, we commissioned this report to try to facilitate that implementation.
  - Okay. And then going back now to Slide 7, the Marc Nelitz paper for the Suzuki Foundation of March 2009, are either of you gentlemen from DFO familiar with that work?
  - MR. RYALL: Yes, I've read the report.
- 39 All right. And just for reference, I think it's 40 Exhibit 937, Mr. Lunn, if I could just pull it up 41 briefly, just to make sure. It's entitled 42 "Returning Salmon Integrated Planning and the Wild Salmon Policy in B.C." Have you read that report, 43 44 Mr. Saunders? 45
  - MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.
- 46 And does that provide some guidance and analysis 47 with respect to Strategy 4 that is of some benefit

to DFO?

MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, I would say it is, yes.

- Q Could we now have Tab 8, please? Or, sorry, Slide 8.
- MR. LEADEM: Not used to sitting on Fridays, Mr. Commissioner. It's usually my informal day.
- I found this graph to be quite interesting because diagrammatically it attempts to place WSP planning units on a scale of how it's going to fit in and if I interpret the graph correctly -- well, let me ask you first. Mr. Ryall, you're familiar with this depiction?
- MR. RYALL: Yes, I am.
- Q All right. So if I have it right, at the bottom of this pyramid, you start with individuals you use some 400 in number, because we're talking about all of the salmon within B.C.; is that right?
- MR. RYALL: That's correct.
- Q And then from there as you move up, you encounter something called management units. What are management units? How are they fitting into the scheme? Are they the aggregate runs or the management units are the stock timing groups? I'm not sure what management units are.
- MR. RYALL: Well, it's discussed in the Wild Salmon Policy as well that one would put together management units. Using Fraser River sockeye as the example we have four management units: Early Stuart, Early Summers, Summers and Lates, so they're going to be a combination of conservation units and the graph that we showed earlier shows the linkage between management units and conservation units.
- Q And so moving then up, we've got Wild Salmon Policy planning units and are they meant to take into consideration the CUs, somehow -- is that how they're supposed to work?
- MR. RYALL: Yes. They would be taken into account, CUs. I think we've -- you know, we've heard testimony from all of the panel members here about the challenges of how to -- and what scale to undertake the strategic plans. And it's our view that within DFO is that we're not going to develop those strategic plans on a scale of CUs, but we'll be -- take those into account broader. There's a lot of biological reasons for doing that and also

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where these fish are harvested. And as, you know, I talked about earlier, it's my view that the FRSSI process does represent a Wild Salmon Policy implementation and why do I say that? Is it That's not my testimony. It's not No. perfect? perfect and it doesn't encompass everything. did not, I would agree with Mr. Young and Mr. Morley that it doesn't include the habitat and ecosystem parts, but it includes a very important part of Wild Salmon Policy which is specifying biological targets for conservation units and groups of conservation units to ensure conservation and sustainable use.

So the issue around developing FRSSI to me is a portion of implementation of WSP, and one doesn't -- not going to wait till you have all the answers. You need to act and put those pieces together, and to me it's a really fundamental piece of Wild Salmon Policy implementation. think, as well, this concept of response teams, I don't personally think that there's one answer that fits all in response teams and I note in the actual Wild Salmon Policy document that response teams is in quotations, meaning that there is a lack of prescription around what a response team is and I think that's one of the things that we have struggled with. What is a response team going to look like? Are you going to have a body sitting, working on one conservation unit? you going to bring these people together at particular times? And I think that's why, you know, we need to carefully consider what a response team is and what its tasks are going to be.

Undertaken in the work that Sandy did, underlined a template and it's not meant to be prescriptive either. It's meant to be a guide of how one would develop an integrated strategic plan.

All right. I thank you for that answer. And right at the pinnacle of this pyramid you have the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan. I just want to turn to you, Mr. Morley and Mr. Young. Do you have any comments on this schematic depiction of how conservation units and Wild Salmon Policy planning units are depicted here? Maybe I'll start with you, Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: If possible I'd like to comment on both, and particularly the definition of a management unit, as well as the term "prescription" that Paul Ryall used. I'll start with management units.

The first is that my interpretation of the policy is that a management unit could be an

The first is that my interpretation of the policy is that a management unit could be an appropriate unit for management in so much as it adequately represents the component CUs, in particular that decisions made around a management unit ensure that the components used are adequately protected, for example. If there's a CU in the red zone that -- exploitation rate is assigned to a management unit, that it's consistent with maintaining that exploitation rate for recovery at the CU level.

With respect to FRSSI and the management of the Fraser sockeye fisheries I do not see the four timing aggregates as consistent with that definition of a management unit for a number of reasons. One is that it does not — it is not reflective of the component CUs; two, assignment of the stocks that are used in that, I think, is problematic. I think it's fairly loosely associated with timing. I think there's some stocks that are kind of misassigned within that and that as a result exploitation rates targeting on one management unit do not result in a consistent impact on component CUs or the stock CUs there, so that's one problem.

With respect to prescription, if it's okay if we go to Appendix 2 of the Wild Salmon Policy. That's Exhibit 8.

MR. YOUNG: I'll agree with Mr. Ryall that the response team element is relatively unprescriptive, but what is prescriptive within the policy is essentially what, as a baseline, needs to be done with respect to CUs and that's particularly CUs in the red zone. So in the very beginning of Step 1 I think it clearly identifies some of the elemental steps of WSP implementation and that we need to start with an understanding of CUs exploited in the fishery, what their status is, habitat and ecosystem constraints for each of these CUs and then, in particular, for CUs in the red zone, more detailed reports will also be provided as they become available. They'll incorporate ATK.

And then if we go -- I don't think it's 1 necessary to go there, but if we go into Strategy 3 4 within the WSP, as well, it provides that prescription about the need to develop recovery 5 plans for CUs in the red zone. So this is the 6 place I think we need to get to around fisheries, 7 as well as habitat and ecosystem management and 8 that we're clearly not there yet. 9 Mr. Morley, did you want to add anything? 10 MR. MORLEY: I would like to add that just that 11 schematic you had up previously with the pyramid 12 there, and it -- it sort of expands a little bit 13 on what Jeffery is saying here is that the whole 14 way this is directed sort of heading up to an IFMP 15 is really -- tends to result on -- and the 16 terminology of management units really is focusing 17 on the whole area of harvest management as opposed 18 to a holistic view of the world. And I think just 19 taking the example of my involvement in the Cultus 20 Lake Recovery Team as an example of dealing with a 21 CU that clearly is going to be in the red zone is 22 that the evidence from that experience is -- was 23 that while over-harvesting may have been a 24 contributing factor to the decline of Cultus that 25 certainly all the evidence when we looked at it in 26 detail and the threats it's currently facing and 27 the issues that need to be addressed if you're 28 actually going to rebuild that are that harvest 29 management was the least of the issues that was a 30 problem going forward, given the rate we've cut 31 back harvest in recent years and that unless the 32 holistic view is taken to deal with the issues of 33 fresh water productivity and survival, looking at 34 what was happening to these fish en route and 35 early entry and looking at oceans viable, that in 36 fact it did not matter what you did in harvest 37 management, whether you harvested at zero percent 38 or at 50 or 60 percent, that you could never 39 possibly hope to rebuild Cultus sockeye. And 40 using that example and saying that we're now 41 developing a planning process, it's still really 42 focused on how we're harvesting these fish and 43 doesn't incorporate a number of the other areas, I 44 think is a major problem of import. I do agree 45 though that the idea that we're going to develop 46 comprehensive strategic plans for 400 CUs is not 47 going to happen, and that we do need to find some

way to aggregate these and I do believe that 1 looking at something that is more focused on watershed or broader areas is a -- as developing a 3 long-term strategic plan is the right approach to 5 6 But we certainly still need to deal with what 7 the implications are for individual CUs in the red 8 zone and what the options are in dealing with them 9 and where we're going on those in a more holistic 10 11 Thank you. If I can now look at Slide 12, you 12 should have a slide that shows Gaps, Challenges 13 and Opportunities. And under the heading: 14 15 Resources (human and financial) 16 17 So obviously you need bodies and you need money in 18 order to make this function. And so this is now 19 being identified as the significant gap or 20 challenge; is that right, Mr. Ryall? 21 MR. RYALL: Yes, that's right. 22 And then the second one I think is also fairly 2.3 instructive: 24 25 Clarity regarding DFO's role, objectives and governance 26 27 28 And there's a couple of subheadings there: 29 30 - Role in leading or supporting planning 31 initiatives is not always clear 32 33 - Internal coordination is lacking in 34 some cases 35 36 - Lack of clear governance structure for 37 implementation of Strategy 4 38 39 - Lack of a strategic plan or 40 operational guidance for Strategy 4 41 42 So those are essentially -- you would agree with 43 those comments, would you not, Mr. Ryall?

MR. RYALL: I would agree with those comments as

Lack of a clear or consistent governance

written, yes.

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structure for integrated planning processes

We talked a bit about that.

The need for an approach for integrating strategic plans into the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan, that needs to be done; is that correct, Mr. Ryall?

- MR. RYALL: Yes. And we've heard previous questions, testimony today and yesterday about how we're planning on moving ahead on some of these things, but I think, you know, just a recent conversation we had about the complexity of what sort of scale is one going to develop these around, some of those challenges.
- Q And then some of the opportunities are:

Increased role for First Nations, others via co-management initiatives

Is that moving forward, to your knowledge? MR. RYALL: Yes, it is.

Q And then there's a reference to the:

Province of BC (Living Rivers) funding and capacity...

And the changes to the **Water Act**. You're familiar with the so-called modernization of the **Water Act**, the Provincial **Water Act**, are you?

- MR. RYALL: Yes, I am.
- Q And so there's a challenge and an opportunity at the same time with respect to liaison with the province with respect to this modernization of the *Water Act*; is that fair to say?
- MR. RYALL: I think there's an opportunity there and I think that we need to take advantage of that and work with the province.
- And so then if I look at the next slide, "Proposed Approach", number 13, there are some solutions being proposed and you read through these. I'm not going to go through them in the interest of time, but you would agree with these approaches in order to address some of the challenges and gaps that we've just reviewed?
- MR. RYALL: I would. The intent of this presentation was to provide the previous slide that we talked about the gaps and the challenges and get some

discussion and direction from the committee on the proposed approach.

And then under the next slide, number 14:

## Potential Next Steps

And these are defined in aspects of time and there's actually some discrete time intervals here. So in the short term, May through December of 2011 FAM, that's the Fisheries Aquaculture Management, is that what that acronym stands for?

- MR. RYALL: That's correct.
- Q I'm getting better at this.
- MR. RYALL: Yeah.
- Q I used to see these acronyms and sort of panic, but I guess I'm becoming too inured to DFO --
- MR. RYALL: Well, not to upset you --
- Q -- language.
  - MR. RYALL: Not to upset you, but we changed the name on FAM.
  - Q Please don't do that, Mr. Ryall. We lawyers don't like it when you start changing names on us.
  - MR. RYALL: We just took an "A" out, that's all.
  - Q The short term says:

FAM / Science undertake rapid assessment to determine priority CUs

So the expectation is is that within the next six months there's going to be -- and I was going to be glib and ask you what "rapid" was in the context of DFO, but I'm not going to go there with you. But "undertake rapid assessment to determine priority CUs", so essentially this priority CUs -- there's something that's going to unfold in the next six months about that determination and are you aware in your roles, either you, Mr. Saunders, or Mr. Ryall, how that's going to unfold?

- MR. SAUNDERS: Well, I'm certainly aware of the rapid assessment approach, so that's a key part of my responsibility.
- Q Right. And so is that part of that approach is to make sure that the Sue Grant paper which looked at benchmarks for some of the conservation units and which ones specifically with respect to Fraser River sockeye I'm speaking, and specifically with what conservation units are in the red zone, is

that what we're -- what is meant here by this assessment to determine priority CUs?

MR. SAUNDERS: We're certainly undertaking the

- MR. SAUNDERS: We're certainly undertaking the development of that rapid assessment technique. It's not meant to be absolutely definitive. It's more to guide planning going forward. So I wouldn't -- it's not the final word on status, but it's certainly intended to inform prioritization and work going forward, planning for priority CUs. I can't say that I fully am engaged in understanding how we're going to move forward on identification of those priority CUs 'cause as I've said before, it's more than just the conservation priority that needs to be included in that.
- Q Right. And the couple of the other bullets I just want to highlight very quickly. The third one down -- sorry, the last one under short-term, it says:

Develop an approach for inclusion of socioeconomic information (NHQ paper)

I take that to be National Headquarters; is that right, Mr. Ryall?

MR. RYALL: That's correct.

- Q Is there such a paper? Have we already seen that? MR. RYALL: No, I don't believe we have.
- Q So the Gislason paper and some of the other material that your counsel submitted into evidence, that's not what is meant by socioeconomic information in the context of WSP?
- MR. RYALL: No. Those were papers that I contracted here within the Pacific Region.
- Q All right. Could we now move to Tab 16 of the commission documents, please? So the heading on this is:

Strategic Directions Committee Discussion Paper

Have either of you seen this at the time that it was being prepared? If you go to the second page, it might help you with respect to the date and the author. The author appears to be Corey Jackson, approved by Rebecca Reid, the date is April 14th, 2011 and the date submitted to the Strategic

Directions Committee was April 7, 2011. Did either of you have a hand in drafting this or vetting this paper before it went to the SDC?

- MR. RYALL: I don't recall this. I mean, this is a paper here that Corey put together as linked to the presentation that we just went through.
- O Yes.
- MR. RYALL: I don't recall whether I commented on this or not.
- Q Okay. Mr. Saunders, do you recall seeing this at all?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I don't recall, but that doesn't mean I didn't. I'm not familiar with it though.
- Q Okay. I take it that you -- you see a lot of documents and a lot of papers cross your desk on a fairly regular basis, so are you guys suffering from too many papers, too many memos, too many emails?
- MR. RYALL: It's one of my challenges.
- We're in the same boat there, Mr. Ryall. Let me go back, because I understood that this paper was basically prepared leading up to the SDC meeting of April 14th, 2011; do I have that right?
- MR. RYALL: I believe you do. It was to be a piece that would go with it. But I don't recall the actual content in here, so I'm not -- can't really help you on that.
- Q And I want to just focus in the brief time I have remaining to the next steps. We saw some of the next steps and I'm at page 2 of the document, Mr. Lunn, at the very end. We're right there. And I want to talk about over the longer term, January 2012 and beyond work would include:

Initiate "interim" planning processes for high priority CUs

And then it says:

Develop draft "framework" for long-term integrated planning process

And I just want to see if I can understand what is meant by the department when it refers to long-term integrated planning process. Can you provide some information to me, Mr. Ryall or Mr. Saunders, about what the department means when it says the

two pieces. One is -- and hence the process piece of this is what is the governance and how you're going to undertake these and the other is as we've talked about quite a bit today is around what the scale of -- so you need to determine the scale before you can really determine the process.

