Commission of Inquiry into the Decline of Sockeye Salmon in the Fraser River



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

Commissaire

Held at:

Tenue à :

Room 801 Federal Courthouse 701 West Georgia Street Vancouver, B.C. Salle 801 Cour fédérale 701, rue West Georgia Vancouver (C.-B.)

Tuesday, July 5, 2011

le mardi 5 juillet 2011



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

## Errata for the Transcript of Hearings on July 5, 2011

Page	Line	Error	Correction
78	42	СМР	C&P
83	19	matte	matter
85	7	'sort of' is repeated twice	remove sort of
85	33	delve into	development of

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("BCPSAC")

No appearance Rio Tinto Alcan Inc. ("RTAI")

No appearance B.C. Salmon Farmers Association

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Secwepemc Fisheries Commission of the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council; Upper Fraser Fisheries Conservation Alliance; Other Douglas Treaty First Nations who applied together (the Snuneymuxw, Tsartlip and Tsawout); Adams Lake Indian Band; Carrier Sekani Tribal

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Heiltsuk Tribal Council ("HTC")

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THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

BARRY ROSENBERGER, recalled.

ROSS WILSON, recalled.

ERNIE CREY, recalled.

MARCEL SHEPERT, recalled.

MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, the examination of this panel will continue with Mark East going next.
THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

MR. EAST: Mark East for the Governor -- Government of Canada, with my co-counsel - I was thinking of Governor Douglas, sorry - and my co-counsel Charles Fugère. I have been allocated 55 minutes. I'm going to try to keep this a bit shorter, because I know we need to get back on time today. So I'm going to try to get my time done in 45 minutes, if I can.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EAST:

Q Most of my questions, at least to start with, will be for Mr. Rosenberger. Mr. Rosenberger, at the end of the day yesterday we were talking about -- Ms. Fong was asking questions about the Heiltsuk fishery in 2010 and the fishery that took place in Johnston Strait, which is outside the Heiltsuk licensing area, and you were starting to provide an answer with respect to some of the management implications of harvesting outside of the fishing area. And Ms. Fong ran out of time and you weren't able to get to that answer. So I'd like to start with that, if I may.

Before I do that, I just want to take -- I'd like to look at a couple of documents and put them to you, if I could. The first one is Exhibit 261, and this is DFO's Policy for the Management of Aboriginal Fishing, dated August 6th, 1993. You're familiar with this document?

MR. ROSENBERGER: I am.

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Q And this is a -- this is a public document. It's on, it looks like this version is from the DFO website?

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

Q If you go over to page 2, under "B. Policy", subheading "Aboriginal Fishing", first bullet. I'm just going to take you to a couple of quotes and then I'm just going to ask you some questions. It says here:

Aboriginal fishing should occur within the areas that were used historically by the aboriginal group of First Nation.

And then if we could go to page 7 of the document, down under subheading "11. Designation of Individuals", fourth bullet. And I just want to read this into the record:

Aboriginal individuals who wish to fish in an area outside their historical area must be designated by an Aboriginal Fishing Authority having a communal licence to fish in the area in question. Such designation must be made under the agreement or licence with the relevant fishing authority and any fish harvested pursuant to the designation will be counted towards the allocation under its licence.

Are you familiar with those two provisions of the Policy?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I am.

And then if we can go to Exhibit 1229, please, this is Canada's Tab 13. And if you go over to page 2, under "Policy Guidance", there's three bullets there. And I would just like to -- well, maybe the second bullet, sub-bullet. First of all, let me talk about this document. If we can go back to the first page, sorry, I'll make sure you understand -- you understand what this document is.

So these are DFO's Guidelines for Responding to Requests by Aboriginal Organizations to Fish for Food, Social and Ceremonial (FSC) Purposes in Areas Not Previously Authorized Under Communal Licenses Issued by DFO. And it says at the top,

1 2 3

"Internal DFO Guidelines". Are you familiar with these guidelines?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I am.

- Q So going back, sorry, to page 2. Maybe I'll just go to the fourth sub-bullet:
  - o Where an Aboriginal individual wishes to fish for FSC purposes in an area outside their community's historical area, and in the historic area of another Aboriginal group, the individual may be designated by the other Aboriginal group to fish under their communal licence for FSC purposes for the area in question. The other Aboriginal group must count the harvest against the allocation provided under the communal licence issued to it.

And continuing further, the next paragraph:

With respect to the above points, see in particular fisheries agreements negotiated under the AFS and the following paragraphs from the "Policy for the Management of Aboriginal Fishing"...

And we just went to those. So let me stop there. Would you agree that this is a long-standing DFO policy.

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would.

- Q And why is it, why is it that DFO has this policy. Why can't First Nations fish their FSC allocation under licences wherever they wish?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Under the court cases, the First Nations have -- and their land claim treaty process, First Nations have asserted a right and titles to certain areas. So what we're striving for here is to make sure that we're following in that process. And from the Department's side of things, in the -- well, up until 1992, in some areas 1990, the Department issued individual fishing licences to any First Nations person from Canada to fish pretty much in any area. And that was -- significant concerns were expressed by First Nations that claimed certain territories, that the Department was making -- was infringing

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on their rights, limiting their fisheries or causing other concerns.

And so the Department moved towards band licensing, in some places around -- in some places in the late '80s, but a few in 1990, and then all areas with the policy change from the Aboriginal fishery communal licences in 1992. So the Department's trying to meet the objectives that the First Nations have laid out, and that the rights arise from a given area, not from, for example, all of Canada.

- Thank you for that. And are there management implications with respect to especially, I guess, for passing stocks with respect to this policy, what we I guess call -- sometimes is called the "Adjacency Policy".
- MR. ROSENBERGER: The management implications I was starting to describe yesterday is that the goals and objectives are to try to understand the total run size, but then to allocate that out to various components. So a conservation or the spawning objective being the highest priority, we take in account for the Fraser a management adjustment that takes into account the differences between our estimates, or the estimates that are adopted by the Panel, and what we might see as far as catch and escapements upstream, and then allocate out to the First Nations and others. And we're doing that on the four stock groupings as has been described in this process. And generally there's one or more of those stocks is a limiting factor, or it might even be another species, coho or pink in different times.

And so when you are making those kinds of determinations and trying to best utilize all the fish and making an allocation to escapement and a management adjustment or to a First Nation or to some process, if there's other fish taken out in addition to that and they're not accounted or understood in the process, then you could be creating conservation concerns or allocation issues for some other groups.

Q So to put this in, I guess, in a summary way, it's not just that DFO in managing the stocks needs to know how many fish are being taken, but needs to know where they're being taken and -- and when in any given year? 5
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MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

Okay. Now, if we can go to the same document, over the next page, and there's a list of different -- maybe zero in on the list of nine factors. And it says:

...DFO will take the following factors into account when reviewing a request from an Aboriginal organization.

And this is a request for a change in fishing area from what's in its licence. And there there's a number there, and I guess number 3 is the one we've just been talking about:

3. potential impact on other Aboriginal groups or other users of the resource;

Is that what you're talking about, about the potential impact of moving that harvest to another area to -- outside the licence area? Is that -- was that what's being addressed there?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: This is somebody making a request.

  These are the -- some of the factors and that one is one that could affect another group, and so yes, this is part of that process that we're concerned about.
- Q Okay. I'll probably try to come back to this issue if I have time, but I just want to go on to another document and another topic. I'd like to go to Commission's Tab 36, please. This is a document dated February 7, 2001, "Guidelines Respecting the Issuance of Licences under the Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations." Do you recognize this document?

MR. ROSENBERGER: I do.

MR. McGOWAN: Perhaps I could have this marked as an exhibit.

THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1270.

EXHIBIT 1270: Guidelines Respecting the Issuance of Licences under the **Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations** (**ACFLR**), February 7, 2001

46 MR. EAST:

Q Now, down at the bottom of that first page, and

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it's talking about the **Sparrow** decision, and the very last sentence, and this is something that came up yesterday:

An additional consideration is that DFO does not have the mandate to determine whether an Aboriginal group has aboriginal or treaty rights to fish, or the nature and scope of any such rights.

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And we discussed that yesterday, and I think your evidence yesterday, Mr. Rosenberger, was that this was something that properly falls within the federal system, into the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

- Q Does this mean, however, that DFO doesn't consider Aboriginal -- the issues of Aboriginal rights and title when it's seeking to consult with First Nations?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Could you reframe the question, please.
- And here's a page that talks about the "Directives for Licensing", and it discusses the issue of consultation with Aboriginal organizations. And one of the things that I've noticed in the documents, and there's a good example here, is there's references to Department of Fisheries taking into account the historical fishing areas of First Nations.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.
- Q So it's kind of a, I would suggest, perhaps an awkwardness in that whereas DFO doesn't have a mandate to determine or seek to determine Aboriginal rights and title. It nevertheless has to be cognizant of First Nations assertions and claims of Aboriginal rights and title when it manages the fishery. Would you agree with that?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would.
- Q So would you agree that consultation with respect to these sort of rights and title is an important mandate for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would.
  - Q Perhaps we can move to Commission Tab 32, please.
- MR. LUNN: Would you like to mark (indiscernible away

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from microphone). 1 MR. EAST: I think this one --3 I'm sorry, we just did --MR. LUNN: MR. EAST: I think I did mark this one as an exhibit. 5 This is another DFO document entitled 6 "Management guidelines to address FSC sharing 7 arrangements for Fraser sockeye when Total 8 Allowable Catch does not meet FSC harvest targets." Do you recognize this document? 9 10 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I do. 11 MR. EAST: Can I have this one marked as an exhibit, 12 please. 13 THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1271. 14 15 EXHIBIT 1271: Management guidelines to 16 address FSC sharing arrangements for Fraser 17 sockeye when Total Allowable Catch does not 18 meet FSC harvest targets, August 12, 2009 19 [DFO] 20 21 MR. EAST: 22 If we can just go over to the second page at the bottom. And you can see it, just for the record, 2.3 24 at the bottom of the page it says "August 12, 25 2009". Under "Proposed Sharing Methods" in the 26 first sentence, it says: 27 28 With the exception of Early Stuart sockeye, 29 there is currently no arrangement to 30 apportion the pre-season FSC targets among 31 individual First Nations for each run-timing 32 group. 33 34 And I think that's consistent with the evidence we 35 heard yesterday, would you agree with that? 36 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would. 37 38 In other words, although the total FSC target 39 is split into the four run-timing groups for 40 planning purposes, there are no allocation 41 agreements in place to apportion fish from a 42 specific run-timing group among individual 43 First Nations groups. The Department is 44

proposing that any remaining FSC target

will be combined for the purposes of

assigned to the other three run-timing groups

apportioning among individual First Nations

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groups.

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I'm just going to stop there. And without going into this in any further detail, is this the document that kind of guides DFO managers in apportioning FSC allocations, especially when there's -- in low run years?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, when there's not enough sockeye to meet all of the objectives that we have laid out for First Nations, food, social and ceremonial, and the IFMP, this is the guidelines that we are using.
  - Okay. Yesterday, Mr. Rosenberger, and I think for much of the discussion yesterday and last week, we've been talking a lot about the parties' different aspirations for co-management arrangements that -- arrangements and processes. And I think I gleaned from your evidence yesterday your view that these processes, if that were -that are underway, if successful, will set aside integrated processes at the coast-wide and perhaps sub-regional level for co-management of fish, including sockeye.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.
- In your view, will those processes wholly replace engagement by DFO with First Nations at a local level?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: I don't believe that they will. The Department is proposing a process where they're -it's a pyramid, for want of a better word, but there will be the bilateral or local area consultations and co-management, and so the -with defined issues and responsibilities that will be clear, and some of the defined issues and responsibilities at a sub-regional level, and then others that might be at a watershed level or larger.
  - And I guess the -- the concept there would be that the engagement at the local level will be somehow ideally integrated more -- more effectively than perhaps at present, with these regional and coastwide bodies.
- That's correct. MR. ROSENBERGER:
- And is one of the issues, I guess, with respect to DFO currently, is it true that especially in your area, talk about the BC Interior, is a significant portion of your time and resources, not just yours

3 MR. 1

 but of your staff, spent in engaging with First Nations at different levels?

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's true.