Yes. Q MR. RYALL: And my experience has been that you're not going to find one exact solution around the Pacific Region and there's different interests in different parts of the region and who would participate. I participated and attended meetings with representatives of the Fraser basin, municipal level and in some of those areas very much -- they're very much interested in participating and others not so much. And so that's what I think this bullet is referring to is to come up with some ideas and take the work that we talked about earlier that Sandy Fraser has talked about, about a long-term integrated planning process.

long-term integrated planning process?

MR. RYALL: Well, what I see in this is I guess really

I think that there's various aspects under development within the department that I'm aware of already on a recovery rebuilding program, but that really is more focused on harvest management again and it doesn't get to these other pieces around habitat an ecosystem. Also, there's documents that can provide us guidance that have been used in SARA around development of recovery plans and there's -- and action plans that could help provide some guidance. Because I really do see, you know, the long-term plans, that's the goals and the objectives and the IFMPs or the implementation and operational arm of the -- if you will.

I thank you for that explanation. And then the last one, the last bullet, is consultation with First Nations and stakeholders on a proposed longer-term planning process. So under the heading stakeholders, I would assume that we're talking commercial fishing interests and we're talking sports fishing interests and we're talking also about ENGO community; is that right?

MR. RYALL: Those would be three key ones there. I don't know that I would limit it to that. For

example on the West Coast in the Barkley project there's others and local governments that are very much interested in the regional scale, as well. And so what sort of role might they play and I don't have a particular answer for you, but there's -- they've written me a number of letters about how they might see fitting into this, as well. It's pretty clear that they have rules on habitat and water use, as we've talked about, as well. So there are -- and where does the province fit into this, as well, so there's those pieces. I wouldn't really particularly call the province a stakeholder per se, but they need to be as part of this, as well.

MR. LEADEM: Could this now be marked as the next exhibit in these proceedings, please?
THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 971.

EXHIBIT 971: Strategic Directions Committee Discussion Paper

## MR. LEADEM:

- Q And the last few minutes I have remaining, I want to talk to the panel about Strategy 5 because lost in the shuffle is Strategy 5. Strategy 4, as I understand it, deals with long-term planning and Strategy 5 is the annual workout of those -- of that long-term plan. And so I suppose to some extent it doesn't make sense to talk about Strategy 5 until you have Strategy 4 in place. Do I have that right, Mr. Young?
- MR. YOUNG: I'd say partly. I do think that the strategies are somewhat sequential, so to really do Strategy 4 well we have to have the outputs from Strategies 1 to 3 and to do 5, you know, consistently in a way that allows us to evaluate Strategies 1 through 4, you're going to have to have those pieces there. However, I would suggest that having a kind of an annual plan that's reported out onto the public and other stakeholders, that we can then look at and evaluate would have been useful even prior to the completion of those strategies.
  - Q Mr. Morley, do you have any comments about Strategy 5?
- MR. MORLEY: Nothing to add at this point, no, thank you.

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- Q All right. And Mr. Saunders or Mr. Ryall, do you want to talk about Strategy 5 at all? It seems to be getting lost in the shuffle of talking primarily about Strategy 4.
- MR. SAUNDERS: Well, I agree that the -- there is a linear situation here in terms of the implementation and just as I would agree with Mr. Young that it's difficult to move forward. So this is really the annual implementation and continual assessment of how well you're doing, how your annual objective -- or management actions and other actions that you might be taking are moving forward in the context of the larger plan. but there are elements and -- of -- around, as we finish Strategy 1, the starting to assess the actual status of those conservation units, et cetera, so there are elements that, in the absence of the plan, that you'll see to start -- that start getting invoked as we've completed parts of Strategies 1 to 3.
- Q Mr. Ryall, do you want to add anything?
- MR. RYALL: Just to support the comments that Mark made, I think, under Action Step 5.2 plan and conduct annual fisheries, that there are -- there is work underway in there in particular.
- MR. LEADEM: Okay. Thank you. Those are my questions.
  MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Mr. Leadem. Mr. Commissioner,
  the next on the list is Mr. Rosenbloom for 15
  minutes.
- MR. ROSENBLOOM: Thank you very much. Don Rosenbloom, appearing on behalf of Area D Gillnet, Area B Seiner.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSENBLOOM:

- Q Gentlemen, I have about two hours of crossexamination for you, but as I've been afforded only 15 minutes, I'm compressing things as much as possible and to that end, Mr. Saunders, to speed things up, if you simply agree with everything that I put to you, we'll get through the 15 minutes very easily.
- MR. SAUNDERS: Understood.
- Q Thank you. I appreciate you'll cooperate in that end.
  - In fact, I want to start with Mr. Morley for a moment and I would ask Mr. Lunn to put before us

yesterday's transcript at page 84 and Mr. Morley, at that -- during the inquiry yesterday you provided us with what I will describe as a very sobering and depressing prognosis for the implementation of WSP and we all recall your words of yesterday in terms of speaking of what I will describe as the unrealistic schematic as is currently the modus operandi as chosen by DFO for future implementation. You recall giving that evidence yesterday?

MR. MORLEY: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, I do.

- Yes. And regrettably the transcript at page 84 has your remarks as attributable to Mr. Young as opposed to yourself and you would agree with me that indeed, the words as set out there at page 84 line 11 are indeed your remarks and not that of Mr. Young?
- MR. MORLEY: I'm sure Mr. Young wishes he'd said them but they were mine, yes.
- Yes. And can I have that confirmed by you, Mr. Young?
- MR. YOUNG: I can't agree with that.
- I want you to explore a little bit further those remarks. Quite frankly, from certainly my perspective your remarks were very significant and should be obviously part of the consideration and deliberations of this commission at the end of the day. You spoke in part in -- at page 84 and on to page 85 and 86 about the concerns you had with the future direction as planned by DFO and you spoke about your experience with the Skeena Watershed Initiative and you, in fact, said at page 84 that that was about to fall apart. Some of us certainly know nothing about what would be the foundation upon which you believe the whole thing is falling apart. Can you explain to us how that initiative has relevance to where DFO is heading in respect to WSP implementation, what are the lessons and why did you say what you said vesterday?
- MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, I think to elaborate on some of the issues I raised yesterday, and I guess it -- go back to the background that I think why DFO has adopted this consultative approach to management that is very broad and tries to be allencompassing and tries to be inclusive and the -- and we have heard from several of the DFO

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witnesses that -- and I think it actually goes back to Mr. Sprout, the RDG, and I've had many conversations with him over the years. We both started in the department at almost a similar time and grew up through the department together and, you know, the department has a very difficult job in trying to satisfy a huge number of competing interests, and in the past they had various stakeholder groups that they would meet with independently and one group would complain with what the department is doing and saying that you're bending over backwards to satisfy the interests of the commercial sector when they were meeting the recreational sector or the First Nations or whatever, and I think the department kind of felt that they were being the ham in the sandwich and that they had to -- they were defending sort of another group, and so I think Mr. Sprout's idea at the time was if we can get everyone into the same room, then at least they can start to talk to each other and understand each other's point of view and we won't be there and between them they'll understand how difficult our job is and they may even actually agree on things and that we can reduce the areas where we have to get involved.

Unfortunately, although, you know, I sympathize with that point of view, what we have developed now is a system wherein these multistakeholder processes that the department has decided and we've heard earlier testimony by Mr. Ryall and Mr. Saunders this morning that the goal here is to bring people together to make decisions on trade-offs; that we want to sit down and agree on objectives. And I guess my problem with that approach and how it relates to what's happened in the Skeena watershed and the Wild Salmon Policy is that in fact various stakeholder groups -- as many stakeholder groups as you have, you have that many more objectives and, in fact, the objectives that groups have are sometimes the same and sometimes similar, but many times are in great conflict, and that if we sit down with the idea that we're going to agree on all the objectives, and that we are going to somehow sit down through a process after this planning process and agree on a plan that has trade-offs when some people's objectives cannot be

met because they're irreconcilable with other ones, that is problematic.

And although — and the other part of the process we've seen in the Skeena and part of the reason that it breaks down is that the department has also developed these processes with outside facilitation involved and with again part of the reason being that they, to a certain extent, want to be seen as participants but not leaders of the process. And the result of that from an efficiency point of view is such that facilitation in these processes are people who have no background or knowledge in the subject area. They don't know, in many cases, do not know the players and it takes a long time to get them up to speed.

In the Skeena process, we've been through two separate sets of facilitators who are very skilled in their field, but frankly, given the groups that we have around the table here, and there's very few of them, we all know each other. We've dealt with each other for years. We, I think, have respect for each other's positions and frankly, I'd much rather see DFO chairing meetings and taking responsibility for implementing actions rather than simply being a participant at the table.

And so that -- what we have seen again is that when you try to get people involved, every step of this process from defining conservation units to assessing where they should be, as well as a lot of this habitat sort of the Strategy 3 issues that you have a mix of technical and policy people who don't have the knowledge or skills to deal with some of those things and when they're all trying to agree on objectives from Day 1, you end up running around in circles.

And it goes back again to the idea that somehow we're developing a governance structure that will enable all of these participants to agree on a plan that involves trade-offs and I guess from my point of view the responsibility here is with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans constitutionally to be the manager, to manage fisheries and protect fisheries habitat that are required and that we have to get on with the job and do it and develop technical teams that will put forward all of the elements of the five-

step process in Appendix 2, seek input from groups where they have information to contribute to some of those elements, but really develop the options moving forward for the plan, do an evaluation of those options of the consequences and then seek input from the stakeholders as to whether they've characterized those things properly at that point.

So you want the front end loading to this process to be based upon technical committees within DFO

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- So you want the front end loading to this process to be based upon technical committees within DFO doing that grunt work, as you used the term yesterday before it's put before stakeholders; is this correct?
- MR. MORLEY: Yes. And where there are technical people in First Nations communities who are doing a lot of these programs and developing the data, where there are outside technical people, I don't have an issue with them being involved in -- O Yes.
- MR. MORLEY: -- developing the background information and they should be involved in that.
- And you representing a stakeholder interest would seem at first blush that your testimony may be counter-intuitive to your interest in saying what you've said to the commission. Can you inform the commission whether your viewpoint as testified yesterday and today is generally supported by my clients, Area B and Area D?
- MR. MORLEY: I believe your clients Area B and Area D are struggling with going to the number of meetings that exist already, that they're some of the few participants in these proceedings who are there paying entirely their own way and may in many cases be missing out on income generation opportunities to participate in these processes. Most of the other groups involved are either paid a salary by their employer or are supported by some funding from outside grant agencies like Packard or the Moore Foundation. And I think your members would fully support the view that we need to make this more efficient and -- process because there's only so many people to go around and we can't support that many processes. And we also believe that ultimately we will provide our advice but the decision will have to be made by the Government of Canada, not --
- Q Thank you. MR. MORLEY: -- not by these groups.

commission last year, Mr. Morley, you spoke of the capacity or lack of capacity by DFO in-house to do socioeconomic work. Do you recall that testimony? MR. MORLEY: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, I do. And you still stand by that testimony? MR. MORLEY: I certainly do. I think that, in fact, in this -- and I'll broaden it a little bit. Is that I -- as I mentioned in my background when I first sat here, is that one of my roles in the department was the Director of Planning for the Salmonid Enhancement Program and we had a multidisciplinary team of biologists, scientists, economists and sociologists and engineers who were involved in developing a comprehensive plan for the Salmonid Enhancement Program and evaluating it against some of the indicators that are laid out in the Wild Salmon Policy. And that was done with a technical team with in-house expertise and was then exposed to advisory processes and consultations with stakeholders and First Nations groups to come up with a final plan. I think it was an example of a planning process that could provide a lot of instruction to the Wild Salmon Policy.

Thank you. In your early testimony before this

In terms of in-house economic expertise, I think one of the other things is that when you go outside and hire consultants to do the work, you may get a piece of work done and it's going to be expensive, number one, more expensive than it would be to do internally. Secondly, you don't develop any of the human resources capability within your organization to understand those issues and wend them further into the upper management when the junior people doing that work get to more senior positions. So they actually have a broader understanding of the kinds of implications of fisheries and habitat management has in the economy.

- Yes. Thank you. Time is so short. But Mr. Saunders or Mr. Ryall, do either of you have comment as to the limited capacity currently of DFO in terms of socioeconomic in-house capacity? Do you agree with him generally?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I'll say that -- and I'm not -- I can't speak definitively on our capacity but in my time -- and I understand in the last five years that

the capacity within the department in the Policy Branch, we've significantly increased our economics capacity. Whether it's enough to satisfy the needs of a process going forward, that remains to be seen. I'm not -- I don't believe we have the social -- the capacity on the social side.

- Q Thank you. Do you have anything further to say, Mr. Ryall?
- MR. RYALL: No. I would agree with what Mark's remarked.
- Q Thank you. I want to briefly I've got so few minutes - speak or focus on habitat status reports for a moment and I believe the evidence is that at this moment in time, the only habitat status reports that have been completed relate to three watersheds: Somass, Bedwell and San Juan; is that correct?
- MR. RYALL: I don't know whether that's accurate or not.
- Q Well, I take it actually from a document before you. Do you believe there are any other habitat status reports that have been completed in terms of the Province of B.C., Pacific Region?
- MR. RYALL: I don't work in that area so I can't answer.
- Q I see. Mr. Saunders, do you know?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I'm not -- I don't have a final word on that.
- All right. I had an exchange with a Mr. Schubert, a witness in a previous panel because there certainly is evidence before this tribunal, this commission, that there's never been a habitat status report conducted in respect to Cultus Lake. Mr. Schubert could not answer for us why that was the situation. Do either of you from DFO have any contribution to make to explain why Cultus Lake, of all watersheds, has never had a habitat status report done?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I don't know that I have the definitive answer on that but my understanding is that the habitat status report was a convention that we developed as we were exploring how to move forward in the implementation of WSP, and in particular, Strategy 2, so many of the ones that have been conducted have been in support of pilots. So and we, in working with the province and others, did

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do some extensive work in the Thompson on a number of indicators and approaches, so it's largely -it hasn't been an operational implementation. It's been more of a pilot implementation in terms of exploring how well those templates work. Thank you. Also, I note that in some of the

documents provided to us, in fact in Exhibit 956, Mr. Lunn, if you can put that up briefly, page 1, Record of Meeting, under mid-page Strategy 1. This, in fact, I think is a presentation of you, Mr. Saunders, back in just a week or two ago, March 29th. The first bullet under Strategy 1:

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Difficult to assess budget for WSP for upcoming years because of uncertainties regarding strategic review and departmental cuts, which are likely to affect core business

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I assume you were speaking of upcoming years, including what's now the current fiscal year April 1, 2011 to 2012; is that correct?

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MR. SAUNDERS: That's correct.

I'm a little shocked that, what, two weeks before approximately -- sorry, three days before the upcoming fiscal year you were unaware of the budgetary situation for WSP. Are you now currently aware of what has been allocated to you for WSP for what is, in fact, the current year?

MR. SAUNDERS: We're awaiting the federal budget that will come down shortly for final clarification on what our budgets will be for this current fiscal year.

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So as you leave this panel, the commission is unaware as to what will be the fiscal restraints to DFO in respect to WSP implementation for this current year, let alone future current years? MR. SAUNDERS: That's correct.

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And once the federal budget has been -- I have hopefully 30 seconds. Once the federal budget has been approved, you hopefully will know within a month or so what would be the restraints to DFO?

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MR. SAUNDERS: That's correct.

45 46 47 Thank you. I have one last thing which is Exhibit 962, back to watershed for three seconds. to you, Mr. Ryall, about the three watersheds where habitat status reports have been completed,

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Cross-exam by Mr. Harvey (TWCTUFA)

if Mr. Lunn would go to page 5 of that document, headed "Towards Improved Understanding of CUs, Habitat and Ecosystems Under Strategy 2", can we rely in this commission on the second bullet:

Completed habitat status reports for three watersheds (Somass, Bedwell, San Juan)

Is that accurate? Am I reading it correctly, that in terms of WSP those are the only three watersheds that have had habitat status reports?

- MR. RYALL: I can't answer your question whether that's the complete list or not.
- MR. ROSENBLOOM: You can't. I have no further questions. Thank you.
- MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Mr. Rosenbloom. And I thank everybody for their working through these things as efficiently as possible.

Mr. Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: So it's Chris Harvey for Area G and UFAWU.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARVEY:

Q Gentlemen, I'm going to start by asking Mr. Ryall some questions about Exhibit 755, which are his written answers to questions previously submitted in writing.

Mr. Ryall, you recognize these as your written responses to questions submitted in writing?

MR. RYALL: Yes, I do.

 Q If I could go to question 9, please. You were asked there:

Was the Quesnel Lake component of the 2009 run the predominant contributor to the 2009 decline in Fraser River sockeye?

And you say you weren't part of the 2009 management - question best addressed by those directly involved.

- MR. WALLACE: Mr. Commissioner, I wonder if Mr. Harvey could explain briefly how this relates to the implementation of Strategy 4 on WSP, please?
- MR. HARVEY: It all relates in that it -- this relates to the setting of upper benchmarks. Most of my cross-examination will be directed to upper

So can I ask some other panel members, just to -so we can satisfy ourselves that the Quesnel run

benchmarks.

was meant to be the dominant and the major run in 2009, perhaps Mr. Morley knows that.

MR. MORLEY: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, that's correct.

Q Yes. Question 10, roughly -- question 10:

What was the spawning escapement target for Quesnel Lake sockeye in 2001 and 2005?

And there's an answer that explains that the escapement targets are at the level of management groups, not at individual stocks. And then you say at the bottom of the page:

Applying that Escapement and TAM rule to the final run size for Summer runs produces an escapement target of 3,929,000 ( 2001 FRP Annual Report Table 14) and 4,006,000 (2005 FRP Annual Report Table 2)...

In that answer you made reference to -- or you determined the escapement target by referring to the final run size; is it correct to infer from that that the escapement target cannot be identified until the final run size is known?

- MR. RYALL: No. In 2001 and 2005 we'd have to go back to what the escapement plan was in those years and bring that up to see what the rules were in place in 2001 and '05 and they would be included in the Fraser River annual reports that are referenced.
- Q All right. But they show, do they not, that the escapement target is variable. It changes in season according to changes in the run size?
- MR. RYALL: They do change depending on run sizes, went through in my previous testimony today, yes.
- Yes. All right. So we can take it from that then that the escapement targets are not based on the carrying capacity of the freshwater ecosystem, that is to say they're not biologically determined escapement targets?
- MR. RYALL: I would disagree with that totally.

  They're biologically determined and as I talked about earlier, you can make some choices on what sort of escapement strategy one wants to take a look at. You can have a choice around a fixed

1 escapement number. You can have a choice around ones that are harvest rate based. 3

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- MR. RYALL: And the whole point of going through the FRSSI program was to explore those alternatives and the impacts, and so the scientific reviews of the outcome was that it would be best to use a harvest rate approach and that's what's in place currently.
- Yes. And that results in an escapement target that varies according to run size?
- MR. RYALL: To some degree.
- To some degree.
- MR. RYALL: As I explained earlier, that there's a point where the -- there is a fixed amount of fish that are put on the ground over quite a wide range of run sizes and at an upper point there is a fixed harvest rate and the amount of fish that are on the spawning grounds does increase.
- The green line in the graph you show always goes up at an angle.
- MR. RYALL: That's correct.
- Yes. But yet the carrying capacity of the freshwater system doesn't increase in season, does it?
- MR. RYALL: Well, does it change the carrying capacity? I think --
- No, no. No, no. My question was the carrying capacity itself can be predetermined and it stays the same throughout the season.
- MR. RYALL: Well, you're stating that there's an absolute understanding of what the carrying capacity is and I don't think that that is wellknown and so the whole point of a fixed escapement strategy is the reason that we're not having that in place and that's why there was a lot of scientific work undertaken on this particular aspect and I think what you're looking for is that we know exactly the carrying capacity, whether it be the spawning grounds or the lakes that -- where sockeye rear and that is not really what the current understanding is.
- Well, whether we know it or not, it wouldn't change in season, would it?
- MR. RYALL: Well, I don't know what the focus is on the in-season, but carrying capacity can change, I would say, substantially depending on what is

1 available --2

Q Yes.

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- MR. RYALL: -- for spawning and what the condition of the gravel is --
- All right.
- MR. RYALL: -- what the status of the lake is as far as food and groceries in the lake for the fish to rear.
- All right.
- MR. RYALL: So it's not a static answer that you're asking me. The habitat changes over time and as the habitat, for example, in the Fraser watershed has changed from what it was a decade ago and 50 years ago, and so there's not a one particular fixed answer to this. That's one of our challenges.
- You wouldn't expect it to change between June and October, would you?
- MR. RYALL: I don't know. It could change. I've seen it change.
- The -- is escapement target that is used in this question and answer, is that the same term as upper benchmark in the WSP?
- MR. RYALL: Which part are you referring to?
- Well, the -- this is question 10. I asked you about the spawning escapement target and you gave me -- then you explained how they are set and you explained what they were. Is that the -- what is the relationship between that and upper benchmark?
- MR. RYALL: Well, in these particular years that we're looking at in question 10, it would be best to go back to the actual escapement strategy. This is trying to address the question that you asked about the escapement targets specifically was, 2001 and 2005 and the way we -- I provided the answer back was applying that escapement strategy to what the final run size was.
- All right.
- MR. RYALL: And I guess just to be, you know, to expand on my answer about things changing in season, as far as capacity, I think that's probably more the exception, given, you know, you talked about from June, July. But the only reason I said it can change, I've seen where there's flood events that have made some changes.
- 46 Yes.
  - MR. RYALL: They're probably not the typical pattern,

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but it -- to me it's -- things are not static. 1 It's a biological system and they do change. 3 All right. Question 11 is: Q 4 5 What was the actual spawning escapement for 6 Quesnel Lake sockeye in 2001 and 2005? 7 8 And you give it there, 3.5 million-odd, 1.4, and 9 then question 14 is the same question for 2002 and 10 2006. The actual escapement 2002 three million 11 and sixty-two. These are the results of the 12 application of the management system in place at 13 that time; is that correct? 14 MR. RYALL: It would be the outcome of the management 15 actions and the application of the escapement 16 strategy. It also would be the outcome of if 17 there were fish that died en route in any one of 18 those particular years, as well. 19 Yes. 20 MR. RYALL: That has also been prevalent. 21 really with the Quesnel. 22 And finally before we take the lunch break, 23 question 26, the question is: 24 25 Dr. Riddell said on December 1, 2010 26 (transcript p. 78, line 21) that he expected 27 the upper escapement benchmarks to change as 28 a result of the publication of Exhibit 184 29 30 And then the question is: 31 32 Have they changed, and if so, how? 33 34 And you give a long answer but what it comes to is 35 this, isn't it, that the benchmarks are under 36 constant review but they have not changed as a 37 result of Exhibit 184. Is that a fair summary? That is -- they have not changed, that's --38 MR. RYALL: 39 I would agree. 40 MR. HARVEY: Yes. All right. I think it's exactly 41 12:30, so maybe I'll continue after lunch. 42 THE REGISTRAR: Hearing will now adjourn till 2:00 p.m. 43 44 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS) 45 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 46 47 THE REGISTRAR: Order. The hearing is now resumed.

MR. HARVEY: Yes, thank you, Mr. Commissioner. For the record, Chris Harvey, continuing.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARVEY, continuing:

MR. HARVEY: Yes, thank you, Mr. Commissioner. For the record, Chris Harvey, continuing:

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WR. Ryall, I had referred to Dr. Riddell's evidence in that guestion that we discussed before

- Q Mr. Ryall, I had referred to Dr. Riddell's evidence in that question that we discussed before lunch, because he was involved in the development of the WSP and presumably would know what its intent was. I'm wondering, did you happen to discuss the answer to your question with him before you gave the written answers, or not?
- MR. RYALL: No, I did not. I didn't discuss my written answers to the questions that were posed to me with anyone, with the exception of some that were calculations that were done by biological staff -- Yes, I see.
- MR. RYALL: -- for the amount of fish that were on the spawning grounds, so that was the input. But other than that, I didn't discuss with anyone.
- I see. Okay, thank you. The document he was referring to in his answer, and I referred to in that question, was Exhibit 184, and I've asked Mr. Lunn to pull that up on the screen. This is the document that, in his view, would lead to changes in the benchmarks -- in the upper benchmark. And it contains evidence which, I think, you said, or inferred, didn't exist, relating to carrying capacity.

At page 33, for example, if we could bring that up, Mr. Lunn, there's a section in the middle, shaded green, and this is a table, as the title says, let's see:

...parameter priors used to make benchmarks for Ricker and Kalman Filtered Ricker models,

et cetera:

Summary spawning capacity based on lake rearing photosynthetic rate estimates...

And the work, there, identifies the different carrying capacities used based on SR models. The Quesnel, you'll see, they use the figure -- the authors use the figure one million and the Shuswap about 1.5 million.

The Quesnel figure, one million, compares with what you had in your answers as to the escapements in 2001, and 2002 of over three million, I think. And so I wanted to point this out to you and ask whether you don't -- you appreciate that this material relating to carrying capacity and its reference to benchmarks exists in this Exhibit 184?

- MR. RYALL: Yes, I recognize there's estimates of carrying capacity. My answer was that there was a lot of uncertainty in those carrying capacity estimates.
- Q All right.
- MR. RYALL: And by (sic) meaning by that, is that we could look elsewhere and come up with different estimates as well, and so that that's the issue, really, is that there's a lot of uncertainty in those estimates.
- Well, these are the best estimates that have been compiled by DFO to date, are they not?
- MR. RYALL: I don't know if these are the best estimates or not. It would be a good question to pose to the authors of this paper about --
- Q All right. Well, we --
- MR. RYALL: All I'm saying is there's other estimates available and these folks would be the best ones to put that question to --
- Q All right.
- MR. RYALL: -- as far as carrying capacity.
- Well, we've had evidence from Jeremy Hume, who's one of the authors. He described and discussed a paper that he had published with Shortreed, I think, and others, in 1996, and it appears that the carrying capacity data has been studied since and not changed. So there we have it.

But I wanted to refer you to the benchmarks that are developed here. Page 135 and 136, for the Quesnel, if we could go to page 135. 135, at the top of the page, just identifies this as being the Quesnel aggregates.

And then the next page, Mr. Lunn, continues and the bottom graph I'd like to look at. You see the bottom graph identifies lower and upper benchmarks, one in red, one in green. This is for the Quesnel system and the upper benchmark is based on 80 percent SMSY, which is 80 percent of maximum sustainable yield, I think. Is that as

you understand it, Mr. Ryall?

MR. RYALL: I would assume that's what this is.

Q Yes. And 80 percent of SMSY has been calculated at 717,000 spawners. Now, if someone were to ask — if someone were to do a socioeconomic analysis of the foregone harvest in 2001, I think it was, the year that there was three and half million spawners, you'd have to have an upper benchmark to make that calculation, would you not, because you'd want to measure the — determine the number of spawners between the upper benchmark, 717,000, and the actual number of spawners, three and half million. You'd need that information to get going on a socioeconomic analysis of the foregone harvest, would you not?

- MR. RYALL: You would need more than just those two
   numbers to (indiscernible overlapping
   speakers) --
- Q All right. I accept that.
- MR. RYALL: And I think if we looked further into this paper you'd find that there's a range of benchmarks of what might be the upper and what might be the lower, as well, in Quesnel or the Quesnel system. So I don't think it's a matter of just saying, "Here is one upper benchmark," I think what's been proposed, and one of our challenges has been -- is determining those, and that's why there's an ongoing scientific study on this.
- Q All right. Well, but I'm just dealing with the concepts, not necessarily the numbers.
- MR. RYALL: Mm-hmm.
- Q The concept to determine -- well, let's put it this way: if the purpose of an upper benchmark is to determine -- to make the determination that is essential for a socioeconomic analysis, you'd expect to find an upper benchmark of this sort, would you not? In other words, a fixed upper benchmark that did not change with escapement -- run size?
- MR. RYALL: That's one way of casting it, but there are other ways to cast it as well, and one could look at it as far as the harvest rate.
- Q All right.
- MR. RYALL: So I don't think it's just a matter of picking one number and saying, "Let's take 717,000 as what's on this page as an upper benchmark," and

saying, "Because we put more fish on the spawning grounds, subtract the difference and say that's a foregone economic value."

Q All right.