- Q Yes. And one of the, I guess, perhaps benefits, of this work for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in this time of perhaps finite resources, that this would allow DFO to be able to allocate its resources more efficiently with the same results.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's one of the objectives of trying to build this process is so that there's best use of all the resources, those that are available to First Nations and those that are available to the Department, and that we set those priorities and process to the best use we can.
- Perhaps we can go to Exhibit 1220, please. I believe it's 1220, it's Canada's Tab 30. And there was some discussion yesterday about commitment, commitment on both sides, First Nations and also the Government of Canada. I just want to go to page 4 of this document -- well, first of all, I'll just identify the document again for the record. This is the -- I believe it's a DFO document discussing "Overview of the Fraser River Salmon Roadmap Initiative" and on page 4, if we could go -- page 3 to the bottom, sorry. And the last bullet, and we'll carry over onto the next page:
  - As outlined at previous Roadmap workshops, DFO is committed to the overarching goal of jointly (in partnership with First Nations) building a co-management process for Fraser Salmon that includes a vision, objectives, roles and responsibilities, clear outcomes, as well as a clear process for building an agreement (i.e. "roadmap" or action plan).

And keep going down, please. And it's:

• Achieving this goal will require: --

And this is what I want to talk about a bit:

- o a strong commitment from both DFO and First Nations;
- o dedication of resources from both DFO

### and First Nations;

 And I think, Mr. Rosenberger, this is consistent with what we heard yesterday.

 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I believe it is.

And I guess one of the interesting Catch-22s about this from both sides is that -- let's just talk about it from DFO's perspective. To be a commitment of -- in the terms of policy commitment and resource commitment, I guess both sides would like to have some sense that there's a prospect that that money will be money well spent, and that there will be a reasonable chance of success from the commitments made. Would you agree with that?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would.

And I think that goes both ways in the sense we heard yesterday from the witnesses about concerns that DFO may pull back from the efforts that First Nations are putting in. I guess it's equally the same from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans that if you're going to go back and seek a mandate and a commitment and money, some of the questions you're going to be facing from your decision—makers is to what extent in your view are First Nations in a situation where they can respond and provide this commitment. Would you expect that that would be some of the responses you would get

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would.

back?

Q So would you agree that one of the values of the current process, the Forum and Roadmap process, is it helps both sides in developing that, making that progress to the point where you can go back to your respective decision-makers and say "We've made this much progress thus far, and I think we can take the risk of putting in the money and commitment that we need." Would you see this as one -- one way that the Forum and Roadmap is helping this overall process?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would.

 Okay. I'm going to ask a question of Mr. Crey. One of the examples you gave yesterday was an idea about signing an MOU, and I just want to stay on this theme for a second. From the perspective of the First Nations, who would have signed this MOU if it had been put forward?

MR. CREY: The political leadership of the communities

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on the Fraser.

And who specifically, like, what would this be, each First Nation through its band council?

MR. CREY: In some instances. In other instances th

- MR. CREY: In some instances. In other instances the First Nations have organized themselves into collectives called tribal councils and often have confidence in those tribal councils to discuss and enter into these kinds of arrangements and sign off on a broad interest in that part of the watershed for that tribal nation.
- Q And would it include coastal and approach groups? MR. CREY: Sorry, I meant to -- didn't mean to exclude them.
- Q Okay.
- MR. CREY: Yes.
- Q Yes. So the idea would be a MOU that would be signed by the political leadership of all the First Nations that are engaged in harvesting Fraser River sockeye?
- MR. CREY: That's right, or their designates. Right. Q Okay. And this is something that you feel that through this, the Forum and Roadmap process, that you'd be able to obtain that kind of a mandate to sign an MOU?
- MR. CREY: Well, it's not so much me, but -Q I'm sorry, I should say the political leadership
  of -- well, that's a good question. Political
  leadership of what organization? What forum would
  you use in order to get that kind of commitment
  from all these different groups?
- MR. CREY: Well, I think in a situation like that, the First Nations leadership would probably take a lot of heart, would have a lot of interest in such an agreement, and I'm sure that the majority of them would endorse a memorandum of understanding like that, where both parties, the First Nations themselves and the Government of Canada, through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, would agree on where it is that they're going, building this co-management relationship. I think -- I think that would occur. I think that could take place.
- Q Thank you. On this document, this is the same document as before, I'd like to go back one page. I'm going to change direction again, and I'm sorry I'm kind of hopping from subject to subject. I want to return to -- to a discussion that was had

yesterday, and I want to focus this question on Mr. Rosenberger, because I don't think he had an opportunity to weigh in on this discussion. But if we can focus in on the -- it's the use of the term "dialogue". And on the third, fourth and sixth bullets on this -- on this document, and it's interesting that the term "dialogue" was used in this context, and I think there was some criticism of it. The third bullet says:

o Dialogue regarding the management of integrated commercial fisheries impacting Fraser salmon;

When I read that, "management of integrated commercial fisheries", that's in respect of the fishery, all commercial fisheries, including Aboriginal but also non-Aboriginal fisheries?

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

o Dialogue regarding the management of recreational fisheries impacting Fraser

salmon;

So that's not necessarily including Aboriginal recreational fishers, but all recreational fishers?

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

And on the fourth bullet:

Q And on the sixth bullet:

o Dialogue regarding DFO policies and programs
which impact on Fraser salmon;

Now, I think implicit in that is policies and programs generally that impact on Fraser salmon? MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

So when we're talking about these kind of issues, are we now into an area of what we would call Tier 3 discussions, when we're talking about dialogue in these areas?

 MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, these areas will impact more than just the First Nations to DFO process, and the Department's trying to get across in this document is -- there are issues where we're looking to have -- we're looking to define the roles and responsibilities of a number of factors,

and there's eight or nine of them here. And what the Department is trying to make clear is that there are other interests besides First Nations interests and we will discuss how those roles and responsibilities will be aligned. But they're not necessarily ones that bilateral relationship would be the only decision-making or the only place where there would be interactions.

- And I guess that's one of the key points about the Tier 3 options and discussions we've had, is that until such time that there's a co-management Tier 3 structure where all the harvesters are in the same room and in the same body, there's going to have to be a role for DFO management in order to ultimately make those decisions as between these different harvesting groups. Would you agree?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, I see a role for the Department now, and I see a role for the Department even once the structure is in place.
- Q Okay, thank you. Another area, another document that we talked about yesterday and I'd like to take you to, Mr. Rosenberger, is Exhibit 290. And this is the -- one of the documents relating to the Forum. And again there was -- this is last -- the last paragraph, and I don't want to spend too much time on this, but this is something that was raised with the panel, and I don't think you had a chance to weigh in on it, so I just want to ask you now. And this is a comment we had about -- again, this is a DFO document, as I understand it, and the first sentence says:

Through this process it became clear that despite the efforts of DFO staff to support this outcome...

And I should back up and say the immediate previous line, the "Desired outcomes" in the previous paragraph:

Desired outcomes included the development of a sharing plan for Early Stuart sockeye...

Through this process it became clear that despite the efforts of DFO staff to support this outcome, First Nations collectively lacked the capacity to develop a coordinated

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FSC harvest sharing plan for Fraser River salmon stocks.

And then it talks about what was achieved at the Forum. Another interesting comment I want to ask you about, later on it says, and there was:

...a much better understanding of the complexity involved with the management of Fraser River salmon.

I want to stop there. Can you just talk a little bit about what some of the issues that were discussed and have been discussed in this topic? What some of those complexities are, and also what are some of the different interests and perspectives that you've heard been expressed at the Forum?

MR. ROSENBERGER: I think the First Nations have put considerable effort and made considerable progress on understanding each other's fisheries. there was a fairly significant lack of understanding between some of the First Nations Interior groups versus some of the Coastal groups, fishing, fishing opportunities, different stocks. Some of the kinds of things that Mr. Wilson, you know, described yesterday in this process were the kinds of things that were being described in the Forum process. So there's a growing understanding about what stocks, what species, harvests, availability, how people fish, how they make some of their decisions. So going through that and in some of the approaches that they've strived for and some of the options that have -- you know, they've worked on over time, what does that mean.

So again, yesterday, for example, Mr. Shepert talked about the groups that generally he's from, you know, really supporting a three-week closure around Early Summer stocks. They came to a consensus that they provided a recommendation on for this year, I think it was the same one last year, of a one-week closure during that timeframe. But there's others trying to understand, well, what's the implication because of the co-migration overlap of timing of stocks, species, implications to other places.

So I think there's been significant progress

on that side of things, and the -- a variety of
First Nations have put out quite different views.
We have -- some of those have been provided in
letters to the Department, and some of them in the
discussion at the Forum. You know, different
escapement objectives to be used in a given
scenario for different stock groupings between
years, things like that.
Okay, thank you. I'm going to switch gears again

- Q Okay, thank you. I'm going to switch gears again and go to a -- the subject of the in-river demonstration fisheries that took place, and Mr. Shepert helpfully gave some background on that. And I just want to ask a couple of questions for you, Mr. Rosenberger, but I'm happy to have Mr. Shepert or anybody else wade in. On Tab 6 of Canada's documents, perhaps go there first -- or actually, Tab 5, I'm sorry. But I think there has been some -- some questions and some discussion at earlier panels about the commercial viability of in-river demonstration fisheries, and Mr. Shepert spoke about that yesterday. Here's a document, Mr. Rosenberger, I believe you're familiar with. Can you explain what this is?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: This is an accounting from the Okanagan Nation Alliance, that's the ONA of the title.
- Q Mm-hmm.

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- MR. ROSENBERGER: Of their commercial fishery that occurred in 2010, last year. So this is a fishery that takes place at about 900 miles inland, and I get my miles because it comes through the U.S. system, that's where we keep track, so...
- Q These aren't Fraser sockeye?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: These are bound for the Okanagan River via the Columbia, so they migrate up through the Columbia and the nine dams.
- Q Okay.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: So the harvest that took place last year, it shows that there was a harvest of just over 1,000 fish and it shows where some of the products, how they processed them. What it doesn't get into is where they where and who they actually sold them to, and that side of it. But just to add that many of these fish went into restaurants and high-end markets, and they actually have an agreement for this year where a significant restaurant chain in B.C. will be

featuring these salmon for this year's fishery. So what this was meant for is to show that the harvest, what the possibility of products are. What it doesn't show is that they've been able to make good progress on getting good value for the fish that they've harvested, and...

 Well, maybe we can go to the next page. I think that helps that last part. And just this is an example in the same document about some of the --some of the prices, I guess, for the sockeye that were --

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, it is.

 Q -- for the salmon that were harvested, and I'm not sure if they were --

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, they are sockeye.

 MR. EAST: Could I have this marked as an exhibit, please.

 THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit number 1272.

EXHIBIT 1272: ONA Pilot Demo Catch (Landings) 2010 and Lake-to-Plate Pricing

### MR. EAST:

Q And just on the same theme, if we can go to Canada's Tab 6, please. And I believe, Mr. Shepert, is this the -- what you were talking about yesterday. This is a document that appears to be from the Secwepemc Fisheries commission. It's an order form for these Wild B.C. Salmon products. Is this the -- was this the fishery that you were discussing yesterday? Are you familiar with this document? I think, Mr. Rosenberger, you are.

MR. SHEPERT: I need to see the cover on this. I've seen a number of these and I'm not sure. We have participated collectively with the Secwepemc. This could be from the report that we did jointly with the UFFCA and the Secwepemc, I'm not exactly sure, but I am familiar with the fishery.

Q Okay. Thanks. And, Mr. Rosenberger, are you familiar with this document?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I am.

 And it's an order form for persons to purchase this product, Riverfresh Wild BC Salmon?

 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, from the Secwepemc people.

 From the Secwepemc people. And under -- and I probably should have brought this into the last

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panel for discussion, but under the last heading
"Smoked Sockeye", there's some references to price
per pound and per 100 grams for in-river sockeye
salmon.

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, there is, and for the -- the top

- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, there is, and for the -- the top two are for fresh or fresh frozen fish.
- MR. EAST: Yes, that's right, sockeye is there, as well. Could I have this marked as an exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1273.