- MR. RYALL: I would say that there's other values that need to be incorporated, and as I've mentioned a few times I think there's quite a bit of uncertainty in picking fixed numbers around the capacity within salmon and, hence, the work around rather than casting these as fixed numbers it's been cast as harvest rates.
- But, Mr. Ryall, sometimes we have to do the best we can, and this is the work of some very talented people with a lot of expertise doing the best they could to determine carrying capacity, is it not?
- MR. RYALL: I agree with you that these are very good people and the best they can with the information they have at hand. I'm just saying that there's other pieces of information and I'm not sure we've explored them all within this paper, either.
- Just as a matter of interest, while we're on the paper, if we could turn to page 142. Well, 141 identifies what this is. 141 is the Shuswap, you see that at the top. 142 is the equivalent graph at the bottom for the Shuswap. The 80 percent MSY upper benchmark line is at 1.343 million spawners Do you see that?
- MR. RYALL: I do see that.
- Q And then 2010, the spawner level in that system was around about 8.6 million, correct?
- MR. RYALL: In which year?
- 32 Q 2010.
  - MR. RYALL: Yes. Well, you know, before I say, "Yes," it was a large number, and if that's what the record is, I'm willing to accept that, but --
  - Q Yes.
  - MR. RYALL: -- I don't recall it was that large, but regardless...
  - Q Mr. Morley, do you know whether that's the number that's come out so far?
  - MR. MORLEY: I don't know the precise number, but that's the right order and magnitude, for sure.
  - Q Yes. So in other words, if it was 8.6, my calculation is that's 640 percent above the upper benchmark recommended here. Now, have any of you had the opportunity now we're in early June have any of you had the opportunity to see the

large black mass of fry that emerged and came along the beaches in April and May of this year? The progeny of that large escapement?

MR. RYALL: I have not.

- Q Nobody else? So perhaps the only one who's seen that is our cameraman, who I understand has it on film. I intend to ask Mr. Wallace if we can somehow get that before the Commission. But at any rate, you would expect a large black mass of fry emerging last month and the month before, would you not?
- MR. RYALL: Well, you know, it's an interesting question you pose, and this will go back to why there was that many fish on the spawning ground. It was because we were trying to protect some other stocks at the same time.
- Oh yes, they're trade-offs, and I'll be getting to trade-offs. But let's think for a moment. What happens to these fry in June, right about now, they're going out into the deep water, they begin their summer foraging on the food web. In the fall they can be measured by people like Jeremy Hume. They'll have to survive the winter, and there will be obviously a large die-off. And they die off because of some shortage of food, starvation, to put it bluntly. The survivors will get down to the open sea in about a year's time, in a half-starved state, one would assume. And we'll see the results of that in 2014.

Now, I won't ask you to speculate on the results, but I've at least got the timeframe right, have I not?

- MR. RYALL: For when the majority of those fish will return that --
- O Yes.
- MR. RYALL: -- were spawned in 2010, yes.
- Q Yes. Mr. Morley, I'd like to ask you this: Would you say that there's something seriously wrong with a system that results in 8.6 million spawners when the maximum carrying capacity is around about 1.8?
- MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, I would agree that that's a tremendous waste of economic opportunity for many people, yes.
- Q Yes. And are you aware of any discussion in the stakeholder discussions, relating to Strategy 4, where there has been a methodology put for

identifying that value?
MR. MORLEY: In mv conversat

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- MR. MORLEY: In my conversations with respect to the next stage in the FRSSI process, I have requested that those kinds of evaluations form part of our deliberations. I've also requested that the exploitation rate, and we testified about this previously, but essentially the upper benchmark, as we have heard from Mr. Ryall, is really a 60 percent maximum exploitation rate on any population, and that we certainly, as a group of stakeholders, have asked for that approach to be re-looked at and look at other alternatives which would include some kind of maximum fixed number of spawners in any one system to look at -- again, analyze what the impacts of that strategy might be on both the ongoing population levels as well as the potential socio and economic benefits
- Yes, thank you. I'd like to ask whether any members of the panel are familiar with the harvest and escapement strategy adopted in the U.S., first of all, in the Columbia River. Has anyone got a familiarity with that process?
- MR. RYALL: Well, which species are you talking about? There's not too many chinook in the Columbia.
- Q Sockeye.
- MR. RYALL: Okay, excuse me, there's not too many sockeye I think I said chinook there's not too many sockeye in the Columbia River. There's a few populations, most --
- Q Where --
- MR. RYALL: Okanogan and Snake River, but...
- Q But those populations have returned in greater numbers in 2008 and record numbers in 2009 and 2010, have they not?
- MR. RYALL: To the Okanogan?
- Q Well, to the Okanogan, but I think to the Columbia system, generally.
- MR. RYALL: There was a record return in 2010, is my understanding, yes.
- Q But also 2008, 2009, while the Fraser was having record low returns, correct?
- MR. RYALL: That could well be, as far as some of the stocks, yes.
- Q Yes. Mr. Morley, are you aware of that?
- MR. MORLEY: Yes, that's correct, they had very strong returns.
  - Q All right. Now, we have had some evidence in this

Commission before about the U.S. management system style in the Bristol Bay area. In one of my tabs, Tab 7, I had Technical Report Number 7. That's, I think, Mr. Lunn, you have an exhibit number for that. I'd like to turn to that. Exhibit 718. I'd like to start with page 125.

MR. TIMBERG: Mr. Commissioner, I haven't risen before, but my friend had not provided any notice of any documents that he was going to be putting towards this panel, and he keeps putting new documents that I did not provide to our witnesses, because there was no notice provided, so we're going some ways along here on this line of questioning.

MR. HARVEY: Sorry, that was Tab, I said 7; I meant Tab 9 in the letter dated May 20th, 2011, to the Commission, giving notice pursuant to Rule 60 and 61, et cetera, et cetera, for the evidentiary hearings.

MR. TIMBERG: I've been proven wrong. I apologize.
MR. HARVEY: If we could look, please, at Tab -- page
126. We've got the Bristol Bay system.

Just looking, briefly, at page 126, the next page and, in fact, I'll skip over that, in the interest of time, and go straight to 141. These show examples, here. The figure at the bottom describes what this is:

Catch and escapement of westside sockeye stocks in Bristol Bay... Light bars are catch, dark bars escapement, and black horizontal lines represent the upper and lower bounds of the current escapement goal range...

Now, if you look at that, you'll see they do a pretty good job of staying within their upper and lower boundary markers for those stocks. And perhaps if we just look at the next page, again, looks like they do a pretty job there of keeping within their escapement ranges.

And what these are, and how they're based, is shown at page 139, if we could go to page 139, that's back a couple pages, towards -- right at the bottom of the page, just briefly. The last paragraph, "ADF&G," that's the Alaska Department of Fish and Game:

research biologists develop biological escapement goals for individual river systems based on sustained yield and/or maximum sustained yield (MSY) principles using relationships between escapement levels and subsequent returns (termed stock recruit analyses). In 2000, the BOF -

et cetera:

- adopted a "Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries"...Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries) that specifies guiding principles and protocols for the management of salmon fisheries to achieve maximum or optimum salmon production.

So there it is, Mr. Ryall. That's their equivalent, it seems, of the Wild Salmon Policy, and they -- I'd like to ask you: Do you understand biological escapement goals to mean an escapement goal based on the ecosystem's carrying capacity? Mr. Ryall? Or do you know that.

MR. RYALL: Are you referring to this document here?
 I've not read this document, and I'm not familiar with how they particularly have chosen to development escapement targets for Bristol Bay Lakes, but I would say that you're comparing things that are not exactly comparable, they're quite different systems.

Yes. All right. Well, if you're not familiar, I won't ask you any more about it, apart from this. I want to look at page 171, which is the comment -- the conclusion by the authors of this technical paper. 171. I'm sorry. Under escapement goals, yes. The first paragraph reads:

Currently, management goals for each -

-- and now they're commenting about the Canadian system --

- run-timing group of Fraser sockeye are defined through the FRSSI process which has employed shared decision making techniques and a complex set of objectives and

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evaluation criteria. The key missing pieces from this process are (1) a clear definition of the escapement goals for each stock by cycle year, and (2) a method for integrating stock-specific goals into a management rule for each run-timing group. As demonstrated in the Bristol Bay fisheries, clearly defined escapement goals are critical for providing managers with the targets needed to make fisheries management decisions and assess stock status.

I want to ask the four members of the panel whether they agree with that statement. Mr. Morley, do you agree with that comment?

- MR. MORLEY: I certainly agree that in any fishery management system you need to have clearly defined escapement goals as an underpinning of your harvest management strategy.
- Q Yes. Mr. Young, would you agree with that?
  MR. YOUNG: Yeah, I'd agree as well, and add that stock, in this case, applied under the Wild Salmon Policy would be a conservation unit, and that this would include meeting the priority of meeting lower benchmarks for all CUs.
- Yes. And you would agree, probably, it should be ecosystem-based, both upper and lower benchmarks?
- MR. YOUNG: Yes. Although that's quite a general question, and we could probably have a fair discussion about what "ecosystem-based" means.
- Q Okay. Now, I want to turn to the Wild Salmon Policy, and I'll tell you why: because I read the Wild Salmon Policy as requiring DFO managers to set upper benchmarks on a carrying capacity basis; in other words, a biological basis. And I'm going to suggest, Mr. Ryall, that it's the intent of the Wild Salmon Policy to use the upper benchmarks for the purpose of making transparent the amount of fish that could have been harvested but have been traded off for the sake of some other value.

And I should say I noticed in the document that Mr. Leadem put up referred to the April 2011 update that referred to Strategy 4 and contained these words in one of the slides, and I think this may have been one of your slides, Mr. Ryall:

Strategy 4 is largely contingent on

Strategies 1 to 3.

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45 46 47 Is that a fair statement, Mr. Ryall?

MR. RYALL: It's important to have that information from Strategies 1 through 3, I agree.

Now, I want to look at the Wild Salmon Policy Strategy 1, at page 18 of Exhibit 8, I believe it is. Now, I should apologize to everyone, it's late in the week, it's a Friday, but I'm going to -- I want to put it to the panel what the bottom, left-hand paragraph is intended to mean, because my point is that I think, Mr. Ryall, you've been misinterpreting the Wild Salmon Policy with respect to upper benchmarks.

The wording is:

The higher benchmark between Green and Amber will be established to identify -

-- so pausing there, it's being established for a purpose, is to identify --

> - whether harvests are greater or less than the level expected to provide, on an average annual basis, the maximum annual catch for a CU, given existing environmental conditions.

So there's a reference to environmental conditions. There's a reference to maximum annual catch, which, presumably, is the same as maximum sustainable yield, and it states that the purpose of the higher benchmark is to identify whether the harvests are greater or less than that MSY benchmark.

I'm interpreting that correctly, am I not, Mr. Ryall?

- MR. RYALL: Well, I think you started your question with stating that I was misinterpreting, so maybe I could address that part?
- Well, let's --
- MR. RYALL: So I would go onto the other side of the page on page 18, where it provides some examples.
- All right. Let's do that. It says --MR. RYALL: And, for example, one of them is:
  - A proportion of the number of spawners (S) estimated necessary to provide maximum

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                 sustainable yield (MSY) on an average annual
                 basis...
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            And the next bullet says:
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                 An exploitation rate --
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            Wait a minute, shouldn't we stop there for a
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            moment to determine what that means?
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       MR. RYALL: Sure.
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            And as an example, SMSY, but earlier it said a
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            "portion" --
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                 A proportion of the number of spawners (S)
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                 estimated necessary to provide maximum
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                 sustainable yield...
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            So is it 100 percent or is it slightly less than
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            100 percent, such as the 80 percent that Grant and
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            others came up with?
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       MR. RYALL: Yeah, it could be a proportion --
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            Okay.
23
                  -- of what that's referring to, I think.
       MR. RYALL:
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            Okay.
                   All right. You wanted to continue?
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       MR. RYALL: Sure. Let's go to the next one.
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                 An exploitation rate for the CU that would
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                 limit harvest based on a rate of fishing
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                 mortality rather than the number of fish
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                 killed.
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            Yes, so we want to look at the whole of the
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            mortality, not just the fish that are killed by
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            harvest?
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       MR. RYALL: Right.
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            All right.
       MR. RYALL: So that example would be an exploitation
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            rate type strategy, which is what we have in
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            FRSSI.
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            Yeah, all right.
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       MR. RYALL: So my --
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            And that's one component. Now, I think you want
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            to deal with the next one, too, don't you?
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       MR. RYALL: Sure. We can deal with all of them. They
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            are put here as examples.
            Okay.
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       Q
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MR. RYALL: And the reason that these examples were put in this report was not to be prescriptive about 3 picking one or the other --4 No, but we --5 MR. RYALL: -- it was to be prescriptive about, "Here 6 are some examples," --7 All right. But --8 MR. RYALL: -- and the --9 Sorry. Q 10 MR. RYALL: Okay. 11 Read the next one. It says --12 MR. RYALL: Okay, but before we read the next one, I 13 was going to provide some explanation. 14 All right. Sorry. 15 MR. RYALL: And so there's a number of examples here 16 that one could choose, and you need to match those 17 examples up with a system that you're trying to 18 manage. 19 All right. 20 MR. RYALL: And my earlier comment about Bristol Bay 21 and the Fraser are quite different systems to 22 manage. They've chosen Alaska, and I'm sure they 23 have very good reasons for doing that, to fix, in 24 a proportion, similar to the first bullet. 25 There's been quite a body of work around the 26 exploitation rate that's been applied within the 27 Fraser River and there's been peer reviews of that 28 work that were taken by some of the authors of the 29 paper that you were directing me towards earlier, 30 that attended workshops and attended documents 31 that were -- been scientifically peer reviewed. 32 So I don't think it's, you know, necessarily 33 (sic) to cast it as my misinterpretation; I think 34 these are just some examples that the Department 35 put in this document, the Wild Salmon Policy, that 36 one could use to look at how you're going to 37 choose an exploitation rate strategy. 38 I view these, as one gains more knowledge, 39 that things could change. And you were asking 40 about whether there'd be changes to upper 41 benchmarks and lower benchmarks. The ones that 42 are currently used in the lower benchmarks were 43 labelled "interim benchmarks" and I'm hopeful that 44 the paper that Ms. Grant is putting forward is

going to further educate us as far as benchmarks,

and at this point in time not land it in a spot.

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I'm also hopeful that as far as the upper benchmark goes, that we can explore along the lines that Mr. Morley has talked about, whether it should be some different number, and to me some different number does not necessarily mean higher or lower; it needs to be exploring what the implications of that are.

The third bullet point refers to habitat. It

says:

The number of smolts (or spawners) estimated to correspond with habitat capacity,

That means carrying capacity, doesn't it?
MR. RYALL: Yeah, it could be the carrying capacity -Q All right.

- MR. RYALL: -- within the lake, and this --
- Q Well, it could be --

MR. RYALL: -- particular system where it could be the carrying capacity within the river where the fish spawn. It could be either of those things. And so that's another example that could be used, I agree.

Q But do you not agree with me that the intent of the upper benchmark is to set an ecosystem-based benchmark?

MR. RYALL: I'm not sure what you're capsulating in ecosystem benchmark" and so like my colleague, Jeffery Young, I don't know what you're referring to when you cast it that way. I don't know if it means anything or whether you're -- what label you're putting on it.

Well, at any rate, Grant and Holt and Hume and others apparently understand that; would you agree with that?

MR. RYALL: I don't know.