EXHIBIT 1273: Riverfresh Wild BC Salmon Order Form, Secwepemc Fisheries Commission

#### MR. EAST:

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- Q One of the related issues that's come up from time to time is the process by which licences, I guess, purchased or retired under programs like the Aboriginal -- the ATP and under PICFI are used in order to provide the access to these in-river fisheries. And I just want to go to another document in Canada's list. It's Tab 20. Now, this appears to be a deck for the IHPC. Are you familiar with this deck?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I am.
- Q It's called "Commercial & First Nations Inland Demonstration Fisheries, 2010 Overview", and can you just explain briefly what the purpose of this deck was for?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: One of the staff of the Department, Ann-Marie Huang, prepared this document to make a presentation at the Integrated Harvest Planning Committee meeting this year. The -- what we're demonstrating through the slides is how licences have been purchased back from commercial. fishermen, transferred and there's areas -- there's a Skeena, Nass examples in this deck, as well as for the Fraser.
- Maybe we'll spend a couple of minutes on this document. Perhaps we can go to -- and just for the record, the date on this document is 24th of March, 2011. If we can go to page 6, please. And so this slide and the next one talks about the guidelines used by DFO to transfer salmon shares from the commercial fleet into the in-river; is that right?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

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Q And if you go to the slide, sorry, page 7. Yes, that's right. And on the third bullet:

- ▶ Where a sub-set of stocks are being harvested by inland fisheries (e.g., Fraser), each commercial licence is treated like a portfolio of stocks with different stocks (e.g. Chilko vs Weaver) going to different inland groups.
  - stocks are not "convertible" e.g., X% of Chilko cannot be converted to Y% of Horsefly

Can you explain what that's about, and why that's -- why that's done in this way?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: The Department's objective is to -you can't transfer from -- straight across from a mixed stock fishery in any given area, and all mixed stock fisheries are not the same, if you're fishing in Johnston Straits versus Juan de Fuca, or even off the mouth of the Fraser, or in the Lower Fraser. So the -- what we're striving for is to make sure we transfer portions the same way that we're moving them out of the -- those mixed stock fisheries and moving them into inland fisheries. So if someone was looking to fish for Chilko fish, for example, and you wanted to fish in the Chilcotin, then you wouldn't give them Quesnel fish or Horsefly fish, as they're described here, that would be migrating to a different part of the watershed. So it's trying to match all those different fish and stocks to the licences we've purchased and the transfer of that total allowable catch into the various portions of the Fraser.
  - And maybe just quickly just go to the highlights of this deck, perhaps go to page slide 9. And this identifies some of the First Nations demonstration fisheries in 2010, and you'll see under the third bullet, there's the "Riverfresh Partnership" and I think that's the -- that's related to that order form we just saw just a moment ago.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.
- Q And the other one is the "UFFCA Partnership". And, Mr. Shepert, that's the one that you're

involved with?
MR. SHEPERT: Yes.

Q Okay. And there's a couple of others, Chehalis and Scowlitz First Nation for Fraser sockeye in the Harrison River. I won't go into further detail in this document because I think that's going to be a bit -- take a bit too much time. Perhaps I can just go to maybe page 18 and then -- 19, sorry, and this is a discussion of a hypothetical example about how this might work for the Fraser. And here, Mr. Rosenberger, you have a hypothetical example where there's a total Canadian commercial TAC of a million fish, and it's split out in this pie chart according to Late Run, Early Summer and Summer Run TACs.

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

- Q And if you go over to page 20, that pie chart is separated out by the different areas. Maybe you can just remind us again what Area B, D, E, G and H are.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: These are licence groupings, so licence Area B is seine fleet in southern waters of British Columbia. Licence Area D is gillnet fisheries, primarily for the purposes of the Fraser in Johnston Straits, but it's northern Strait of Georgia, Johnston Straits, and around partial -- partway down the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Area E is the licence area for gillnets in the Lower Fraser River, Area 29 and around the Juan de Fuca southern portion of Vancouver Island. Licence Area G is trollers on the West Coast of Vancouver Island and around into the top of Johnston Straits. And licence Area H is trollers in Georgia Strait and up into Johnston Straits.
- Q Okay. And just to give an example of how this process works, maybe we can go to page 22. And for each one of these areas, as I understand it, a number of licences. And so on this one it's Area D, 359 licences available, which represents 21.5 percent of the commercial Fraser River TAC in 2010. And it says on the right in the small pink box:

33 licences in 2010...were available from DFO inventory for [Fraser River sockeye] inland [demonstration] fisheries.

And I understand there's a similar slide for each one of the different areas.

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

- And if you get to slide number 26, I think there wasn't any licences for Area G, so you ended up with these four different areas, and you added up all the different licences from the areas, and you added together the total number of licences from the DFO inventory that are going to be used for allocations of the in-river demonstration fishery; is that right?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: It's not a -- this is an accounting of the licences.

Q Yes.

- MR. ROSENBERGER: It's -- involved the whole deck, it's a multiplication times the total allowable catch, and the equal signs at the bottom is the 12.46 is the percent of total allowable catch that can be moved into the demonstration fisheries. There are Area G licences, for example, but Area G in 2010 did not have a total allowable catch assigned to it, so it's essentially a number times zero. So there's nothing to add into the -- into the formula.
- Q I see. Okay. So you have 12.46 percent of the total allowable catch. If we can go over to page 27. So going back to the hypothetical one million TAC in total, you have the 12.46 for the demonstration TAC and the rest 87.54 is the TAC for the area gear commercial fisheries?

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

Q And if we go over to the next slide, that 12.46 is in turn broken up into the three run groups.

MR. ROSENBERGER: Correct.

- Q Early Stuart has been left out. And then the last slide, or sorry, slide 29, that 12.46 is again broken out by the various natal streams and different runs. Is that what this is -- this slide is doing?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct. So that we use those proportions then by those stocks to allocate it back to the various demonstration fisheries around the -- around the Fraser watershed. And in this one you'll note that there's two or three of those slices of the pie that were not allocated out, so we used those opportunities to provide extra protection to some of the stocks of concern.

- Q And I notice that some of these -- some of the smaller slices, including Cultus and on the top, Bowron, these are not being used for the demonstration fisheries?

  MR. ROSENBERGER: Correct.

  You can explain -- and is that for conservation
  - You can explain -- and is that for conservation reasons?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: Correct, that was the comment I just made, sorry.
  - MR. EAST: Okay. I'd like to have this document marked as an exhibit.

THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1274.

EXHIBIT 1274: Huang, Commercial & First Nations Inland Demonstration Fisheries - 2010 Overview, March 24, 2011 [IHPC]

MR. EAST:

- Q My last few questions, I think, are going to be for Mr. Wilson, if I may, and I was -- I won't have the time to discuss in great detail some of the things we discussed yesterday. But I just wanted to ask you, Mr. Wilson, with respect to the Heiltsuk. And you talked a bit yesterday about some of the coastal and North Coast -- Central Coast and North Coast organizations that the Heiltsuk are involved with. Are the Heiltsuk involved in any kind of formal way with aggregates or groups of First Nations that are on the Island or in the South Coast?
- MR. WILSON: Other than IMAWG?
- Q And what is the role of IMAWG, and what is Heiltsuk's role in IMAWG?
- MR. WILSON: Well, Heiltsuk's role in IMAWG is -- it was created from our attention to the sectoral meetings, and IMAWG had a meeting at the same time, and just happened to show up to a meeting and decided this was a great process to be involved in. The IMAWG process is basically -- it started out as a process to provide information to First Nations groups on fishery issues, all fishery issues, not just the Fraser River sockeye.
- Q And would it be a process ideally where, for example, if a run like 2010 ever came along again for sockeye, or for chum or pink, that it would be useful process whereby DFO can get together with all the coast-wide coastal groups, and discuss

each First Nations expectations for harvest in the upcoming year, in one forum where the different First Nations can share their different perspectives on their harvest. Would you agree that that would be a useful process?

MR. WILSON: I agree, but it would be a challenge,

- MR. WILSON: I agree, but it would be a challenge, because the bands outside the Fraser, there's quite a number of bands. So I think you'd have to break them into regions, as well.
- Q I'm thinking in terms of a Coastal group, like a Coastal region, including South Coast, as well as Central and North Coast, perhaps that's -- perhaps using the IMAWG forum.
- MR. WILSON: That format possibly, yes.
- I didn't want to get too much into the details of what happened with the Heiltsuk fishery in 2010. I mean, some of the key players in the DFO perspective aren't here to get into that. But what I gather from this is a sense of frustration from the Heiltsuk, that in 2010 there was a very large year, and although a certain number of salmon were caught, there was a sense that there were more fish to be caught if the opportunity had been allowed.
- MR. WILSON: Correct.

- Q And DFO was in a situation where it was managing the fishery with respect to a number of different costal groups, and had certain guidelines and rules that it had to follow, and different processes that it had to follow, and that was frustrating for the Heiltsuk.
- MR. WILSON: Yes.
- Q And is this really a good case study for how perhaps a different way of approaching these issues would be to have some kind of an integrated process, a pre-season, pre-planning process, where DFO and the various groups that have allocations on the coastal areas can get together and talk about their interests in accessing these large, potentially large runs of salmon, and discussing how those shares can be allocated as between themselves, with -- in consultation with DFO. Isn't this a really good case study of how that would have been useful if that had been in place?
- MR. WILSON: Yes, it would have been, both if the stocks were in conservation or in abundance.
- MR. EAST: Okay. I think actually I'll just leave my

1 questions there. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. 2 Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. East.
MR. PROWSE: Yes. My name is Clif Prowse, I'm the
lawyer for the Province of British Columbia that
doesn't really know much about First Nations
issues, but I, with some supervision from Mr.
Tyzuk, get to ask a few questions today. I'll
endeavour to keep this short.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PROWSE:

- Q Mr. Lunn, could we have Exhibit 1223, please. So one of the -- in preparing to do this, I had several discouraging conversations with people as I looked for an easy answer to the issues that are confronting this panel and the Commission. And the general answer I got was there are no easy answers. But then someone said, well, what we really need is something like the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. So I guess my first question is whether each of you would agree or disagree, or are able to comment on whether that might be something to be strived for in our context here.
- MR. SHEPERT: I think the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission is a good example, it's but it's made for Washington State tribes. It has its own history and its own way of doing business. I would suggest that it represents what is possible, that B.C. is languishing behind, and that whatever is created here would be made for B.C. It's not going to be the same. It's not a cookie cutter issue here. So I would be encouraged to to utilize certain elements of the of what we can learn from Washington State example, but again, it's not going to be the same for B.C.
- Q All right. Does anyone else have a comment on that?
- MR. WILSON: One of the challenges with it is some B.C. First Nations are in Treaty and some aren't.
- Q Sorry, and so that would just complicate the process?
- MR. WILSON: It could.
- Q And, Mr. Crey?
- MR. CREY: I would agree that it's a model that can inform a future forum here in British Columbia.

agree that it's a model that could inform us, along with others elsewhere.

All right. And, Mr. Rosenberger?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: I think it's one of the options, models as Mr. Crey just described, that should be reviewed and considered and looked to see how --- what elements of it might be applicable, and to the same for many other models. One was raised yesterday to look at, and I think there's a few others you could consider on options for moving forward.
  - So then the question is, to the extent that it is a viable option, how would we get there from here. Mr. Shepert, do you have a view on that? How would you process towards something like the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission?
- MR. SHEPERT: So the question is how would we get to something like that? Well, I think it -- back in 2002, I was part of a team that put together a report called "Our Place at the Table", B.C. First Nations in the fishery, and I think one of the things that we talked about, and we're talking specific about sockeye here. So I think one of the comments, one of the recommendations that were made in there, and this again probably comes from the Boldt type decision, is that 50 percent would be a nominal starting point with -- with the possibility of up to 100 percent for certain species in certain areas.

So I think, yeah, I think that one of the possibilities or one of -- if we were to have just a eureka moment and we woke up one day and suddenly 50 percent of the sockeye fishery was transferred to First Nations, and then let them figure it out, much like what happened in the Washington State example, might be one way to do that. I'm not saying it's the only way. I think that negotiations are still on the table and a good way to proceed. But I think that that's -- that's what happened down there.

Q Mr. Rosenberger, do you have any comments on that? MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, process-wise, from the Department's -- how we're seeing this moving forward is the Roadmap process. So what we're trying to do is in that process is to get parties to look at various models and look to see what the interests are and try to develop the, you know,

vision and mandate around the parties and see what our options are for moving forward. So for us it's the Roadmap process.

- Q Mr. Shepert, I noticed in your c.v. that you've had extensive training, and do I understand a practical involvement in mediation type processes, including in a family law type context?
- MR. SHEPERT: That's correct.