Q All right. One final question before I sit down, on another subject -- well, let me make this comment: You've got to, if you're going into a consultation process, you have to first set the benchmarks on the technical basis. You have to make use of the benchmarks for the purpose of doing a socioeconomic analysis valuing foregone harvest and other thing, before you get into Strategy 4, consultation, do you not? Or else you're in the situation that Mr. Morley has

described where a whole lot of uninformed people

are basically having a tea party; is that not a fair comment?

MR. RYALL: The Appendix 2 that we talked about earl

- MR. RYALL: The Appendix 2 that we talked about earlier today, lays out a five step planning process that I think you've heard from the panel here, we think that is a good way to go within that five-step process. It talks about, in step 3, identifying those indicators. So we don't want to waste time, and one of the issues that Mr. Morley raised is maybe steps 1 through 3 should be done through technical working groups that are then brought to a panel that would then focus on steps 4 and 5.
  - Yes. And the technical analysis would be the sort of thing that Grant, Holt and Hume and others have done, correct?
- MR. RYALL: When you say that, you're referring just to the paper?
- Q Yes.

- MR. RYALL: What I would take from your question is that we'd be looking at those type of people that do that biological assessment, but that's only a piece of it --
- Q All right.
- MR. RYALL: -- and we need that biological assessment to be undertaken, I would agree.
- All right. So I'm not going to ask anything more about the Wild Salmon Policy, because I've run out of time, but I have one question for Mr. Morley, and that relates to the marine stewardship certification process, because I think, Mr. Morley, you've definitely got some expertise and experience in that process.

We had a panel a few weeks ago, DFO conservation and protection section, which -- where we had a description of large numbers of sockeye in freezers and an account of how difficult it is to trace those from harvest to ultimate consumer. In the certification process, is one of the essential elements that there be traceability of a commercial product back to a legal harvest?

MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, there's two elements in terms of what would impact on this. One, is that for this certification that the fishery is properly managed, there needs to be an accurate reporting of all catches so that the management agency is aware of the level of harvest and

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ensures that it stays within their management regime. Beyond that, for when -- once a fishery is certified, then in order for anyone to market a product that comes from a certified fishery, any company or individual that wants to sell a product and claim that it's certified, needs to have a chain of custody certification, also, where their systems for traceability are reviewed and ensure that they know the source of the product and that through this chain of custody you can trace whatever product is going through their hands as coming from a fishery that was certified. So it has to be traced back to that fishery.

And within British Columbia right now in sockeye fisheries, that would be -- all the fisheries that have that certification would be the gillnet, seine and troll commercial sockeye fisheries, as well as the in-river economic opportunity fisheries that are, again, set forward as a legal commercial fishery. So as long as you have a traceability system that ensures you can demonstrate to a certifier that you can trace those fish back to those fisheries, then you're authorized to attach an MSC label to that product.

- Q Yes. And if you don't have that, it might risk your certification; is that --
- MR. MORLEY: The certification, itself, again, that would apply to the individual product (sic) who wants to sell the product. The certification, itself, is more dependent on the managing agency being able to ensure that they have an accurate reporting of all the catches.
- Q The managing agency is DFO, of course?
- MR. MORLEY: That's correct, yes.
- MR. HARVEY: Thank you. Those are my questions.
- MR. WALLACE: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Eidsvik.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Good afternoon, Mr. Commissioner, Philip Eidsvik on behalf of Area E Gillnetters and the B.C. Fisheries Coalition.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EIDSVIK:

Q Mr. Morley, perhaps I could start with yourself. We often talk about harvesting fish in a commercial fishery, had we often forget that the purpose of the harvest is -- is not Fraser sockeye

a great natural or local food source, and really what we're doing is harvesting food?

- MR. MORLEY: I always have to remind people that we are, in fact, in the food business, and the only reason that people are paying us to do the things we're doing is because, ultimately, it's going to go on someone's plate to eat.
- Q And, indeed, it's a great, healthy, wonderful thing to eat. I know you eat it, yourself.
- MR. MORLEY: I eat a lot of sockeye, myself, and it's certainly one of the most nutritious sources of protein there is.
- Thank you. Prior to the Wild Salmon Policy and multi-stakeholder-facilitated processes, I mean, we've long had a problem with certain weak stocks on the Fraser River, and I think of the Horsefly stock. That was rebuilt pretty successfully from very, very low numbers to millions of fish over a period of fish without the Wild Salmon Policy; was it not?
- MR. MORLEY: That's correct.
- Now, if you could pick a couple of the good people out of DFO, and I'm comparing what we've done on Cultus to what we potentially could do, you know lots of good people in DFO, if you could have gone in there tomorrow, pick a couple of good people, give them a million dollars a year, would we still be dealing with the difficulties we've had in moving Cultus forward and getting that stock rebuilt?
- MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, in my opinion, there are three significant issues facing Cultus Lake right now that are very difficult to deal with, one being the freshwater survival things; we tried to deal with things like the milfoil removal and predator control and other issues in the lake. The second whole area being early upstream migration of those fish and getting Parvicapsula and dying before they spawn. And the third one being poor ocean survival. I'm not sure that we could -- I could take a couple people and spend a million dollars and do anything about the first two.

The freshwater survival, I think we probably could do more than we have done, but I still think we'd be facing serious problems because of the other two issues that we don't seem to have a

1 solution for, now. 2 Q We would be in better shape, today, if we had 3 dealt with the freshwater issues fairly 4 aggressively, rather than spending two or three 5 years talking? 6 I think we could have done more and I MR. MORLEY: 7 think that people -- I think there's many people, 8 and I think you heard from some of the people 9 directly involved in the team, like Dr. Bradford 10 and Mr. Schubert, that they felt we could have 11 done more, and I would agree with that, for sure. 12 Certainly, still some good people in DFO that 13 could deal with this problem? 14 MR. MORLEY: There's many good people in DFO, yes. 15 Now, if we deal with Cultus -- or, sorry, the 16 other red stocks in the future that are red stocks in the CU, the same way we dealt with Cultus, and 17 18 some of the problems that I've talked about, what 19 does this mean to a coastal commercial fishery? 20 MR. MORLEY: Well, I think our approach to Cultus keeps 21 changing, and I think, fortunately, it's starting 22 to get a little bit more enlightened in some 23 respects, that we're starting to see that, in 24 fact, we can have sustainable harvests in Cultus 25 and still see some rebuilding, even at 35 - 40 26 percent exploitation rates. But if we sort of 27 take the same approach where we identify a problem 28 in one of these seven systems that may be in the 29 red list in the Fraser, which sort of span all of 30 the run-timing groups and all of the geography of 31 the Fraser, if we take the same kind of approach 32 and say that we have to limit exploitation to 10 33 percent on those, that I think it means, 34 essentially, and for any period of time, it means 35 the end of fisheries in all approach areas, all 36 the way up the main stem of the Fraser, and that 37 the only real substantial fisheries that could be 38 undertaken would be beyond the spawning grounds, 39 themselves, in individual systems. 40 I'll get to those in a minute. And the point I 41 think you raised was interesting. Always on 42 fisheries stocks there's some problems that are in human control, some problems that are outside 43 44 human control, and my point is the human control 45 problems are the ones we have to do really well, 46 because we can't control the other problems.

I got that correct?

- MR. MORLEY: Well, I think by definition, if things are in human control we can do something about them, and if they're not, we can't. So we certainly can try to understand some of the other issues better and try to learn if there might be something we could do -- something more we can do about it, but clearly the ones that we know we can do something about we should do as good a job as we can.
- Q And Mr. Saunders, I want to bring up one of those issues that's of concern to us, and it's the issue of habitat. And you are familiar, probably, with the Adams Lake -- proposed Adams Lake development? It's the 150-boat marina and the 200 condo units at the mouth of the Adams Lake -- or river, I mean, mouth of the Adams River?
- MR. YOUNG: Sorry, are you asking me? I'm Mr. Young.
- Q I'm sorry, Mr. Young. Jeffery, yeah, please.
- MR. YOUNG: Yes, I'm aware of that development proposal.
- Q And it got stopped because of public pressure, basically?
- MR. YOUNG: That's my understanding, yeah.
- Now, being an NGO, you're familiar how difficult it can be to get public involvement on all of the issues, habitat issues, that effect salmon generally, and sockeye specifically. Can we rely on public pressure to keep dealing with our habitat -- potential habitat concerns, or do we have to find a better way to do it?
- MR. YOUNG: I think the Wild Salmon Policy is fairly clear in identifying the importance of evaluating habitat and then using that information to guide DFO's responsibilities with respect to protecting habitat for salmon.
- Yeah. And I guess that was my problem, is how we deal with habitat and the Wild Salmon Policy is it's kind of another process has been set up. And have you heard of the concept of salmon strongholds, where they're sort of like a park and development is prohibited once you've declared something critical salmon habitat; are you familiar with that concept?
- MR. YOUNG: I'm familiar with the concept of salmon strongholds, although I think it's a bit more complex than just that simple definition, but yes.
- Q Would you agree with me that it's better to prohibit development in critical areas than leave

it up to another process and meetings and paper and all that stuff that we've seen? MR. YOUNG: I think the Wild Salmon Policy gives us an

- opportunity to evaluate habitat at a conservation unit level, and identify, for example, critical habitat for conservation units perhaps somewhat consistent with what would be required under **SARA**, and with that information I think that could give DFO a strong basis for prioritizing protection of that critical habitat.
- Thank you. Mr. Ryall, I just had a couple of quick questions for yourself. You were stating that we're not there -- Mr. Harvey raised some questions we're not there on the amount of carrying capacity in certain lakes, and you're just not entirely confident in the science yet; is that correct?
- MR. RYALL: I said there was a lot of uncertainty in what those carrying capacity estimates are.
- Q And I guess my question is: How do you manage, in the event of uncertainty, obviously the Salmon Commission managed in a great state of uncertainty from, say, 1940 to 1993, without all these papers and stuff. Can you explain how they successfully managed to rebuild all the runs and not bring us the kind of chaos we've seen in the last 20 years?
- MR. RYALL: Well, they had quite a scientific body attached to the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission that developed tools for management of sockeye that was based upon science. So they undertook quite a range of studies within the Fraser Watershed that helped improve their management as well.
- Q And all those studies have been available to DFO, I guess, for the last 20 years?
- MR. RYALL: They've been available to public at large. Q Thank you. Mr. Morley, I think it's your last chance, maybe you might --
- MR. SAUNDERS: Mr. Commissioner, would it be possible for me to add --
- Q I'm sorry, go ahead.
- MR. SAUNDERS: -- a little bit to Mr. Ryall's? I think one of the bigger issues we've got in front of us, despite having on these productivity issues of lakes and other things and the impacts the marine survival and the en route mortality that Mr. Morley referred to, and freshwater survival, these

things are changing dramatically under climate change. So to expect, you know, the uncertainty that goes along with these things are constantly changing what we are going to experience and have to deal with. So I think it's an important context to consider.

- Q So if you were managing in a state of uncertainty, one method, when you're trying to deal with escapement levels, is, "I'm not going to double my escapement level this year, I'm going to maybe add 10 percent and then I'm going to watch carefully when I see the spawner to return ratio start to decline, I may be getting a little more cautious," that's one alternative way to do it, rather than just say, "We're going to go from two million escapement this year to five million next cycle"?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I'm not feeling I can comment on an actual in-season management strategy, but the fact that we're dealing with a time, you know, you talked about ease of rebuilding, or difficulty, I think we're rapidly moving into several upcoming decades that, regardless of what actions we take, the marine survival and the impact of climate change may see us -- we're seeing fractions of the survival that we saw compared to what we saw 10 and 15 and 20 years ago.

So we're just moving into a time where these fish, regardless of what we do, are seriously threatened by the changing climate. And, as well, we're also in a time when the impacts of the human footprint is continuing to increase, which we don't have a good track record in that regard. So we've had periods of bad marine survival, and 1961 comes to my mind, where we expected a whole

bunch of fish and not that many sockeye came. Why is it more difficult, today, than then?

MR. SAUNDERS: I think these fish are amazingly robust in terms of their ability, but it's an -- you may have gone through periods of episodic impacts on a one-year or a two-year, but this going -- this is impacts that we are going to see that continually push these fish to the limits, and the en route mortality you speak of, they're physiological limits, just the temperature and the implications of disease, once you move into those areas, the implications are very difficult to know whether the fish will survive them.

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Whether or not they've got the -- and this speaks to the importance of maintaining the biodiversity that we've got in the system, you don't know whether or not there's enough -- these fish can rapidly -- how rapidly they can adapt to the conditions that they're going to experience, which are going to be under climate change, as we've already seen in the extreme.

- Q Thank you. Mr. Morley, as I was saying, this may be the last -- you may be the last commercial -- public commercial representative before the Commission. Anything that, you know, we've got a couple minutes here left, that you want to cover off that you haven't had a chance to tell the Commissioner?
- MR. MORLEY: Don't put me under too much pressure at all.
- Q I give you two minutes to sum up the history of the fishery.
- MR. MORLEY: Mr. Commissioner, I mean, I had several opportunities to speak up here and, you know, as has been indicated, I haven't had counsel representing me to get out exactly the testimony I may want to get out. But, you know, in terms of my reflection of what we're facing here is that the -- and I'm quite fearful that, in fact, we are about to see some increasing pressure on the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' budgets in the face of government restraint and trying to balance their budget, and I am very concerned that, in fact, the nature of the task that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans is being asked to do in managing this complex resource over the last 40 or so years, has changed dramatically, and they are being expected to satisfy a lot more government roles than what they used to in the past, and they're a very diverse department, covering all the way from oceans planning to the coast guard, have increasing responsibilities as a result of treaties and court cases to do with First Nations, and that the -- what I see having transpired over that time period is that the Department's focus on their core mandate has completely -- has been completely dissipated and their management structure has evolved to be a highly complex matrix organization, which only adds to the difficulty of them coordinating what limited

 resources they have on their core mandate.

And I guess what I would hope, coming out of this, is that clearly there's many people concerned about them undertaking their core mandate of managing our fisheries resources, in particular Fraser sockeye, in such a way that it not only preserves healthy populations, but also enables the tremendous benefits that are available from the surplus that we can generate from the stocks to be enjoyed by a variety of interests.

And I would really like to see there be a serious look at how they can have their mandate and organizational structure change so that they have a much more hierarchical line management responsible for the core issues of science, stock assessment, monitoring, enforcement, and developing fishing plans. And that's really what I think many people in the industry would like to see happen here.