- Q How do you -- what are the lessons from that kind of family law context where you can get some very dysfunctional conflicts going on, and different ways are used the resolve them. What are the lessons from that kind of context to this kind of context, or have you thought about that?
- MR. SHEPERT: I think when you're talking about the work that I do, first of all, we start with an agreement to mediate, which is a good faith document. So as with any negotiation, you have to have both parties negotiating in good faith. And everything must be possible. Everything must be put on the table. It needs to be open, transparent, and you know, the rest speaks for itself. What the outcome is, is not for me to judge.
- Q One of the precepts of mediation, at least in some theories, is that all the parties need to be aware of the best alternative to a negotiated agreement, which again in the family law context typically would include litigation. How does the litigation process impact on the way forward here?
- MR. SHEPERT: That's a good question. peacemaker, that's what I do, it's in my nature. So I think that from my perspective I would always look at it from the situation that I think that both parties would be better suited to sit down and have a discussion, as opposed to litigate. think that litigation is time consuming, it's costly, and all too often in First Nations country, we see the rulings come down, yet we see change being very slow. In fact, we often see that the people setting the parameters are the people that we just came out of court with. that's why I think that sitting down to have a mediation or a negotiation, whatever you want to call it, is infinitely better and leads to more enduring outcomes.
- Q I wanted to refer to the Integrated Salmon

Dialogue Forum, which I think Mr. Crey has talked 1 about in an earlier hearing. Mr. Shepert, am I 3 correct in thinking that you had some dealing with 4 the ISDF and probably didn't stick with that 5 process; is that a fair summary? 6 MR. SHEPERT: That's a fair summary. I was involved in 7 the inception. Again, as I've talked about 8 yesterday, in the Upper Fraser we feel sometimes 9 you're kind of damned if you do and you're damned 10 if you don't. Sometimes the principle will tell 11 you that this is probably not the best place to be 12 sitting, on the other hand, decisions are being made and if you don't show up, well, those that 13 14 show up do the work. That's sort of the -- what 15 we talk about in our industry. So, yeah, I have 16 been involved in it, but quickly realized from the 17 very beginning that this was a multi-sectored 18 approach and really, I believe, as I said 19 yesterday, Tier 1 has to be strong. 20 cornerstone is based on Tier 1/Tier 2, 21 relationship and so it's pre-emptive - or it's not 22 pre-emptive, that's not the word I'm looking for -23 but it's too soon to get into those kinds of 24 processes until the other two have been worked out 25 satisfactorily by both parties. 26 That leads to the question of but what's the 27 timeframe that we all have to work with to deal 28 with what we're told is 20-year decline of Fraser 29 River sockeye salmon, and is there a role for some 30 kind of multiparty process as an interim, in 31 effect, process, without prejudice to the rights 32 of the First Nations that are involved. 33 MR. SHEPERT: Can you rephrase that, please, or reframe 34 I kind of see where you're going with that, 35 so in the interim, until that -- until the 36 relationship is strengthened and in a good working 37 way, we still need to have sort of interim measures, or at least allow the third parties to 38 39 the table. I think that's already going on. Life 40 goes on. The fishery will continue. So, yes, 41 those things will happen. 42 But in my -- my viewpoint, one of the most 43 encouraging things about this whole process is the 44 ability perhaps to have those kinds of check-ins 45 over the next year, to kind of, I guess, have an

oversight, somebody with oversight. Oh, for

example, Mr. Commissioner, to follow through and

make sure that these things happen. The recommendations that come out of here are extremely important. It couldn't be more timely. We are in a really, really precipitous decline, particularly in the Upper Fraser. So in my opinion, I think, you know, a three-year to a four-year timeframe, which has already been alluded to last year, wouldn't be unrealistic and could probably achieve good results.

- Mr. Crey, do you have any comments about -- you talked yesterday about that on the Lower Fraser there had been some reaching out to I'll call them Tier 3 groups that -- do you have a perspective on when that's useful and when it's not?
- MR. CREY: It's useful any time, it's useful all the time, especially if you're on the Lower Fraser. It's there's an interface there of commercial, sport and Aboriginal interests in the fishery. They share a common geographical area, a common river, they fish side-by-side. So it's important to have relationships with the other interests in the fishery, including, I might add, the "green" people, the environmentalists who are active on the Lower Fraser River.

Grand Chief Ken Malloway and I, and I think Grand Chief Ken Malloway was here earlier. We call him Wileleg in the Fraser Valley. He's one of our hereditary leaders. Both he and I joined in on the discussions at the Integrated Salmon Dialogue Forum. And in particular both of us were interested in the Monitoring and Compliance Committee, because both he and I know that right at the very heart of the issue in the fishery is confidence that one, or the three groups may have or may not have in the numbers, the catches that are recorded and reported. We feel that right at the heart of the issue is catch and the reliability of catch information. So we both zeroed in on the Compliance and Catch Monitoring Committee and the work that it's doing.

And we'd like to think we've done a lot of good work with other committee members. And it's not just Aboriginal people, it's sport fishery interests, commercial fishing interests, and we're not talking about novices, we're talking about senior commercial fishermen, been in the business for years and very capable people they are. As

well as sport fishing interests with a long, long 1 history in the sport fishery, and being advocates 3 for their interests. And of course on our side of the table, Aboriginal people. And there were 5 conservation groups in the room, as well. 6 So we paid a lot of attention, devoted a lot 7 of time to the meetings of that committee, and we 8 worked out projects on the Lower Fraser together, 9 such as giving the committee an opportunity to 10 tour our chum fisheries, to see how closely 11 they're managed and how the accounting of the 12

catch is done. And we have plans this summer for a project in the sockeye fishery in monitoring that should provide valuable lessons for all of And we plan on continuing to do work with that -- with that committee, on into the future, as long as it has -- as long as it's a working committee and has a mandate to continue onward.

- Thank you. Mr. Wilson, yesterday your counsel put in the Central Coast First Nations Marine Use Plan, Executive Summary, which was Exhibit 1269, and that has some reference in it to what I'll call Tier 3 involvement with the multi-sectoral. How do you see the -- first of all, do you have any knowledge of the ISDF, the Integrated Salmon Dialogue Forum, were you part of that at all?
- MR. WILSON: How do you see the role of Tier 3 processes as we deal with the ongoing annual and decadal declines

in the Fraser River sockeye salmon fortunes.

- Well, I could speak for the Central Coast MR. WILSON: Harmonized Marine Use Plan, which would set up a technical group that would address how we go about meeting with the other user groups. Well, I'll rephrase that: the user groups, we're not considered user groups.
- Q Yes.

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MR. WILSON: So that technical committee would represent the Central Coast. It's a little bit of a challenge in the Central on sport fishing specifically, because the majority of the sport fishers are lodge, lodge-driven, so they have clients fly in, and I believe a lot of those clients are not from B.C., so they clearly don't understand the issues of First Nations entitlement rights and access, of course. So it would be a challenge, but the technical committee would be

burdened with that task. 1 Working through these problems. 3 MR. WILSON: Yes. MR. PROWSE: Mr. Commissioner, those are my questions. 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Prowse. MR. McGOWAN: I wonder if this might be time for a 6 7 brief morning adjournment, Mr. Commissioner. 8 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, that's fine, thank you. Shall 9 we say ten minutes? 10 MR. McGOWAN: Ten minutes, yes. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. 12 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing will recess for ten 13 minutes. 14 15 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR MORNING RECESS) 16 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 17 18 THE REGISTRAR: Order. The hearing is now resumed. 19 MR. EIDSVIK: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. 20 Eidsvik for the Area E and B.C. Fisheries 21 Coalition. Good morning, panel members. 22 2.3 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EIDSVIK: 2.4 25 Mr. Rosenberger, how long have we known about the 26 stock problems in Early Springs and Early Stuarts? 27 MR. ROSENBERGER: Stocks are reviewed annually so the 2.8 information on the trends are something that's 29 discussed on an annual basis and have been for all 30 the years that we're doing management. 31 Yeah, I mean when has the trend been in a place 32 where none of us are very happy? 33 MR. ROSENBERGER: I would suggest there was a few 34 people rather happy last year with the trend. 35 On Early Stuarts and Early Springs? 36 MR. ROSENBERGER: The Early Stuart return last year is 37 the second largest escapement on its cycle that we 38 have records for, for the 50-some years. We did 39 not monitor one of the key streams. That wouldn't 40 have made it the largest escapement but it's a 41 significant escapement and the total return was 42 relatively large. 43 And what about the three previous cycles? 44 MR. ROSENBERGER: The returns on a number of those 45 cycles are relatively lower in some of the years but some of the years they're not dissimilar. 46

We've been experiencing fairly significant en

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route mortalities on a number of those populations
so the total return is down but the more
significant issue is the en route mortality at
this stage.

Q If I remember correctly even in, I think, it was
2000 we were down to 10,000 spawners or something?
It's okay if you don't --
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- MR. ROSENBERGER: Not to my record. Twenty to 30,000 is the normal range of spawners for three of the four cycle years.
- Q Okay. And what's our spawner goal for that overall?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: We don't have a specific goal by each of the systems. That's part of the work that we're undertaking right now with the Wild Salmon Policy establishing lower reference points and upper reference points.
- Q And what's the upper reference point on the good year?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: We don't have those established at this point.
- Q What were they previous, say, during the 1990s? Would 200,000 be off by far as a spawning escapement goal for Early Stuarts?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, I don't have all the specific information on the goals on each of the years.
- Q Okay. Maybe you can help me on this point. Has any public commercial fishing happened on Early Stuarts in the last 20 years?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.
- Q Can you tell me what year?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: 1993 and 1994.
  - Q Anybody fished Early Stuarts since 1993/1994?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Has anybody fished since then?
  O Yes.
- 36 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.

- Q Has there been any fishery on Early Stuart sockeye since 1993/'94?
- 39 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.
  - Q And who were those fisheries?
    - MR. ROSENBERGER: Primarily, they're harvested in the First Nations food, social, ceremonial fishery.
    - Q Okay. What about Early Springs? I know there used to be an Early Spring fishery in Area E in the lower river by the gillnet fleet. Can you tell us the last time there was a targeted fishery on Early Springs by the public commercial fleet?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: The in-river gillnet fishery closed in '79 or '80. The chinook as a whole manages an aggregate. We primarily try to define areas where we find weaker stocks, which the earliest timed chinook populations in the Fraser are and try to minimize the impact. But we don't set directed harvests in the mixed stock fisheries by individual single stock.
- Q But generally, the Early Springs, April, May, part of June?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Their migration timing is significantly longer than that.
- Yeah, but from when can you tell me?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: The first fish start entering the Fraser usually sometime in late February and March and they'll continue to enter the Fraser into August.
- Q And has there been an FSC fishery on Early Springs to the last ten, 15 years?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, there has.
- Q Okay. I want to talk just a bit about management issues. And this is an easy question. I'm not suggesting a number. But if the FSC allocation for Fraser River sockeye was 200,000 pieces, for example, it'd be a pretty easy fishery to manage and deliver 200,000 every single year; is that correct?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: The relative value or numerical value doesn't necessarily change the ability to define what's easy or hard in returning; it's making sure that you have clear numbers and a process that you're taking into account in the management.
- Q Easier to deliver 200,000 than a million-plus?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, that would depend on the volume of fish coming back in total and where they were migrating to in the Fraser.
- Q In the last ten years, would it have been easier to deliver 200,000 sockeye into the river than a million sockeye in the river for food purposes?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: I think your concept that a smaller number is easier than a larger number is the key point there so I would agree with that.
- Q Mr. Crey, maybe you can help me on this. Can you tell me what year the Sto:lo didn't fish Early Stuart sockeye? You're pretty good at this. I know you've got it in your head.
- MR. CREY: Mr. Commissioner, I take all compliments.

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- But I think your confidence may be misplaced. I can't recall the last year that there was a directed Sto:lo fishery on Early Stuart sockeye. I don't have my notes with me.
- Q Okay. Thank you. Mr. Crey, while you're on it, with respect to sharing the space on the river, you were part of a group that sought an injunction unsuccessfully to get the sports fishermen off the river during certain fisheries, certain Sto:lo fisheries; is that correct?
- MR. CREY: Mr. Commissioner, that's incorrect. It was my community, my Band, Chief-in-Council, that sought an injunction and they weren't successful. They were successful in getting an interim injunction over a weekend but a different decision was made the following week and that was at the Supreme Court in Victoria.
- Q Yes, and you were at court that day, were you?
  MR. CREY: Yes, I was observing on behalf of the Sto:lo
  Tribal Council.
- Q Yeah, and there was a permanent injunction that you sought, that that particular group sought?
- MR. CREY: Once again, Mr. Commissioner, I wasn't in the court to seek a permanent injunction; it was the Band, the Cheam First Nation. And I was an observer in the courtroom.
- Q Okay, thank you. And with respect to litigation versus non-litigation, the Sto:lo litigated the question of commercial sale to the Supreme Court of Canada in **Van Der Peet**, did they not?
- MR. CREY: Yes, they did.
- Q And the court found no sale and no trade embargo, correct?
- MS. GAERTNER: I'm not sure that we need an interpretation of what the Supreme Court of Canada has said.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Maybe perhaps I can ask it a different way.
- Q Are you aware that there's no commercial right to sell for the Sto:lo?
- MS. GAERTNER: Again, I'm not sure that this witness needs to give a legal opinion on the state of affairs in the law.
- MR. EIDSVIK: That's fine. Could you bring me Tab Number 95, please, Mr. Lunn?
- 46 MR. LUNN: From Area E?
- 47 MR. EIDSVIK: Yes.

- Q Mr. Crey, has the legal and illegal sale of Sto:lo fish had an impact on the ability of elders to get food fish?
- MR. DICKSON: Excuse me. Sorry, Mr. Commissioner, I object to this article being placed into evidence. Back in the enforcement hearings, we had a discussion. I objected to Mr. Eidsvik's attempted admission of a transcript and you ruled that it ought not to be admitted. And this article, as I understand, has a reference to that transcript. Most of it is about it, I believe. I think there were two articles and I believe this is the one. And so I object on that basis. It would be allowing through the back door what wasn't allowed through the front. Thank you.
- MR. EIDSVIK: I don't believe the articles do deal with it in detail. What it deals with is the availability of food fish. Certainly, the second one. And the first one is related and you spoke in the article, I believe. And I think, Mr. Commissioner, when you did reject it, one of the reasons was because Commission counsel objected because it was old. The transcript was 1989 and at that time we all thought 1989 was sort of irrelevant to the Commission. Since then we had the Harris paper that dealt with the period, I think, prior to contact, up till 1980 so clearly age isn't an issue. And I think the question of the impact of legal and illegal sales is important to the Commission on the food fish.
- MR. McGOWAN: I'm sorry, Mr. Dickson. The objection of Commission counsel was based on several grounds. One was the age of the paper. One was the possible source of the paper; it appeared to have been disclosure from a criminal case and the concerns arise about whether it was provided in breach of an implied undertaking. The third ground is perhaps related to the direction in your terms of reference not to seek to find fault and this transcript seemed to be directed at unearthing potential criminal activity of a specific individual.

And it was on those bases that I objected at the time and maintain the objection. With respect to this article, if what Mr. Eidsvik wants to do is put a statement of Mr. Crey to him and ask him about it, that may well be appropriate. If he

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wants to put a proposition to him with or without
the article and ask whether he adopts it, that
might be appropriate but I wonder if we should
hear the question and then have a chance for
counsel to consider it before the question is
answered.

THE COMMISSIONER: I was just going to say I had lost
the train of thought and had forgotten the

- THE COMMISSIONER: I was just going to say I had lost the train of thought and had forgotten the question, Mr. Eidsvik, given counsel's objection. So perhaps you could just --
- MR. EIDSVIK: I don't think I got to the question, Mr. Commissioner.
- THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Perhaps you could put your question to the witness.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Yes, I shall.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- MR. EIDSVIK:

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- Q In Mark Hume's article, he quotes Gail Sparrow, who talks about the impact, the very negative impacts, of legal and illegal sale of food fish on the ability of elders to get food fish. Do you hear these types of complaints in your community as well?
- MR. DICKSON: Sorry, Mr. Commissioner, I don't object to that question but I would ask that the article be taken off the screen, if we could. Thank you, Mr. Lunn.
- MR. CREY: Sorry.
- MR. EIDSVIK:
  - Q Sorry, Mr. Crey. Did you get my question?
- MR. CREY: I'm not sure now.
  - Q Well, we'll go over it one more time. Has the legal and illegal sale of food fish in your area affected the ability of elders to get their food fish?
  - MR. CREY: Not to my knowledge.
  - Q About last year, I think it was, a Sto:lo grandmother took out an ad in the Farmer's News offering to buy sports fish. Were you aware of that?
- MR. CREY: Yes, I was aware of that.
- Q And why did she offer to buy the sports fish?
- MR. CREY: I don't know. I don't know the lady in question and I don't know why she followed that path.
- 46 Q You didn't inquire?
- 47 MR. CREY: I didn't know who to inquire of. It was an

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1 anonymous letter. 2 No, it was an ad in the newspaper. You didn't see 3 the ad? 4 MR. CREY: Yeah, I saw it but there was no name 5 attached. I didn't know the source of the 6 complainant or who the person was. 7 Okay. The second article in that tab refers to 8 the issue of cold storage, which I think is useful 9 to undertake. And perhaps, did you read Mark 10 Hume's article where he quoted you on the cold 11 storage? Yes, I did, Mr. Commissioner. 12 MR. CREY: 13 Did he quote your accurately? Did he quote you 14 accurately? 15 MR. CREY: I don't have the benefit of the article in front of me. 16 Well, you do now. 17 18 MR. EIDSVIK: It's page 2 on the tab, Mr. Lunn. 19 MR. CREY: Apparently I don't. Oh, there it is. 20 MR. EIDSVIK: And you say: 21 22 23 About one-third of our fish were in cold 24 storage. 25 26 And you, yourself, said that: 27 28 Salmon is served at almost every ceremony so 29 it wouldn't be unexpected. 30 31 Did you, yourself, store fish in cold storage? 32 MR. CREY: Sorry, Mr. Commissioner, I don't believe 33 this is the article in question that's on my 34 I think this is a story -screen. 35 MR. EIDSVIK: If you'd go to page 2, please, Mr. Lunn? 36 You can see the last couple of lines there. 37 MR. EIDSVIK: Is there only two pages in that tab, Mr. 38 Lunn? 39 MR. LUNN: Yes, two articles together. 40 MR. EIDSVIK: I'm sorry, Mr. Commissioner. There's been an error here. I'm not sure. We'll move on. Thank you, Mr. Crey. But maybe you can answer the 41 42 43 question for me anyway. Did you store fish in 44 cold storage? 45 MR. CREY: Personally, no, I didn't. 46 Any idea how much it costs to store a fish in cold 47 storage?

- MR. CREY: Since I don't know how much it cost, I can't answer your question.
  - Q Okay, thank you. To what extent does illegal sale of food fish take place in your area?
  - MR. DICKSON: Sorry, Mr. Commissioner. Respectfully, I think that question is going a little bit outside of your terms of reference and your explanation that this is not directed at finger-pointing. We've had the enforcement hearings as well to explore that issue. And I think during those hearings, there was some care taken not to turn this inquiry into a finger-pointing exercise. And my concern is that that line of questioning that I hear my friend begin is going outside of that scope.
  - MR. EIDSVIK: I'm not asking, Commissioner, to make blame but I think the level of sale and illegal sale and the impact it has on fisheries management and the disappearance of Fraser River sockeye is one of the critical issues before the Commission. I'm not asking the Commission to make any finding. What I'm trying to do is get a sense of how widespread it is in the community and whether it's a big factor or not. And we haven't heard the evidence of Mr. Crey and I think it would be useful.
  - THE COMMISSIONER: I think that it might be helpful, Mr. Eidsvik. I'm not going to tell you how to pose your questions, that's up to you. But it might be helpful and more respectful perhaps just to couch it in terms of what his understanding is of the issues you've just raised. In other words, I think the question was put to him as if --
  - MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, I can do that.
  - THE COMMISSIONER: But I think if you ask him whether he has any understanding around those issues and how it relates to fisheries management, that might be helpful.
  - MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you.
  - Mr. Crey, perhaps you can help me on this one.

    Now, in the management of Fraser River sockeye in
    the Lower Fraser River, is illegal sale and
    illegal fishing an issue?
  - MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, I'm wondering if I could understand what Mr. Eidsvik means by "illegal sale" and "illegal fishing"? That's a conclusion of law left for judges and not for

anybody else. And so if he wants to frame a question, I think he needs to tell us what he means by that.

## MR. EIDSVIK:

- Q Fishing during a closed time, fish caught under a licence that does not authorize sale. How big an issue are those issues, fishing during a time when DFO has not opened a fishery, and I'm talking the Lower Fraser Aboriginal Fishery, and sales of fish when sale is not authorized. Are those issues of concern in the Lower Fraser?
- MR. CREY: Well, they appear to be issue of concern to some folks but I don't think those folks are in our community; they appear to be outside the community.
- Q So if there is illegal sale, sale of fish caught not under a commercial licence, and fishing during a closed period, that's not a concern to your community?
- MR. CREY: Currently, Mr. Commissioner, when we do sell fish that we catch, we do so under agreements with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. We also have what are called food/social/ceremonial fisheries. Those fish are intended for just what it's described as, a fishery for food, social needs in the community and ceremonial purposes. So we do get opportunities to catch and sell fish but it's done under agreements with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and it's closely regulated.
- Q So a person sitting outside looking into the fishery in the Lower Fraser, the Aboriginal fishery, doesn't have to be concerned about illegal sale or illegal fishing? Is that what you're saying? I'm trying to get that. I understand that some fisheries are legal where sale is allowed, some fisheries are just food. What I'm trying to find out is, is this an issue that fishery managers should be concerned about?
- MR. CREY: Well, you'd have to ask a fishery manager, to be perfectly honest, and you have one sitting here.
- Q Thank you. Mr. Rosenberger, have you heard concerns from fishery enforcement officers about the level of illegal sale and the level of unauthorized fishing in the Lower Fraser?
- 46 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I have.
  - MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you. Mr. Lunn, if I could perhaps

have Tab 72 from our documents, please? I'm going 1 to go to page -- you'll see on the left-hand side 3 of the page at the top, 119, please. And if I 4 could have this tab entered as an exhibit, Mr. 5 Commissioner? 6 Just before you do that, Ms. THE COMMISSIONER: 7 Gaertner is on her feet. 8 MS. GAERTNER: I'm sorry. Before we mark this as an 9 exhibit, I'd like to know what it is and whose 10 evidence this is and whether it's relevant to what 11 we're doing and all of those things. 12 MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, if I'm continually 13 interrupted with these kind of questions, my 20 14 minutes will be gone. I know in hockey where 15 somebody makes an objection and one side loses, 16 there's a penalty to the person making the 17 objection. I think it goes with measuring sticks. 18 Maybe that would be appropriate here. 19 MS. GAERTNER: I beg your pardon? 20 MR. EIDSVIK: Hockey sticks. 21 MS. GAERTNER: What are you suggesting? 22 MR. EIDSVIK: I'm suggesting where a lot of my time is 23 taken up in --24 MR. McGOWAN: I'm sorry, Mr. Commissioner. I'm going 25 to suggest counsel's remarks be addressed to the 26 Commissioner and not to each other. MS. GAERTNER: I'm sorry, Mr. Commissioner, but there 27 2.8 is a certain level of respect that I'm expecting 29 in this room and I am doing my work. 30 MR. EIDSVIK: I would not intend to cause an affront to 31 my friend at any time. What I'm merely saying, 32 Mr. Commissioner, if I'm continually interrupted 33 on basic issues and long explanations about every 34 exhibit I'll never get through this cross. MS. FONG: 35 Mr. Commissioner, I'm very sorry to take up 36 my friend's time here but I think it's fair to say 37 we all knew in this room that there was an 38 application made and it was in respect to the 39 representation of your particular client and one

of the concerns was the fluid running of this

not made frivolously. They have to be made.

They're made properly. Ms. Gaertner made her

objections properly. And I think it would be

careful in how you ask them so that then the

witness can answer them and we can run

appropriate in asking your questions if you're

particular hearing. Objections are made.

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efficiently. But there should be, of course, no 1 penalty and I do find that quite offensive. 3 MR. EIDSVIK: I'm not offended to it. If I was standing up and taking somebody's time on who they 5 thought they was unreasonable, I would raise an 6 objection to the loss of time. The document in 7 question at Tab Number 72 is a series of documents 8 that were entered into the case, Van Der Peet, 9 where it went to the Supreme Court of Canada. 10 Supreme Court of Canada accepted them as valid 11 exhibits and these are merely copies from the 12 exhibits filed in the Supreme Court of Canada. 13 I don't think there should be an issue with them, 14 Mr. Commissioner. And that's clearly indicated on 15 the first page of the tab. MR. McGOWAN: 16 I wonder, Mr. Eidsvik, and I haven't had 17 a chance to look at all of these documents right 18 now but I wonder if he has a question for the 19 witness if he ought to just put it and we can 20 carry on until somebody finds a question 21 objectionable. I know Mr. Eidsvik is over his 22 time allotment by a couple of minutes but he has 23 had a number of interruptions so please carry on 24 for a few more. 25 MR. EIDSVIK: 26 The documents in question, one of the issues they 27 raise, is the level of food fish taken in the 28 fishery in the Lower Fraser River versus in the 29 Upper Fraser River. And your allocation this 30 year, I think, for the Sto:lo is about 300,000 31 sockeye; is that correct? For 2010, Mr. Crey, for 32 food? 33 MR. CREY: Sorry. For this year, Mr. Commissioner, 34 this is a matter under discussion. I don't know 35 what this year's allocation is. 36 I'm sorry, Mr. Crey. I meant to refer to 2010. 37 There was an agreement for 2010. I'm sorry, MR. CREY: Mr. Commissioner, I don't have last year's 38 39 agreement in front of me to review the 40 allocations, as they're set out in the agreement. 41 I can see I'm going to be under time pressure here 42 so maybe I can shorten this up a little bit. 43 terms of food fish, what is a legitimate

allocation for food fish per person, Mr. Crey?