- If I could sum it up, perhaps, it's get back to the basics of fishing management?
- MR. MORLEY: Absolutely, yes.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Young. Thank you. And Mr. Ryall. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.
- MR. WALLACE: Mr. Eidsvik, thank you. Ms. Gaertner?
  MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, Brenda Gaertner, and
  with me, Leah Pence, for the First Nations
  Coalition. Mr. Commissioner, I've been allotted
  one hour. I will take one hour. I'm wondering if
  you would be interested in taking the 10-minute
  break now and then just having me finish in that
  hour?
- THE COMMISSIONER: I'm very content to do that. I just don't know how much re-examination we have, and I just want to find out --
- MS. GAERTNER: I can actually check that over that 10-minute period.
- MR. WALLACE: Mr. Commissioner, I think Ms. Gaertner's correct, we did allocate an hour to her and we are at a point where that would eat up the balance of the time with the 10-minute break. Perhaps this is another situation where written re-examination might be acceptable?
- THE COMMISSIONER: I would prefer not. I would prefer you and Ms. Gaertner to sort it out. And I'm going to take the break now. I'll adjourn at

4:00, and if the two of you could sort out the time available as to how you want to divide that up, I think that would be the most appropriate way to complete this afternoon.

MR. WALLACE: I will discuss it with Ms. Gaertner. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing will now recess for 10 minutes.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR AFTERNOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Ms.

Gaertner and I have spoken, and she offered to do her very, very best, which she always does, to give me a little time at the end, and I will do my very best to make proper use of it. I may well reiterate my request for written questions at the end of that.

MS. GAERTNER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

# CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER:

Q I think it's fairly straightforward at this point in time, but I would like to take you to Exhibit 8, which is the Wild Salmon Policy, to page 25. And while John's not here, I'll just summarize what you'll see there, Mr. Commissioner.

At the top of that page you'll see that when the Wild Salmon Policy was finalized, there were basically two action steps for Strategy 4. One is the establishment of an interim process, and the second was the development of a new integrated planning structure. And so my questions today are going to lift off of that understanding, and I'm going to focus on some of the challenges associated with the new integrated planning process, in particular the governance structures associated with that. And then secondly I'm going to turn to some of the challenges associated with the interim process. And so those are the two primary areas in which I'm going to ask questions.

And, gentlemen, I am going to be directing most of my questions to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans representatives, and I'll catch up if I can with both of the others as time

allows. So you may be able to just relax a little bit, given that it's Friday afternoon, and we'll do some work with Mr. Ryall and Mr. Saunders.

Now, Mr. Saunders, you've given evidence in this inquiry earlier on the Wild Salmon Policy. And I'll just refresh the Commissioner's memory, that Mr. Saunders was actively involved in the development of the Policy as it relates to talking and working with some of the meetings with the First Nations. So he'll be able to give us a backdrop of, as necessary, what was understood at the time in which the Wild Salmon Policy was completed.

I'd like to go first to Exhibit 952, and if you could also bring up 953, and go directly to page 9 of 952. Now, as I understood your evidence earlier, Mr. Ryall, you got Sandy Fraser, who's been working with fisheries management at DFO and was actively involved with Mark in the development of the Wild Salmon Policy, to do some follow-up work in 2010, if I've got my dates correct, on some of the implementation issues around Strategy 4; is that correct?

- MR. RYALL: Yes. Sandy was a Department employee and upon his retirement I also wanted to keep him engaged, and given his experience on the Wild Salmon Policy, and had some contracts with Sandy to undertake some work on how to develop integrated plans, and also what scale they would be taken at and provide some guidance on what could be included in those strategic plans. And he undertook that work, some in 2007 and some in 2009.
- And I'd like to go to page 9 of Exhibit 952, if I may. And the paper clearly sets out something of strong importance to my clients in the first paragraph under how is this integration to be achieved. And the writer says:

In the longer term, the Policy envisages integration being achieved through a new planning structure. The Policy identifies bilateral consultations between Governments and First Nations as the foundation for this new structure. These consultations "will then need to be complemented by broader local and eventually region-wide input". The

policy anticipates that these consultations will result in the establishment of local area planning committees for various subregions that can bring together all local First Nations governments, harvesters, community interests, local and regional government and other stakeholders.

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And if I look at the bottom of that page and check the references for that, he's primarily referencing page 27 and 20 of the Wild Salmon Policy and Appendix 3.

And so, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Ryall, you can confirm that this is essentially lifting off from the Wild Salmon Policy and the understanding that First Nations and government had at the time when we completed that work back in 2005.

MR. SAUNDERS: I would concur with that.

- Mr. Ryall, in your evidence yesterday, you mentioned that -- I notice that this report is marked draft, "Final Draft", and then the next report by Mr. Fraser in October of 2009, so between March and October 2009, isn't marked draft, and it's a much thinner report and doesn't contain any of the types of language I've just read. The second report is not the completed version of the first; is that correct? It's a different report. It's not intended to be the same report?
- MR. RYALL: It was not intended to be the same report, that's right.
- Q Do we have a final draft of the first one, or shall we use the one that's here as the completed draft. Does final draft mean like there's no more drafts and we've got one, or what have we got here?
- MR. RYALL: You've got a final draft, which means that there are no other ones past that.
- Q All right. So it's the final version of the report. It's no longer a draft.
- MR. RYALL: Sure. I agree.
- Q All right. Now, Mr. Saunders, you'll agree that during the meetings with First Nations in 2005 there were concerns raised by First Nations at the time around how this integrated process would work, vis-à-vis the priorities of their constitutional rights, and whether or not such

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integrated processes could have the effect of 1 diminishing their place at the table. 3 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes. 4 And I'd now like to turn to Exhibit 951, And 5 that's the Strategic Developments (sic) Committee 6 Ops reference that we've just heard about, and I 7 want to go to page 4. And what I see on the 8 third bullet there is a: 9 10 Linkage between Strategy 4 and other 11 initiatives, both internal and external 12 13 And I understand Mr. Leadem took you to a number 14 of these. But I wonder if you could go to the 15 third one: 16 17 Pacific Region "Co-Management Framework". 18 19 And could you tell me whether or not that bullet 20 references -- now, if you could go to First 21 Nations, our document number 6, this report. MR. RYALL: I don't know whether it's referencing this 22 23 report, per se. The bullet here: 24 25 Pacific Region "Co-Management Framework". 26 27 Is something that Corey has been working on. 28 And so this second document that I'm taking to 29 you, are you familiar with this document? 30 MR. RYALL: I don't think I've seen this before. 31 Mr. Saunders, have you seen it? 32 MR. SAUNDERS: I am not familiar with it, no. 33 So you weren't provided our documents? It was in 34 our tabs that as it related to this hearing, 35 sorry, or you may not have had time to look at it? 36 MR. SAUNDERS: No, I apologize. I've not had time to 37 take a look at it. 38 So it's a document, Mr. Commissioner, by Corey 39 Jackson, who is an employee of the Department of 40 Fisheries and Ocean; is that correct -- oh, it's 41 prepared for Corey by Julie Gardner. You're all 42 familiar with Julie Gardner and her expertise in

this area? I'm wondering if you could say yes

I'd like that marked as the next

MR. RYALL: Yes.

into the mike.

exhibit, please.

Thank you.

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MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 972.

EXHIBIT 972: Gardner, An Overview of Issues Concerning First Nations and DFO Co-Management of Fisheries in the Pacific Region, Draft

### MS. GAERTNER:

And I wonder if I could take you to the bottom of page 25 of that document. And I regretted and I appreciate the complexities associated that with this, we have a number of stakeholders here, but we didn't have First Nations representation on this panel, so I just want to be clear about some of the challenges they have with Strategy 4. And Ms. Gardner at page 25 says this:

The priority on [g-to-g] consultation (Tier 2) often leads First Nations to be reluctant to take a seat at the table in multilateral processes. They argue that effective Tier 2 processes must be properly established and working before multiparty processes can [proceed].

You'll agree that that is a consistent concern First Nations have as it relates to the implementation of integrated planning processes such as Strategy 4?

MR. RYALL: I would agree from my experience that First Nations have been cautious and somewhat reluctant to engage in Tier 3 type processes. In recent meetings that I've had with the First Nations Fishery Council, for example, though, they also recognize that the importance of participating in Tier 3 type processes, and I guess need to be thinking about how they would be engaged in this. but overall, I would say I agree that there has been concerns, and just without a well-established Tier 2 process that there has been some reluctance. Yes.

All right. Now, I'd like to go back to Ms.
Gardner's report and go to page 26, because I'd
like to hopefully spend some time focusing on the
steps forward as distinct from the well-known
concerns. And she says a couple of things at the

 bottom of page 26 and over to page 27 and 28, and I'll just go to the bold ones, since you haven't had a chance to review this before today. In particular she suggests:

...written assurances that DFO will not unjustifiably infringe Aboriginal or treaty rights.

Within these processes. Secondly she suggests over at page 27:

Ensure multilateral processes do not push aside consultation and accommodation, where appropriate.

Third she suggests:

Conduct [those] consultations in connection with [those] processes.

Use the three-tier framework...

All of those are matters that are going to be a challenge for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in implementation, is that correct, Mr. Saunders?

- MR. SAUNDERS: I think they are a challenge. I would agree they are a challenge, yes. And I think it's a challenge for First Nations, as well, in this regard, but I -- yes, I agree.
- Just wondering, if we can now go back to exhibit -- sorry I'm jumping around, Mr. Lunn, but if we could go back to Exhibit 951, which is this April meeting of the Strategic Committee. And if we go to bullet 4 on page 11, which is their observations of what needs to go on and what needs to happen next. Now, wait a second, bullet 4, page -- oh, there:

Need for clear governance structure, roles and responsibilities and accountability...

And if I have it correct, later in the document when they're doing next steps, they want to make sure that DFO's internal governance structures are developed. Do you also agree that concomitant

with the DFO developing their internal structures, 1 a high priority for implementing these matters is 3 going to be a governance structure that works 4 collaboratively and well with First Nations? 5 MR. RYALL: I would agree with that. 6 And, Mr. Saunders? 7 MR. SAUNDERS: I would agree, as well. 8 And would you agree given how much you've worked on the ground, that developing DFO's internal 9 10 structures in a silo, without working 11 collaboratively with First Nations on their 12 government structures, could actually be a 13 problem, that we really need to do this 14 iteratively and in a way that complements, that 15 the structures complement each other. 16 MR. RYALL: I would agree with that overall direction. 17 I think that it's going to be a challenge for 18 First Nations and for the Department of Fisheries 19 and Oceans. I mentioned that we had recently had 20 some meetings with the First Nation Fisheries 21 Council, and that's just -- not just one body, but 22 it's a significant body, and we've had those types 23 of discussions about how to thinking more 24 strategically about how to move forward. 25 Yes. And the First Nations Fisheries Council is Q 26 one of my clients, and they are going to have some 27 time and, Mr. Commissioner, with you later in the 28 "fishing week" to talk about this in a little bit 29 more detail from their perspective. So I'll do my 30 best with these witnesses today. It would have 31 been great to have had you all as one big happy 32 family, but we haven't got that today, so we'll do 33 what we can. 34 Mr. Saunders and Mr. Ryall, I want to ask 35 specifically, now, take a step away from these 36 documents. What I've just talked to you about 37 isn't new to you. It isn't new to my clients. But it is a challenge for the Department. 38 you think we need to do? What do you think we 39 40 need to do get this project, this part of the work 41 done? How much money do we need? How much time 42 do we need? What type of focus do we need to actually get a functioning governance structure 43 44 that could do this kind of integrated work, 45 exactly as agreed to under the Wild Salmon Policy 46 in a manner that's functional and efficient 47 between First Nations and government?

MR. SAUNDERS: Well, at the risk of, well, Mr. Morley beside me, his reaction, but I think it would be a -- we would require a process to come together. And I think if you look at this document that's in front of us right now, we were laying out a bit of an internal course of action, starting to put together a process. And I think it does need -- very quickly we would need to engage First Nations and others in that discussion about how we move forward with the idea of efficiency being -- and capacity being, you know, a number of principles that we would build around to end up with a process that we could all think was practicable, but also appropriate for all the parties involved to design a process to go forward.

In terms of the resources that it would take, I think, I mean, we know that these processes and development of the policy are -- and Mr. Morley was speaking to, you know, the cost of facilitation and which is something, capacity we don't have, and I've seen it as a critical element in trying to keep the parties at the table. But it's true that that is not -- the cost of bringing these meetings together is not insignificant.

I think a lot of this would depend, if you took the amount that it takes to get together, say, to plan Cultus, or to plan and try to multiply that times 400, I think you very quickly get to an unreasonable number. But I think if we — if there are principles and efficiencies that we're willing to work towards, I think we could. I don't have a solid number of what that would take. I know the Department is probably one of the Departments that has probably the largest capacity, or at least the largest involvement with engagement of community.

So I think there are resources to work with there. But it would -- an outcome of this work would be a determination of what it would actually take to make it happen.

All right. Maybe I could go to page 46 of Exhibit -- oh, the most recent exhibit, the Gardner report, 972, just to see if we can focus the conversation a little bit more, Mr. Saunders. The writer of the report makes one, two, three, four, five, six suggestions on "Promising directions" for how to get this work going, and I don't think

1 it's in any way inconsistent with what you've just said. But she points to what I will call an 3 incentive, in addition to all of this. And so she 4 suggests that: 5 6 Build the capacity of DFO --7 8 - first of all -9 10 -- to implement and engage in co-management. 11 12 And: 13 14 Build the capacity of First Nations to engage 15 in co-management. 16 17 And then she suggests: 18 19 Acknowledge and tap into existing First 20 Nations capacity. 21 22 Support First Nations aggregations in their 23 capacity-building work. 24 25 Provide assistance to First Nations to 26 support participation... 27 28 And: 29 30 Go to extra efforts to engage [those] First 31 Nations that are lacking capacity. 32 33 Do you think that those are useful ways of looking 34 at directions going forward as to how we're going 35 to get this work done? 36 MR. SAUNDERS: I don't feel I can comment specifically 37 on the detail of this paper without spending more time with it. But I think a key thing that I'm 38 39 not aware of is how their definition of co-40 management in this discussion. I mean, if we're

Q Only one part, if I could be helpful.

MR. SAUNDERS: It would be one part of co-management.

Wild Salmon Policy is probably, I don't know

talking development of strategic plans under the

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whether that --

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MR. SAUNDERS: If we're going to true co-management.