Aboriginal fishery are not on a person-by-person

MR. CREY: Mr. Commissioner, what folks may not

understand is allocations of fish in the

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- basis. They're allocations that are broad and are intended for communities fishing in a particular geographic area, in this case of the Lower Fraser River, so the fish are not apportioned out as to the individual Aboriginal person.

  So if you're, say, a member of the Kwantlen Band,
  - Q So if you're, say, a member of the Kwantlen Band, you couldn't say to the Kwantlen, well, here's your allocation for the Kwantlen and then they would divide up among their community because it is a communal allocation, isn't it?
  - MR. CREY: The Kwantlen First Nation, Mr. Commissioner, fishes collectively with a large number of Bands situated between the Port Mann Bridge and Sawmill Creek in the Fraser Canyon. That area of the river, when there is an allocation, for example, for food, will fish that allocation, they'll put fishermen out on the river to catch fish for their food, social and ceremonial need, along with the other Bands as well. And the fishery is managed by a communal licence that stipulates where fishing may take place, by what means and the duration of the fishery and the disposition of the fish.
  - MR. EIDSVIK: Perhaps I could have Tab 77 of our documents, Mr. Lunn? Page 2 of that.
  - And partway down the page, and Mr. Crey, perhaps you can help me again, we see the Kwantlen Band and it's the population, 173 total, and a hundred on reserve and 73 off the reserve; is that correct?
  - MR. CREY: Mr. Commissioner, I have to apologize. I don't know the source of this demographic information. If it comes from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and it might, and it's for 2002, that that may be the case. It may be a bit different because that was in 2002; it's now 2009. So the Band population may be larger.
  - MR. EIDSVIK: Okay. Thank you. If I could have that marked as an exhibit, Mr. Commissioner?
  - MS. GAERTNER: What is the source of this document?
  - MR. EIDSVIK: It's Indian Affairs and it's titled at the top there, "Band Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence".
  - MS. GAERTNER: I see the title. I see the bottom. It says "IMB". I'm not familiar with, is this an Indian Affairs document?
  - MR. EIDSVIK: Yes.

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MS. GAERTNER: And we're to trust you on that? Could
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            we have at least the cover sheet provided at
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            another time?
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       MR. EIDSVIK: Of course. Now, if we go to Tab 88,
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            please.
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       THE COMMISSIONER: We just have to mark that, Mr.
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                                 What is the number, Mr.
            Eidsvik.
                      I'm sorry.
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            Registrar?
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       THE REGISTRAR: That would be Exhibit Number 1275.
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                 EXHIBIT 1275: Registered Indian Population
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                 by Sex and Type of Residence by Group,
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                 Responsibility Centre and Region, 2002
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       MR. EIDSVIK: And if we go to Tab 88, please? This is
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            the DFO's 2002 harvests of Aboriginal fish in the
17
            Lower Fraser River.
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       MR. LUNN: I'm sorry. Did you say Tab 88?
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       MR. EIDSVIK: Tab 88. That's correct, Mr. Lunn.
            you. If we go to page 4 and if you can flip that
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21
            up, if it's possible? Thank you, Mr. Lunn.
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            And if we go to the column it's about midway
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            through, this is the sockeye catch, the Kwantlen
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            sockeye catch. And you can see, Mr. Lunn, if you
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            add up the 38, 683 and the 566, that gives us the
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            Kwantlen food fishery catch for 2002 on sockeye;
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            is that correct? If this table and DFO's got it
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            right?
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       MR. CREY: Sorry.
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           Do I have that correct, Mr. Crey?
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       MR. CREY:
                 I don't know. I'm looking for your
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            reference here so lead me to it.
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            The reference is on the first page where it comes
34
            from.
                  This column, if you see "Port Mann to
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           Mission" --
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       MR. CREY:
                 Right.
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            -- and then underneath that you'll see two columns
            titled "Kwantlen".
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      MR. CREY: Right.
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            One is the setnet fishery, one is the driftnet
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            fishery.
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       MR. CREY: Right.
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And at the bottom, we have 38,683 for drift, 566

Those would be the recorded catches.

Those would be the recorded catches?

MR. CREY: Yes.

MR. CREY:

sockeye for setnet.

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- Q Now, if we go back to the 173 people and divide that into the 39,000 sockeye, we get about 220 sockeye a person. How's your math?
  - MR. CREY: It's pretty good.
  - Q Okay. Have I got that about right?
- MR. CREY: You do.

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- Q Okay. So a sockeye is about five pounds, fiveand-a-half pound?
- MR. CREY: In the round.
- Q In the round, yeah. So here we have over a thousand pounds of sockeye in the round plus chinook plus coho plus pink plus steelhead plus chum in that food fishery in that year. So we're over a thousand pounds per every man, woman and child. Is that a reasonable food fish number?
- MR. CREY: Well, Mr. Commissioner, with respect, it may be in the eyes of some but I noticed at the top of the page and, Mr. Commissioner, I'd draw your attention to that. It says:

First Nations sockeye catches, including ceremonial.

There isn't any reference to social. But these fish are taken and each family in the community would have some of these fish for food. what's not well understood outside of the Sto:lo community, Mr. Commissioner, or at least I don't think it is, is that the communities have a very rich ceremonial life. For example, they have naming ceremonies, and this would be true of all the First Nations on the Lower Fraser River. just give a few examples. Naming ceremonies, celebrating the birth of a child, marriages, what is commonly referred to as potlatches. There are funerals in our communities. And I can provide a long, long list. Some of these events, these social/cultural events in the community, might include 20 people.

In other instances, if, for example, a prominent leader in the community passes on, there may be a thousand people present at such an event in our community. The host community is obliged to provide fish on such occasions. So what the communities do is they catch a lot of fish for food for immediate needs that they may have in each of the families in the community but they put

a lot of fish up for the winter months for events that can be foreseen and others that can't. So they put them in storage. They store them in their household, in some instances, and as we know now, many of these communities will put some of these fish up in cold storage plants.

But the fish are used for food but they're used more broadly in the community than just simply adding up what the catch is and then dividing that catch by the number of residents in the community. On the face of it, it looks like a lot of fish but what folks don't understand, people looking from outside of our community into the community don't understand or don't fully appreciate, is the community shares that fish very broadly.

- Q So would the sharing of fish in the Lower Fraser be any different in the Upper Fraser in terms of communities?
- MR. CREY: I would expect there are some similarities in the cultural life of the community but I'm not the person to ask about life in the upper reaches of the watershed.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, I have one or two last questions and then I'm done.
- Mr. Crey, how many Aboriginal Canadians are on and have access on the Fraser River? Can you tell me the population of people that have access to Fraser River sockeye on the Fraser? Do you know that?
- MR. CREY: Well, with respect, Mr. Commissioner, that's a difficult one to respond to. But generally speaking, what we see in the watershed are 97 First we don't see but there are approximately 97 First Nations and approximately half, if not more of the province's First Nations folk, live in those communities throughout the watershed. Some are at home on reserve and some are away in city, either upgrading their education or they're away for health care or they've found employment that has taken them away from the community. But as a rule, in the summer, they do come home and they do fish along with the rest of us and we share our catch with them.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Perhaps I can have a couple more minutes. Mr. Lowes has graciously given me some of his time. Tab 73 in my set of documents on page 349,

please, Mr. Lunn? 1 MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, I'm not sure whether 3 Mr. Eidsvik intended to mark that last exhibit. 4 don't believe it was given an exhibit number. 5 MR. EIDSVIK: Yes, I did, I'm sorry. Thank you. 6 MR. McGOWAN: And I'll just say in order to get through 7 the afternoon we do need to finish up even with 8 Mr. Lowes' time certainly before the lunch hour. Thank you. If I could go to page 349 on 9 MR. EIDSVIK: 10 our document --11 THE COMMISSIONER: Just before you go there, Mr. 12 Eidsvik, I think you wanted Tab 88 marked; is that 13 correct? 14 MR. EIDSVIK: Yes, that's correct. I'm glad that --15 THE REGISTRAR: That would be Exhibit 1276. 16 17 EXHIBIT 1276: Fisheries and Oceans 18 Memorandum - Lower Fraser River First Nation 19 Salmon Fisheries Report for Week Ending 20 November 10, 2002 21 22 MR. EIDSVIK: And Tab 72 as well. And I will bring a 23 cover sheet for it so perhaps we can mark it for 24 identification today and when I supply the cover 25 sheet we can mark it as an exhibit. 26 MR. McGOWAN: I'm sorry. I don't believe Tab 72 is the 27 one you meant to refer to, Mr. Eidsvik. 28 MR. EIDSVIK: Sorry. Which one was that, Mr. McGowan? 29 THE COMMISSIONER: I think it's Tab 73 that you. 30 MR. EIDSVIK: Seventy-three. Yes, that's where I am 31 right now. Perhaps we can move on to Tab 73. I'm 32 at page 349, Mr. Lunn. 33 MR. LUNN: Thank you. 34 MR. EIDSVIK: And it's in the top left-hand of the 35 document. If we go to page 1 on that, it's a DFO 36 memo dated April 14th, 1987. And I'm actually at 37 page 10 of that memo, if it helps. So if we go to 38 page 349, Mr. Lunn. MR. LUNN: 39 Yes. 40 MR. EIDSVIK: 41 And this is raising the point that I was raising 42 with you, Mr. Crey, and I'll just briefly read in 43 part of the second paragraph referring to in-river 44 allocations. A second problem related to the 45 catch by the IFF, that would be the old Indian 46 Food Fishery, I think; isn't that correct? What

was termed then the Indian Food Fishery, what is

today the FSC Fishery?
MR. CREY: That's correct.
Q It's distribution throughout the watershed.

For example, the Sto:lo's with 2,800 people caught 320K sockeye for a per capita catch of 600 lbs of fish. Comparing this to the catch by the 3,500 Carrier-Sekani's of Prince George of 27K for a per capita catch of 50 lbs illustrates the gross disproportion of catch between up-river and down-river fishermen.

Do you think there is a gross disproportion between up-river and down-river FSC fisheries, Mr. Crey?

MR. CREY: Well, Mr. Commissioner, with respect, there are so many things that come into play here that it's almost too difficult for me to decide where I'll start in response to this. On the face of it, it would look that way. But it depends on the history of the fishery and the extent of the use of the fishery in different reaches of the watershed. On the Lower Fraser, most of the passing sockeye stocks are there and available for harvest and there's a community very much interested in harvesting these fish.

And over time, they've become accustomed to catching a number of fish. And even in that era, they sorted out these arrangements with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. In fact, I worked in the Lower Fraser office of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in that era. So whilst this may reflect accurately the catch on the Lower Fraser at that time and there may have been smaller catches in the upper reaches of the watershed, I acknowledge that. But to put a value judgment on it, I wouldn't go that far.

- MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, the other tab I was looking to enter was the population data that was at Tab 77. If I could have that identified and I'll bring the cover sheet and have it entered as an exhibit at a later date.
- MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, as it relates to this particular tab, let's start here, he's referred to one paragraph and a bunch of collections of various different exhibits that were before the

Supreme Court of Canada. If he wants that one 1 paragraph with the memo which is the memo of April 3 14th, 1987, that may be the appropriate exhibit that can go in. He's put it to the witness and 5 the witness has responded. But there's a lot of 6 other collections he's picked and chosen between 7 the exhibits. I think that if this is the exhibit 8 he intends to rely on, then let's keep it to that. 9 MR. EIDSVIK: One of the problems we have in the 10 Commission, Mr. Commissioner, is getting our 11 documents in. And the documents were all accepted 12 by the Supreme Court of Canada as real legitimate 13 documents. I would have referred to a number of 14 others in each tab, if I had time, but I don't. 15 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, at this point, Mr. Eidsvik, 16 let's mark this document, which has a face page, 17 and you went to that a moment ago so perhaps we 18 can just go back to the face page, Mr. Lunn --19 MR. LUNN: Certainly. 20 THE COMMISSIONER: -- of that particular document. 21 if you could describe that on the record, Mr. 22 Eidsvik, so we ensure --23 MR. EIDSVIK: That is a memo dated April 14th, 1987, from F.J. Fraser to G.E. Jones concerning the 1987 24 25 Fraser River IFF. 26 THE COMMISSIONER: And it's page 349 of that document 27 that you have made reference to; is that correct? 28 MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, at least I think it 29 would be appropriate to put the whole document in. 30 THE COMMISSIONER: No, I just wanted to make sure I 31 understood what page you had referred to. 32 MR. EIDSVIK: Oh, okay. Yes, it was 349. 33 THE COMMISSIONER: Okay. Yes, well, then that's the 34 document that should be marked as an exhibit, Mr. 35 Registrar. 36 THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1277.

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EXHIBIT 1277: Government of Canada Memo dated April 14, 1987, from F.J. Fraser to G.E. Jones - 1987 Fraser River I.F.F.

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MR. EIDSVIK: And I'm not sure where we left our document at Tab 77, the Registered Indian Population.

MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, my understanding is that document has already been marked as document 1275, Exhibit 1275.

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PANEL NO. 50
Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC)
Cross-exam by Mr. Lowes (WFFDF)

MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you. And I'll bring a cover page to relieve Ms. Gaertner's concerns. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Thank you, panel members.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Eidsvik.

- MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Lowes, did you have any questions?
  Mr. Gale is next, Mr. Commissioner. We have five more minutes.
- THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry. Mr. Lowes does not have any questions?
- MR. McGOWAN: Sorry. Mr. Lowes has just indicated to me he does not have any questions.
- MR. LOWES: Well, if I've got five minutes.
- MR. McGOWAN: I must have misunderstood the vigorous shaking of the head.
- MR. LOWES: Well, I thought we had to be finished at 12:30 and I'm prepared to finish at 12:30, Mr. Commissioner.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LOWES:

- Q This is a question for each of the panellists, perhaps in turn, but my impression of the materials that were called the roadmap and those sorts of things were that they were discussions to try to come to some sort of definition of what the terms "joint management" or "co-management" mean, some kind of agreed definition; is that correct? Perhaps Mr. Rosenberger, you can answer that question.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: The roadmap process is one place where the Department is working on how comanagement might be defined in the Fraser. And the Department's also working on broader comanagement issues through other sources in this region.
- Well, the distinction that I'm making is between a process that's aimed at arriving at an agreed-to definition and a process that is aimed at achieving an objective that's already defined. And I'm assuming that the roadmap process is the former rather than the latter.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.
- Q And I'm assuming that each of the members of the panel has his own definition of what he means when he uses the term "co-management". So perhaps starting at my left and working to the right you could give the Commissioner your definition of co-

1 management. Mr. Wilson? 2 MR. WILSON: Well, first I'd like to make a point in 3 saying that I'm on the working group with the 4 First Nations Fish Council for co-management so 5 that discussion is happening at that table. 6 Yeah, when you u se the word, what do you mean? 7 MR. WILSON: What do we mean? We want to be equal 8 members at the table at all levels or all scales, 9 whatever we want to call it. 10 Yeah, equal to whom? 11 MR. WILSON: To Department of Fisheries and Oceans. To the Government of Canada? 12 Department of Fisheries and Oceans. 13 MR. WILSON: 14 And Mr. Crey? 15 MR. CREY: Well, I don't have a working definition of 16 co-management in case that's what you're looking 17 for. 18 Q Yes. 19 MR. CREY: But I envision a process where, in the case 20 of the Lower Fraser River, the Sto:lo and the Musqueam and all the other First Nations there are 21 22 partners with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in the management of their respective 23 24 fisheries. They have certain duties and 25 responsibilities and they govern their activities 26 by certain principles and work with a common 27 vision and specific goals in mind. 28 All right. And the partnership, does that include 29 members of the public, as distinct from the 30 Government of Canada? What's called third 31 parties? MR. CREY: 32 I think, Mr. Commissioner, with respect, 33 what we've heard these past two days and we may 34 hear more today is that the First Nations right 35 now are striving hard to build a Tier 1 level 36 process between and amongst themselves and a 37 strong Tier 2 process working with DFO as our partners. And we're hard at work at that. 38 39 And I think, Mr. Commissioner, you might have 40 recalled my comments yesterday that the Sto:lo are 41 already well down the road to building good 42 working relationships with conservation groups on 43 the Lower Fraser River, sport fishing interests 44 and commercial fishing interests. In fact, it's 45 just not a relationship where we just meet and

We've actually formed a society in common

talk.

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together. It's called the Salmon Table Society. 1 And in that society, we work on specific projects. 3 In other words, we're willing and able and we've demonstrated that we're prepared to be inclusive 5 of and work with other interests in the fishery. 6 And I commend you for that. Mr. Shepert, your 7 definition of co-management? 8 MR. SHEPERT: I basically will defer that question 9 since there is a tremendous amount of work at the 10 B.C.-wide level right now to define that. 11 would leave that to the experts to define. 12 No, no, when you use the word, what do you mean? 13 MR. SHEPERT: Well, what it means to me personally is 14 that there's a devolution within the Department of 15 Fisheries and Oceans, as in most INAC programs. 16 There has been a devolution in health care, in 17 education and so on so there's got to be a 18 devolution process. So I see that the devolution 19 of decision-making, giving it to the regions, more 20 of the decision-making on a scale level, and an 21 increased role for First Nations to set the course 22 for their own destinies, as opposed to having it 23 set for them. 24 And finally, Mr. Rosenberger, when you use the 25 term co-management, what do you mean? 26 MR. ROSENBERGER: Co-management is an objective that I 27 strive for of working to have shared 28 responsibilities with First Nations and other 29 parties that have interests, in this case, around 30 the Fraser salmon resource with a clearly defined 31 roles and responsibilities with each of the 32 parties. 33 MR. LOWES: Thank you. I have no more questions. 34 MR. McGOWAN: Till two o'clock, Mr. Commissioner? 35 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. 36 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is adjourned until 2:00 37 p.m. 38 39 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS) 40 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 41 42 The hearing is now resumed. THE REGISTRAR: 43 MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, just before we continue

MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, just before we continue with the examination of this panel, I just have one housekeeping matter that needs to be addressed. You may recall on April 21st, during the Project 10 examination portion of the

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hearings, there was a document put to one of the witnesses by Mr. Harvey which he was unable to identify. That was marked at that time as Exhibit If we could have that brought up, please. appears to be PowerPoint presentation titled, Where Have All the Sockeye Gone. Through discussions with commission counsel, Mr. Harvey and commission counsel determined that an appropriate way to identify this document may be through an affidavit. The affidavit has now been prepared by a gentleman by the name of Dennis Brown. It's been circulated to all participants, none of whom had an objection to it being entered by way of affidavit, although I understand Ms. Gaertner has a brief comment to make.

- MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, I'm okay about it going in this way as a matter of expedience, but I do want to note that unlike other documents that have gone in in this way, this is a document which contains opinions and ideas that Mr. Walters has and held at that point in time and obviously we will have no opportunity to examine him on that.
- MR. McGOWAN: With that said, Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to suggest this become the next exhibit now, an exhibit proper.

THE REGISTRAR: The exhibit number is 1277 (sic).

EXHIBIT 1278: Affidavit of Dennis Brown and Where Have All the Salmon Gone by Carl Walters - formerly Exhibit Y for identification

MR. McGOWAN: Thank you. Mr. Gailus will be next cross-examining.

MR. GAILUS: Mr. Commissioner, John Gailus, on for the Western Central Coast Salish. I have 40 minutes allocated to me. I expect I'll probably need it, unless the panel had a big lunch and don't feel like answering my questions.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. GAILUS:

Q Just by way of introduction for the panel, the First Nations that I represent include the Cowichan tribes, Penelakut tribe, Chemainus First Nation although they've changed their name - I can't pronounce it - and Hwlitsum First Nation, as

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well our standing group is the Te'mexw Treaty Association, as well, and these are First Nations who have Douglas Treaty rights and they include Malahat, Beecher Bay, Nanoose - who else am I missing - Sooke and Songhees, and Songhees First Nations. So First Nations whose reserves are located on Vancouver Island.

Given the limited amount of time that I have, I might be jumping around a little bit, but I want to thank my friends, Mr. Lowes and Mr. Eidsvik for kind of setting the table for some of the things that I wanted to discuss with the panel this afternoon. But before I get to that, I just want to get some clarification from the First Nations panel members. We've heard through the first part of the aboriginal world view perspective from a number of the First Nations witnesses that First Nations are not getting enough FSC fish. Now -and I think I heard that yesterday quite clearly from Mr. Shepert that certainly for the First Nations that he's representing, they're not getting enough fish. And I wanted to put that to the other two First Nations witnesses and I want to couch that a little bit though and say - and I think, Mr. Wilson, you addressed this a little bit yesterday as well, but the question is assuming, you know, 2009, separating that out, but assuming that you signed off your CFA agreement and you were allocated, for instance, 20,000 sockeye, is that a sufficient amount for your nation in terms So if you actually go out and of its FSC needs? catch that amount of fish, is that a sufficient amount? So I'll put that to you first, Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: Thank you, Mr. Gailus. So last year when we received the 20,000 pieces from the Johnstone, that fish went to every household in the community of Bella Bella. So you're looking at 12, 1300 people receiving specifically sockeye. So this past years our people didn't have to ration our food intake, our sockeye food intake this past year, because of the availability of that fish. But in saying that, our urban members never got any fish. And that was the purpose of us going after an increase in the allocation, so I have to say that the 20,000 pieces as identified in our AFS agreement was not adequate.

specific, but I'll do my best.

Mr. Crey?

Fraser River.

1 2 MR. CREY: Yes, thanks for the question. Again, with 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

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anticipated the size of last year's returns. So last year there was a lot of fish around and much of the need of the First Nations on the Lower Fraser were met.

Oceans or, indeed, any longstanding observer of

respect, Mr. Commissioner, it's a very general

question and I think it really needs to be more

seasons in which the returns for the Fraser are

was anticipated by either the Pacific Salmon Commission or the Department of Fisheries and

the dominant year for sockeye returns.

very poor. 2009 is but one example. In that type

returns to the Fraser River were even greater than

the fishery although we all understood that it was

Last year was unusual and the

of season, there's insufficient fish on the Lower

There are some

But no one

Mr. Shepert, do you have any further comment? MR. SHEPERT: Since I've been working in the fishery, 15 years, I have never seen the numbers that First Nations need in the Upper Fraser ever obtained.

- Thank you. Now, I've got a series of questions for you, Mr. Rosenberger, and put you on the hot In the last panel we heard from Mr. Huber, who said that AFS funding has been reduced by five percent. Do you agree with that statement?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, I don't have specific knowledge of all various funding envelopes.
- Would you say it's remained relatively constant, you know, based on own knowledge?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That would be my understanding is it's been relatively constant through all of its time period.
- MR. GAILUS: Okay. If I could ask to have Exhibit 1224 put up, please?
- So this is a background information document for -- I think we saw this yesterday, draft FSC access quiding principles. You've seen this document. think it was actually put to you yesterday, was it not?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.
- And if we go to the bottom, right to the bottom of that first page, it looks like it's from 2006, correct?
- That's correct. MR. ROSENBERGER:

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PANEL NO. 50
Cross-exam by Mr. Gailus (WCCSFN)
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- Okay. So unfortunately the pages aren't numbered, but let's go to the fourth page in, I believe it is.
  - MR. EAST: I'm sorry, Mr. Commissioner, just to clarify, I don't believe this particular document was put to Mr. Rosenberger. I thought it was put to Mr. Huber.
  - MR. GAILUS: Okay.

- MR. EAST: So maybe if you could just ask Mr.

  Rosenberger if he actually has familiarity with this document.
- MR. GAILUS: I thought I did.
- Q Mr. Rosenberger, do you have any familiarity with this document?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I do.
- Q Okay. Thank you. So just going to draft principle number 3, so it would be the next page over, if we can just highlight that:

Processes and decisions regarding FSC access (amount, fishing area and fishing opportunity) should incorporate some flexibility within a generally consistent approach.