That's right. And that is actually what the 1 Q report says. I know that you can't take my word 3 for it, but having read the report, she does at the beginning of the report review the issues of 5 what is definition of co-management and the work 6 that we have to do there. 7 But you'll agree with me that from a First 8 Nations perspective, even as it relates to 9 Strategy 4, they're going to need to understand 10 how their participation in the Strategy 4, a 11 single integrated planning process is going to 12 work holistically as it relates to the 13 implications on their rights, and the exercise of 14 what they consider their governance 15 responsibilities around co-management. 16 MR. SAUNDERS: I would agree. 17 Mr. Ryall, you'd also agree? 18 MR. RYALL: I would agree, yes. 19 All right. Now, just on that scale issue that you 20 were referencing, Mr. Saunders. In his evidence 21 yesterday Dr. Riddell, I had a bit of a discussion 22 with him about that, also, and he talked about 23 from his experiences the benefits of moving to at 24 least First Nations linguistic group areas, and 25 we've heard discussions about geopolitical responsibilities. Would you agree that that might 26 be a useful way of targeting how to move towards 27 28 scale issues as it relates to integrated planning? 29 MR. SAUNDERS: Can you give me a little bit more about 30 what you're thinking in terms of what applies to 31 it, the First Nations linguistic boundaries. 32 Yes. Well, I actually didn't use the word 33 "boundaries" deliberately. 34 MR. SAUNDERS: Sorry, linguistic --35 I talked about First Nation linguistic groups. 36 MR. SAUNDERS: Groups. Probably not an area that I 37 feel entirely comfortable in, but we certainly in 38 our development of the conservation units came to 39 the realization in our discussions with First 40 Nations that there was a fair degree of 41 consistency between the adaptive groups of -- the 42 definition of a conservation unit and the

linguistic areas that you refer to, and I know

that I've been involved in a number of projects

where they have been working on tribal boundary

and treaty around, you know, more integrated

process for First Nations around tribal

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 boundaries, which I know aren't exact fit with the linguistic. But I think those areas show promise in that regard.

- Q And if we added to that provincial responsibilities as another component of looking at the areas' goals at scale, and how the province divides up their responsibilities, that might be a useful way of collaboratively bringing the three orders of government, First Nations, the Province and the Crown, who are all involved in this work, together, to figure out what the appropriate scale might be for doing this type of planning.
- MR. SAUNDERS: I would agree with that.
- If I could just ask a question of you, Mr. Ryall. I know that you want to jump in on this for a second. But before you do that, who is responsible? I heard you say that you did do some meetings with the Province as it relates to some parts of the Wild Salmon Policy, and then I heard later that you haven't been actively involved in that. Who in the Department is responsible for collaboration with the Province as it relates to implementation of Strategy 4?
- MR. RYALL: Well, it depends on what scale you mean. I mean, there's discussions between senior management within DFO and the Province around a host of activities, and one of those being Wild Salmon Policy. And the committee that we referred to earlier was more of a working group -- not working group, that's not accurate. It was providing an update. So there's various ways of interacting with the Province on the implementation.

The only other piece I was going to add on top of your earlier -- about the province and how they plan the freshwater adaptive zones were something that province uses, as well, is my recollection, and were basically developed by them, and they're one of the foundations of the conservation units and how they were developed. So there is this overlap. The other meaning with what the Province is thinking, and those are tied back to biological definitions.

The other thing I would add in recent years, recent year for sure, anyhow, is that I'm much more encouraged about the discussions that we have been undertaking with First Nations about how to

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structure some of these ways of going forward, whether it be through working groups, technical working groups, or at a higher broader scale with First Nations Fisheries Council, a regional body, and their thinking about how they would organize themselves with their resources, and get the most out of that strategically. And thinking about how they organize regionally, and there had been discussion around — basically the last I saw was 14 sub-regional areas within B.C., and they were talking about setting boundaries around that. And I'm sure that's progressed since I've last spoken to them, as well.

- Okay. Now, I'm not so worried about Mr. Morley's response to this, so I'm going to ask you a question, Mr. Morley. I know that Mark was a little worried about that. But as I heard your evidence earlier today, and in particular your thoughtful responses to Mr. Rosenbloom, you commented on the challenges about who needs to be involved where and how much processes need to go, and is it efficient. And as I heard your evidence correctly, at least that that part of industry that you're representing, and you made comments about Area B and D, that you'd be somewhat content to be left out of a process for a while until technical and even some of the identification of options and evaluations was produced. Did I hear that evidence right?
- MR. MORLEY: My evidence is I believe that all of the major stakeholders should be kept out of it, and the only inputs at the initial steps would be technical inputs addressing some of the Strategies 1, 2 and 3, as well as some input from groups with respect to how you would evaluate the variety of potential benefits and that you can derive from different management approaches. So evaluation methods for First Nations or recreational or commercial kind of fisheries, and evaluations of other environmental benefits, input on that technique. But that the essential drafting the elements of -- scoping out the elements of a plan and laying out management alternatives, and habitat management alternatives could be done largely with technical teams much quicker and efficiently. And we would actually probably be in a position today where we'd have, having had this

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Policy around now for six or seven years, that we would actually have the scope of a whole variety of plans in place already, in my opinion.

While I ask the next question could you bring up page 26 of the Wild Salmon Policy.

Mr. Morley, I want to make sure I've got this right. Are you saying that your suggestion is First Nations shouldn't be involved in that work? I thought I heard you say that to the extent that First Nations want to participate and have technical capacity, they should go ahead and do that. And of course the Wild Salmon Policy implicitly has throughout the document First Nations engagement from the get-go in all of these stages. So you'll understand -- I'm sure you understand that component.

- MR. MORLEY: I understand everything that's written in the Wild Salmon Policy, and I understand that it's a pipe dream, that if we live up to everything that's written by the letter in the Wild Salmon Policy, we'll be here in 25 years from now, talking about the same thing we're talking about today. So if --
- Q So is your suggestion that First Nations be left out of that discussion?
- MR. MORLEY: My suggestion is that First Nations be -- MR. ROSENBLOOM: If the witness could be permitted to answer the question. Thank you.
- MR. MORLEY: My suggestion is that First Nations, that they should be intimately involved in the discussions, but that the prior work that should be undertaken is largely of a technical nature. And to the extent that there are scientific and traditional knowledge that relate to specifically the looking at conservation, the status of conservation units and looking at habitat and developing the kind of information background that's necessary to look at alternatives, that there is a role for those technical people involved in that kind of thing. But that it will work in First Nations as well as others best interests to go to the table where we're talking about objectives and how we manage this, with the best available information as a basis, rather than starting at the beginning and trying to influence the final outcomes. Because if First Nations are doing that, then other stakeholders will demand to

be at the table, as well, and we'll go nowhere as I indicated previously.

- Q So does that suggest that the other stakeholders don't have quite a fuller understanding of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' obligations to First Nations as it relates to their constitutionally protected rights?
- MR. MORLEY: No, I don't believe it means that in the slightest. I think that the -- and the real issue here is ultimately DFO is the manager, it has constitutional obligations. If we wait until there's a fully developed completed Tier 1, satisfactory Tier 2 process, and a Tier 3 process, we'll be here 15 or 20 years from now, not having gone anywhere on the Wild Salmon Policy, in my opinion.
- Q We're going to go to page 26 in a moment, Mr. Morley, and I don't think anyone's suggesting we wait until that happy moment in order to get moving forward on conservation units.

I wonder if I could just, before I go to the interim processes that we're concerned about here, I just have one more discussion on this larger strategic process. And I'm sorry, Mr. Lunn, let's go back to Exhibit 951, which is that one, and if you could scroll down, there's that chart that has that pyramid. Sorry, I don't have the page number. Keep going, keep going.

MR. LUNN: That's the bottom.

- MS. GAERTNER: Oh, where is the -- sorry, maybe it's -- there it is. Sorry about that.
- I got a little confused when I heard the evidence earlier today, because as I'm understanding the Wild Salmon Policy planning units that are being referenced there are much more specific than the management units, since the management units are done by aggregate. So have I got that right, Mr. Ryall? If the management units are the four run stock aggregate units, the planning units that are being talked about here, you might want to tell us what FAZ and FPA are, are much more specific than the aggregates.
- MR. RYALL: Than the management units?
- Q Than the management units.
- MR. RYALL: Than the management units. Well, you know, I guess we spent a fair bit of time on this simple diagram, and maybe not quite enough. It was a

discussion between myself, Corey and I believe Wilf Luedke was involved in this. And the intent was to try to show that there was a hierarchy within this, starting with the base of the 400-plus conservation units that could be rolled into a management group, so that they -- and so you might be in some cases, the management units might --

- Q Let's just talk about Fraser River sockeye salmon, as it relates to Fraser River sockeye salmon and this pyramid.
- MR. RYALL: Yes.

- It's fair to say that as it relates to those, the two middle ones should almost be reversed, if we're talking about level of detail. We've got individual conservation units. Then we might move to some kind of geographical planning unit, and then we're going to move to something called a management unit as an aggregate, and then we're going to move to the IFMP. In order of detail, that's a fair observation; is that correct?
- MR. RYALL: It could go either way. The FAZ, or the freshwater adaptive zones, and the FPAs are the fishery production areas, and you know, there's a map in the that came originally from the Blair Holtby document, identifying the conservation units, and it's referenced in Sandy's paper that shows how many freshwater adaptive zones were in the Fraser. So there's more my recollection is I think there's five or six, but we could pull that up and take a look. So, I mean, maybe they flip, but I don't really think the the point is that there is a hierarchy here and Fraser sockeye, maybe they are reversed.
- Q All right.
- MR. RYALL: But I wouldn't say that's the case in all instances.
- Q But if we were looking at scales, that's going to be useful. We'll move from individual conservation units. We might then move into geographical areas in which those conservation units are located. We might even look at linguistic -- First Nations linguistic distinctions as a way of identifying those geographical areas, and then we might move further into how those areas affect management units and management decisions, and IFMP. That might be a

useful thing to look at. Do you agree with me on 1 that, Mr. Saunders? 3 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, I do. 4 All right. I don't have enough time to continue 5 I'm going to have to move on, in this discussion. 6 and I apologize for that. I think we've got some 7 ideas on how we might improve the governance 8 structure. 9 I just have one question on the larger 10 socioeconomic issues. The Commissioner has the 11 list of -- in the exhibit the list of 12 socioeconomic reports that have been done to date. 13 It's my client's understanding that there have not 14 been a fulsome approach identifying food, social 15 and ceremonial socioeconomic implications 16 associated with the Wild Salmon Policy. Would you 17 agree with me on that, Mr. Saunders? 18 MR. SAUNDERS: I would say that in general the social 19 values in our integrated planning that we've 20 attempted haven't been well-understood or 21 reflected. 22 And in fact I have yet to see a report, and I know 23 Mr. Ryall in his last testimony pointed us to some 24 of them, and I asked him questions and answers. 25 I'm not going to ask you to repeat them, Mr. 26 Ryall, you were fulsome in your responses on them. 27 It's clearly an area of work that needs to be done to understand the socioeconomic impacts of both 28 29 the benefits and the potential impacts of 30 tradeoffs associated with the Wild Salmon Policy 31 implementation on the exercise of food, social and 32 ceremonial rights. That's work that we need to 33 do; is that correct? 34 MR. SAUNDERS: That certainly falls within -- as one of 35 the social and economic considerations that does 36 need to be folded in. I will say from a Science 37 perspective, we've been interested for some time

Q And do you also think it would be useful to get a foundational document completed as to how you would even approach doing a socioeconomic analysis on food, social and ceremonial priority rights for First Nations and the impacts under Wild Salmon

they haven't been pursued to this point.

in this notion of bioeconomic models that can link

the understanding of the -- and of the biology of

time and space, so that there are mechanisms, but

the fish with the social and economic systems in

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- Policy? It's get a foundational document as to how we're going to even approach that work. I have not seen that. Have you seen such a thing?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I haven't seen such a thing, no.

  Q Do you think that that would be a useful next step in trying to begin to understand the implications of the implementation of Wild Salmon Policy and
- MR. SAUNDERS: I would think a foundational document on the socioeconomic approach in general, and I must admit I'm not familiar with the document that's been referenced that has been under development nationally, so I'm outside my science box, but certainly would be something to pursue.
- Well, I was just interested, and we could call up the exhibit. I don't have it in front of me. But we've got a list of all the socioeconomic reports that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans think have been completed. We don't have anything on the implications of the Wild Salmon Policy as it relates to FSC. We might want to take that as the next step.
- MR. RYALL: I think there's been studies done on trying to equate the FSC amounts into some sort of monetary value, which is probably not satisfactory. And that's one that Gordon Gislason undertook, and I believe that's what was done in the Skeena River study, as well. So I think in my previous testimony we referenced this, as well, and I think that that probably is not capturing everything, and which is what Mark is saying, as well. It's a challenge, and how to take those into account.
- MS. GAERTNER: Okay. I'm going to move on. Mr. Commissioner, I can say now that I am likely going to need my entire time, and so we're going to have to deal with redirect in another way. I apologize, but I'm doing the best I can.
- Q I wonder if I could go now to the interim processes that we anticipate under the Wild Salmon Policy, and I've got a couple of areas of discussion with respect to that. I want to first start with the setting of priority conservation units. And again just to set the foundation, if we could now go to page 26 of the Wild Salmon Policy. Mr. Saunders, in the second and third paragraph we're talking about what needs to happen

in the interim process, and the first suggestion is that:

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be established an interim approach is needed that will immediately improve integration between...

Until a fully integrated planning process can

All of those.

This interim approach will meet the Department's obligations to consult First Nations...

And then we go into the third paragraph, we have interim procedures that rely on the biological status of a conservation unit, get some understanding of what's in the Red zones. And then I note in the middle of the paragraph:

 For these priority [conservation units] DFO will consult with First Nations and then bring together the various interests from existing processes to provide recommendations for protection and restoration.

You'll agree with me that that's what the Wild Salmon Policy set out and that was actually part of the negotiations with First Nations at the time in which you completed this, as to how you were going to go about doing this interim and immediate process.

MR. SAUNDERS: I would agree those are the words in the Wild Salmon Policy, and I know we had many discussions. I don't know exactly that those words that were written there reflect, you know, a direct consequence of specific language that was asked for, but certainly the overall intent was what was asked for, yes.

All right. And if we wanted to pull up Commission document number 2. I don't know if we need this, and I know it's marked as an exhibit. Mr. Ryall, you talked about the work that happened in 2007 around the development of a table of priority conservation units. So it's two years after the policy, and going to the Regional Management Committee, and then them approving that, and

actually going, telling -- you getting direction from the Ops Committee to actually move ahead with 3 pilots. Why didn't they approve the interim 4 conservation units? What prevented them from 5 doing that? 6 MR. RYALL: I'm not sure they didn't approve of --7 you're meaning the interim priorities? 8 Yes. 9 MR. RYALL: So they felt that, well, that was a good 10 guide, and that was, as we were talking about 11 yesterday, that they were based upon the Salmon 12

- guide, and that was, as we were talking about yesterday, that they were based upon the Salmon Outlook as the categories that were in the Red zone. I think that they were feeling that rather than coming to a conclusion on what the priorities were, based upon that analysis that there is also work underway that was already encaptured within the Integrated Fishery Management Plan. And they were also wanting to better understand what the implications were of embarking upon a development of a strategic plan, and felt the best way to do this sequentially was to pick an area as a pilot, and that area that was picked was Barkley Sound.

  Q So Barkley Sound doesn't give us any priority CU
- So Barkley Sound doesn't give us any priority CU information as it relates to the Fraser River sockeye salmon, though, does it.
- MR. RYALL: As far as Fraser sockeye, no, it certainly But there is, I would say on a smaller does not. scale, the same issues that we're faced with in Fraser River sockeye as they are within Barkley Sound. There's quite a significant salmon -sockeye salmon return to a number of lakes in that area. Two of them have some problems as far as Henderson and Hobiton, that I would call probably in a Red zone, as well, and fishery management actions have been put in place there to protect those stocks while still harvesting the stocks returning to Great Central and Sproat. Nations have a large interest, both in FSC and also in an economic opportunity in Barkley Sound, and also there's a commercial and recreational fishery, so to me it was, you know, and the Department, it was a smaller scale Fraser River. And on top of that, it also had the additional complexity of a significant hatchery and that hatchery produces primarily chinook, but also coho. And so it was felt that that was more of a good scale to develop around a pilot, is what the

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direction was.

MS. GAERTNER: All right. If I could have you bring forward Exhibit 562, Mr. Lunn. Mr. Commissioned 562 is a document that the Department of Justice

forward Exhibit 562, Mr. Lunn. Mr. Commissioner, 562 is a document that the Department of Justice produced for this Commission as a summary of a number of -- if it's not 562, then Ms. Pence thinks it's 571. Yes, she's absolutely right. Sorry about that.

- And this is a summary of the Grant et al paper of 2010, the Pestal and Cass paper of 2009. You're familiar with both of those papers, Mr. Ryall and Mr. Saunders?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I'm familiar with the paper, yes, I'm familiar with both those papers, but not all the details.
- Q All right. And it also references the Cohen report number 3, which is a 2011 report. Let's just turn to the Grant and Pestal and Cass report. You'll see that there's an identification of seven conservation units within the Fraser River sockeye salmon that from that Grant et al report are in the Red zone, and in the Pestal and Cass report we've got a number that are in the Red, and then in the slightly, I guess, amber, before we get to Yellow zones. Do you think this is a good start for priority conservation units on an interim basis?
- MR. RYALL: Do I think this table is a good start?

  Q Let's not go to the -- yeah, that which is reflected in the table. We've got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven conservation units in the Fraser River sockeye salmon that are identified as quite likely, in your own scientific review, as being in the Red zone. Why not start there for the identification of interim priority conservation units? I appreciate that you're going to have to ground truth these, and you're going to have to negotiate or consult, as it relates to those, but shall we start here?
- MR. RYALL: Well, I think what I find interesting about this, and I had not seen this table before, there's three people or three groups of people and put together a table. And I notice there's similarities among them, but they're certainly not identical, and I'm quite struck by the differences, as well. So to me what I find interesting about this is that there is still a

range here.

And what, you know, it seems like some of the questions we've had over the last couple of days is why has the Department not had a list of priorities, and we should have just had it in 2005. My perception could be wrong. But what I find about this interesting is that there is a challenge in doing this work. And I think what Mark was talking about, as far as some of the Science staff, is I think the best way forward on this, is to undertake a scientific review with all these parties and come up with one list, would be, I think, to be a good way to go forward.

- Mr. Ryall, I might differ with you on that, and I might suggest another approach, which is that, as I understand it, Science isn't only going to be -isn't the only one that's going to be in there determining priority CUs, that we're going to actually look at other implications associated with that to do that priority. And so we might as well get started with this list and get them ground truthed with the parties that you're going to need to talk about and talk to, in particular, as the Wild Salmon Policy, First Nations groups, in order to get that priority group identified. So why not get started and figure out whether or not, given this range of options, and given what's going on the ground, whether we can identify some priority conservation units to get going, other than just Cultus.
- MR. RYALL: Well, I think we have done that type of work, and as you know I've mentioned a couple of times, that there is within the annual IFMP a list that provides what are stocks of concern.
- Q I'm going to take you to the IFMP in just a second. Mr. Saunders, do you agree that it might be useful to get this list out on the ground between the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and First Nations and see if we can get some priority conservation units identified at that level to start working under the Wild Salmon Policy?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I think it would be a place to start a conversation around priority conservation units.
- Q We might not want to wait until we've got a perfect list. We might not have any conservation units left; is that correct?
- MR. SAUNDERS: I don't know that I would go that far.

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But I think, as I said, there's a lot of other criteria that you would want to include. So again you'd have to sort of agree on the criteria, but this could form the basis for that development of the criteria and a starting list of priorities, yes.

Thank you. Let's just go right to the IFMP, Mr.

Ryall, because I notice that in your evidence up

Strategy 4 along. And I wonder if we could have

And, Mr. Ryall, that's the IFMP for -- finalized

counsel took you to yesterday, as it relates to

2011 and to 2012. Let's go into the stocks of

document. And if you look at the "Stocks of

Cultus. You can scroll through it if that's

MR. RYALL: Are the only sockeye? Cultus is listed s

well as Late runs of the group which is a

significant management unit.

at page 27 and it goes on to page 36.

familiar with this document, Mr. Ryall.

one for 2010 and 2011 and the draft one that your

Concern" which is section 4.1 at page -- it starts

understand it right, as it relates to Fraser River

sockeye salmon, there's only one stock of concern

listed in there, is that correct, and that's the

necessary, but I think you're familiar with this

No, but it's identifying them in the same

Let's start with the one in the 2010

Is Late run -- Cultus and Late run

You're

If I

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And we have that information and we could start working on that now. Is that a yes?

until now and just recently, you're fond of

relying on that process to see if we can move

Exhibit 445, and Exhibit 946 brought forward.

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MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.

concern.

document.

Is it listed?

is one unit.

heading.

migrate.

All right.

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Okay. One of the reasons. MR. RYALL:

So we've got one grouping, and the Cultus being the primary focus in that discussion under there as it relates to stocks of concern.

MR. RYALL: And the reason for that is that they do co-

MR. RYALL: I think they are both important, and one is a -- Cultus Lake being a relatively small amount

MR. RYALL:

of production as far as fish that are produced, 1 and the Late runs being a very significant 3 component produced mostly in Shuswap Lake, but in other systems, as well. And so there's quite a, 5 you know, one is small and one's very large, and 6 they both have different challenges. 7 I don't see any mention in this section on the 8

- IFMP on Cultus sockeye in 2010 or the recovery plan objectives that are now founding the 2011.
- MR. RYALL: Mm-hmm.

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- Will you agree with me on that?
- MR. RYALL: Yes, I would.
- And why is that? Those objectives were accepted by the Department in 2005, but they don't show up in the plan until 2011. Can you explain to me that?
- MR. RYALL: I wasn't involved in the discussion of why specifically those would be in, but I think the intent really is to provide clear direction, that there are these objectives, and that's what would be used to make decisions based on in-season, and that's why they're referenced in there, and --So agree with me --
- MR. RYALL: -- each year they're not exactly identical, any of these chapters, and they do modify each year, depending on discussions that unfold.
- This is a fairly significant achievement to get objectives on a stock of concern in 2005. Why did it take five years for the Department to get it into the IFMP?
- MR. RYALL: I don't view it as terribly significant. do view it as providing more clarity around what the objectives are. And so it's now they're in this document, they were published back in 2005. It's not that they weren't available.
- So I misunderstood your evidence yesterday, Mr. I thought I understood from your evidence Ryall. with your counsel that it was a significant step that we now have in the IFMP, the Cultus objective list.
- MR. RYALL: I think it's good to have them in there to provide that clarity.
- Now, I wonder, are you suggesting that the IHPC, which is the Integrated Harvest Planning Committee, is the committee that should be doing this kind of planning process?
- MR. RYALL: I don't think it's the only place where

these discussions occur. They occur bilaterally with First Nations around the development of the IFMP.

- It's really an outcome, isn't it, Mr. Ryall, that we get these objectives based from recovery teams or other teams that are working close on the ground in the kind of ways that we need to look at multiple issues, and that once we get to the harvest committee, how harvest will be affected by these objectives is really the only thing they're going to be considering. Would you agree with me on that?
- MR. RYALL: Who's going to be considering?
- Q Well, the IHPC will have discussions around that.
- MR. RYALL: Around...?

- Q Harvesting as it relates to the objectives.
- MR. RYALL: I don't think that's the only thing that's discussed there.
- Q Could I go to Exhibit 342, please. This is the "Terms of Reference" for the IHPC, Mr. Ryall, and I don't see the development of Integrated Harvest Planning Strategy 4 anywhere in the Integrated Salmon Harvest Planning Committee's terms of reference. Am I mistaken? Exhibit 342, "Terms of Reference" for the IHPC.
- MR. RYALL: No, I don't think you're mistaken that there's no bullet specifically that says, that talk about Strategy 4 in the terms of reference.
- Q And Mr. Commissioner has heard from Mr. Pat Matthew. You're familiar with Pat Matthew from the Secwepemc Fisheries Commission?
- MR. RYALL: Yes, I am.
- And on February 11th, and you could it bring forward, on pages 12 through 13, Mr. Matthew describes his observation that the IHPC is mainly a discussion on harvesting and harvest opportunities and they don't talk about conservation or conservation issues. Do you disagree with him on that, or what's your response to Mr. Matthew's observations as it relates to the work of the IHPC?
- MR. RYALL: Well, I think that the Integrated Harvest Planning Committee has a focus on development management plans. That there are discussions around the, in particular, Fraser River sockeye. Very important is what is put in front as far as those options and discuss around those

implications. So there are discussions around those pieces of information about conservation. Why the Department is putting forward different types of escapement strategy. I have made presentations -- made a presentation, maybe it's not plural, on Wild Salmon Policy to the Integrated Harvest Planning Committee. There's only one place where that is discussed.

- Mr. Saunders, when you did the Wild Salmon Policy and you concluded it in 2005, the IHPC was in place at that point in time, but just barely in place; is that correct? So we hadn't had experience with how it was going to work on the ground.
- MR. SAUNDERS: I don't remember the exact timing, but that sounds correct. Yes.
- Q All right. And it's fair to say that the IHPC has not yet got off the ground as it relates to First Nations participation in the IHPC. Mr. Commissioner has heard a fair bit of that. And you'd agree with me on that, Mr. Ryall, or Mr. Saunders? We don't have active mandated processes or participation by First Nations of the IHPC?
- MR. RYALL: In some case I think we do, and in most we do not.
- All right. So it's not a place where we can make decisions around integrated planning processes under Strategy 4?
- MR. RYALL: It is an advisory process.
- All right. I just have one cleanup question on Exhibit 756. 756 is your answers, your written answers to the questions I posed on behalf of my clients, Mr. Ryall, and thank you for taking the time and doing the work associated with that. And I'm not going to repeat or go to any of them that you've given answers on, but I do want to go to page 7, question number 21. It appears I might have used language that wasn't all that clear. Because I asked:

Does DFO plan to use the FRSSI model to explore the possibility of moving into more known stock fisheries? If yes, how? If no, why not?

And you didn't understand what I meant by the question. So let me just give you a little bit of

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My clients have instructed that it's more accurate to use the tem "known stock fishery" as distinct from "terminal fisheries" because we often don't have to wait to get to terminal fisheries in order to understand the stock that we're accessing, and so it can happen a little bit sooner sometimes than terminal fisheries. So the suggestion is we move to the word "more known stock", so you actually know what stocks you're accessing when the fishery, particularly a large fishery, occurs.

So with that background, I wonder if you could now answer the question, does DFO plan to use the FRSSI model to explore the possibility of moving into more known stock, or if you prefer to use "nearer to terminal" fisheries, and if so, is it possible, is it a useful model for doing that? If not, why not?

- To use the FRSSI model to determine what MR. RYALL: would be -- the FRSSI model is not based upon the location of the fisheries. You'd have to come up a different tool.
- A different tool. All right, then, I go next to -- so the answer to that is no. Then I go to the next question, which is 22:

What is the status of the "in-river management model" that is being ... developed by DFO and [Simon Fraser]...

And you said that you thought there was significant process, but you recommended that I ask Mark Saunders about what the current status is.

So, Mr. Saunders, I wonder if you could let us know what the current status of the DFO-SFU model for moving into in-river management models is.

MR. SAUNDERS: My understanding is that they have a working model that can be -- at this point that can be used in -- you know, in a gaming situation to try to evaluate management scenarios. We have just approved some additional resources through PICFI to be -- to support some further work by SFU on it this year, and I don't know what the plan is in terms of re-engaging the committee that's -- or

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the sort of ad hoc committee that's been working
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            on that, of the various interests that are -- but
            it's an -- still an active development of the tool
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 4
            and it could be something that could be worked
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            with right now.
 6
            Would First Nations be involved in helping to
 7
            establish that model and the criteria that would
 8
            be developed to determine that model?
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       MR. SAUNDERS:
                      Technical experts that have in the past
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            represented First Nations or worked on behalf of
11
            First Nations have been involved, like Mike Staley
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            and others.
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            All right.
                        I just have one final question arising
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            from Mr. Harvey's suggestions, and I think this is
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            a question for you, Mr. Ryall.
                                            The issue of
            traceability and the MSC certification isn't
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            limited just to First Nations fisheries, is it.
18
            Traceability is an issue that MSC certification is
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            interested as it relates to all fisheries.
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       MR. RYALL: Well, in addition to MSC, we in the
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            Department are interested, as well. So, yes, and
22
            it's all fisheries.
23
       MS. GAERTNER:
                      Thank you. Those are my questions, Mr.
24
            Commissioner.
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       THE COMMISSIONER:
                          Thank you, Ms. Gaertner.
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       MR. WALLACE: Mr. Commissioner, it's 4:01.
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            understand Mr. Timberg has one or two questions.
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            I have three areas I wish to canvass. I would ask
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            that we be able to put those questions in writing
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            to these witnesses. I suggest Mr. Timberg go
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            first, and we will reply, put ours in as quickly
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            as we can.
                        Thank you.
33
       THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. This is the
            completion of this panel, then, is it?
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35
       MR. WALLACE:
                    Except for the re-examination.
36
       THE COMMISSIONER:
                         Subject to...
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       MR. WALLACE:
                     That's correct.
       THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry, I'm quilty of what I
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39
            know we've all been guilty of, and that's not
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            turning on the mike.
41
                 Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Ryall, Mr. Morley and
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            Mr. Young, familiar faces to me now, thank you for
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            returning once again to assist the Commission with
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your knowledge and your willingness to answer the

questions of counsel here today who have posed a

grateful that you are willing to do so and took

wide range of questions to you. I am very

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the time to do so, and thank you for assisting the Commission. Thank you very much.

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now adjourned for the day and will resume Monday at ten o'clock.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JUNE 6, 2011 AT 10:00 A.M.)

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards.

#### Susan Osborne

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards.

## Karen Hefferland

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards.

Pat Neumann