Now, I note this is a draft but, do you agree with that statement?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.
- Q And is this a principle that DFO has implemented or is applying in practice?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.
- Q Okay. Now, I believe we heard from you yesterday that allocations have remained I'm going to use the word static but I don't want to put words in your mouth. I don't think that was the language that you used since the early '90s; is that correct?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Some have been consistent or relatively unchanged. Others have changed fairly substantially.
- Q Okay. But in terms of the -- if we can call it a global allocation, has that remained relatively constant?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Global allocation to B.C. or...?
- Q Fraser River sockeye, for instance?
- 46 MR. ROSENBERGER: It's been relatively consistent.
- Q Okay. Now, I didn't get this down in my notes and

MR. ROSENBERGER:

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-- when we were talking about yesterday about the initial numbers were based on a number of factors and can you remind us again what those factors are that DFO looks at? The historical catch at the time that

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they were being discussed, needs that First Nations groups may have put forward, the -- any rationale of any numbers that they were subscribing to. We have looked at the populations, fishing areas that individuals fished in when some of those catches occurred and then where some of those groups may have changed fishing locations as we moved away from individual licenses and into band licensing, those type of

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concepts. Okay. Can we pull up Tab 50 of -- I think it's Q commission counsel documents? Now, I don't believe this has been entered as an exhibit yet, but you'll note this is a -- this is the Government of Canada's Response to Treaty Fishery Questions and it's dated January 13th, 2011. want to take you to the fifth page of that and it's response number 9. So 9(c) - I think you've addressed those issues there, if we look at them. I'll just read them out for you:

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Factors considered in the negotiation of First Nations FSC allocations could include: recent harvest levels (reflecting interest and fishing capacity and FSC allocations); species availability...; species abundance; consideration of allocations for other First Nations; and, population size (on reserve, off reserve). In the treaty context, FSC levels have been negotiated with reference to the above factors.

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Do you agree with that statement? MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I do.

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Thank you. Now, in terms of these factors and the information when we're talking about the initial allocations, what process does DFO follow to essentially update this? Do you look at these factors annually, every five years, every ten years, like how do you go about establishing those factors that would go into an FSC negotiation?

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MR. ROSENBERGER: The information is reviewed annually

as far as the catches in the various areas. If there are requests for change, those would be 3 reviewed. There's -- this document talks about -this one and one of the other ones that was reviewed earlier today talk about the process for 5 6 considering making changes in the allocations, so 7 it's an annual process. 8 MR. GAILUS: Okay. Could I have that entered as the 9 next exhibit, please? 10 THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1278 (sic). 11 EXHIBIT 1279: Canada's Response to Treaty 12 13 Fishery Questions - January 31, 2011 14 15 MR. GAILUS: 16 Now, as I said at the beginning, some of the First 17 Nations that I represent have Douglas Treaty 18 rights and I just wanted to get a sense of whether 19 the department has any policy to address these 20 First Nations who have, you know, rights to fishes 21 formerly. Does that feed into these factors? 22 MR. ROSENBERGER: That would be considered in the area 23 where they're looking at them. 24 Okay. Now, one of the factors that we looked at 25 there is population. And if I can ask for Exhibit 26 1221 to be brought up, please. 27 THE REGISTRAR: Excuse me, the last exhibit should have been 1279. And this new one would be 1280. 28 29 MR. McGOWAN: I'm sorry, Mr. Commissioner, I wonder if 30 Mr. Registrar could clarify which exhibit is 1279 31 and which is 1280? 32 THE REGISTRAR: Pardon me, the last exhibit was 1279, 33 and that was Tab 50 of the commission. 34 THE COMMISSIONER: What is 1278, Mr. Registrar? 35 MR. LUNN: If I can assist, that was document for 36 identification "Y", that became 1278. 37 Just for the record, so the MR. McGOWAN: Okay. transcript picks it up - what was Exhibit Y for 38 39 identification is now exhibit proper 1278. 40 THE COMMISSIONER: Right. Thank you. 41 MR. GAILUS: And we were going to look at Exhibit 1221, 42 please. 43 It's on the screen. MR. LUNN: 44 MR. GAILUS: Here we go. Can we just -- maybe just 45 blow that up a little bit?

MR. LUNN: Is there a question you'd like --

MR. GAILUS: Just the first page for now.

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- MR. LUNN: I can blow it up this much.

  MR. GAILUS: Okay. Perhaps maybe just the top third then.
  - I guess we're kind of stuck with the document as we have, but I think -- the purpose that I'm bringing this up is and I'm not certain whether you can read this clearly, Mr. Rosenberger, but if you look at the First Nations listed there and there's two other pages and I note -- I note that Heiltsuk is not listed on there, so that may have been related to the PPR, as well, but you'll note that there are -- you know, historically we see that there are substantial increases in the First Nations population; you'd agree with that?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: There are increases along each of the band rows, yes.
  - Q Okay. And one of the factors when we're talking about allocations obviously is population; you'd agree with that?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: That's one of the factors we consider, yes.
  - Q Okay. And would you consider an increase in population to be equivalent to an increase in need?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: That's the linkage, yes.
  - Q Okay. And would that also support an increased allocation?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: Not necessarily.
  - Q Okay. And why not?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: We'd have to look and see what the catches are, what the availability of fish are. There's -- as the previous document you identified showed that there are more than just sockeye, more than just salmon, so there's a number of factors but if a group or whoever is looking to make a change, if they have catch that's substantially less than the current allocation then it may not need to have an increase in that allocation.
  - Q Okay. Now, I'd like to look at -- just look at a couple of examples and maybe if we can -- we can look at the Musqueam and I'm not doing this to pick on Musqueam so if we look at Musqueam from 1992, the number there is 873 2009, 1231 and then 1247 in 2010. Now, we go down a couple of rows and we get to Squamish, and their population was 2499, and 3694 in 2009. I just want to point out two other nations that we represent. We have

Cowichan on the next page. It's near the bottom. And that's 2748 in 1992, up to 4383 in 2009, and finally, if you go to the next page over, Songhees, who are Douglas Treaty, 305 to 509 in 2009.

Now, just keeping those numbers in mind, can we pull up -- I don't know if we can keep this on the screen, as well. If we can pull up the Policy and Practice Report Number 18 and page 37, please. It's actually -- it would be the next page over. Sorry. Have we got the right one up here?

MR. LUNN: PPR18?

- MR. GAILUS: I'm looking for the tables.
  - MR. McGOWAN: The tables commence on page 40.
  - MR. GAILUS: Okay. Thank you. Sorry, on my copy it's 37.
  - Q So, and as I said, I don't want to -- I'm not here to pick on Musqueam. In fact, I think Musqueam has already said that their FSC needs are not being met, but I just want to do a little bit of contrast here so you'll note that Musqueam's allocation 75,000, Squamish 20,000 and if we go the next page over, we have -- actually, probably the next page over then. Sorry. We have Cowichan at 30,000, Songhees, which was the other one that Douglas Treaty First Nations down the bottom, at 2100.

Now, I recognize that there is no sort of magic formula out there, but given these increases in population that we looked at, does -- has DFO addressed the allocation issue with these First Nations and do you actually conduct a needs assessment?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, I don't deal directly with any of those First Nations groups, so I don't have any knowledge that I could tell you what process they've worked with.
- Q Okay. But you would -- you'd, I suppose, agree that the skewing of the numbers leads to, at least on the face of it, there's a discrepancy there that could lead to conflict?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, I don't have enough knowledge, as I mentioned earlier, just because the population changed, that's one factor, but there may be a large number, for example, of other species that there's some change been made on or that's meeting the needs. I don't have enough

detail here that I could answer your question -- Okay.

MR. ROSENBERGER: -- or make any comments.

- Q Okay. But, I suppose on a more macro level, you know, we can certainly take notice that all First Nations are growing. In fact, they are the fastest-growing group in Canada and have -- you know, does DFO have a plan for accommodating this increase in population with allocations?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I think you answered your own question. That was one of the things we were taking a look at is populations.
- Q Okay. So would you agree though you may be lagging behind somewhat on that?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: If you'd like to talk about in the groups that I do this work for, I could probably give you some more specifics, but in these cases, I don't have any specifics that I could tell you how effective they are in reviewing them or what changes have been requested or any of that kind of detail.
- Okay. Now, for the First Nations representatives, I suppose, if you want to comment whether you have a sense of the rate of growth in your communities and whether or not you're making these sorts of submissions to DFO on increasing your allocations given your increase in population and also the impact of Bill C-3 which is the McIvor Amendments to the *Indian Act*. Mr. Wilson, do you have any comments on that?
- MR. WILSON: As I described earlier, there was a high need for our urban members to get FSC fish allocations, so that is our strategy from this year on.
- MR. SHEPERT: Well, speaking from the Upper Fraser, population aside, there have been not enough fish for the past 15 years, as I've stated earlier, so it's a bit of a moot point. We first need to get the fish home before we can start talking about feeding each individual member of the nations.
- Q Mr. Crey?
- MR. CREY: I'd maybe like to, Mr. Commissioner, link this back to an earlier question, but of course to answer the question that's been put to me right now. As the fish return to the Fraser, depending on the season, there may be more fish in a given season in the upper reaches of the watershed which

afford some First Nations an opportunity to fish. I would agree with Marcel -- Mr. Shepert rather, that usually it's not nearly enough. But in some seasons, they do get some opportunity.

On the Lower Fraser, it's a different situation. Most of the sockeye stocks that make their way to the Fraser, some of them are indigenous or local stocks on the Lower Fraser, such as on the Harrison and the Cultus Lake. other stocks are going by and as geography would have it and interest in the fishery and the skill levels of the fishermen, the Sto:lo community does well in the fishery. And when you look at the numbers caught on the Lower Fraser between and amongst the Sto:lo, the Musqueam and the Tsawwassen, between the mouth of the river and Sawmill Creek in the Fraser Canyon, in some seasons their catches can be very healthy, look good, and in all of that you would think their needs are being met. And what I'd like to say is that by and large, much of the need is met but there are some First Nations communities on the Lower Fraser and sometimes you can't see it in the midst of all the statistics that are presented, that have lost fishing opportunities.

For example, the Soowahlie First Nations near Cultus Lake fished in the past on a small run of sockeye called the Cultus Lake sockeye. It's the most highly-studied population of sockeye, I think, on the entire Pacific Coast, if I'm not mistaken. Well, they've lost this fishery. They can't fish that stock.

And there's another stock of fish that makes its way up the Vedder Canal into the Chilliwack River and vents onto the Chilliwack Lake and that, too, is a small run of sockeye that the Ch-ihl-kway-uhk, which would include the Soowahlie, fished on in the past, but no longer get to fish on them. So there's a dislocation even on the Lower Fraser River, an estrangement between the communities that once fished these two stocks of fish and what is currently occurring today.

So it's complex. My answer is it's a complex question and it's not as easy as giving global numbers and presenting them in charts and graphs or in representations like this. But I would say generally throughout the Fraser watershed, the

- needs of the First Nations for their food, social and ceremonial needs are not being met by a long shot. Thank you. Just stepping back, Mr. Rosenberger,
  - Q Thank you. Just stepping back, Mr. Rosenberger, there were a couple of questions there that I asked and you said you couldn't answer them because it's not your area that you work in. Can you tell us who is the person who might have those answers?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: Some of the First Nations that you mentioned are on the South Coast, so South Coast Area office would be the contact for Vancouver Island and the Sunshine Coast area and then the Lower Fraser for groups like Musqueam.
  - Q And -- you know, and I might be going beyond your area of expertise, but would that be something that perhaps the regional director would have knowledge of?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: Which regional director?
  - Q Well, we have another panel, Ms. McGivney or Ms. Stewart?
  - MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I would think that Ms. McGivney would have some knowledge about some of those other groups.
  - Q Okay, thank you. Now, I just wanted to go to Exhibit 295, please. And we've seen this document a few times. Can we turn to page 3? And right at the bottom.
  - MR. LUNN: The whole section?
  - MR. GAILUS: Just the bottom section, starting with:

More broadly...

Please.

MR. LUNN: Thank you.

MR. GAILUS:

Q Now, Mr. Lowes asked you each a question of what your definition of co-management is. I'm not going to ask you that. But this is the definition of co-management that comes out of paper and it says:

"A partnership in which government agencies, local communities and resource users, NGOs and other stakeholders share the authority and responsibility for the management of a specific territory or set of resources."

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My question is for, I guess for each of you, is: do any of the AFS agreements that we've been looking at in your opinion, so the CFO and the AAROMs and the PICFIs, do any of those agreements meet that definition?

Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: Give me a few minutes to think this through?

MR. GAILUS: Okay.

- MR. SHEPERT: I'll take a shot at it. You're saying that all of the programs which DFO administers for First Nations including PICFI, AAROM and AFS, do they meet this threshold? Do they meet this standard?
- We've been talking a lot about -- we've been throwing this term "co-management" around quite a bit and I just want to get a sense of whether you think if, you know, applying this definition of co-management, whether or not those programs meet that definition. Or if they meet it somewhat, you can feel free to answer that.
- MR. SHEPERT: Okay. So I would say that in limited situations that there is some ability to, you know, to make decisions at a local level, but it's very limited at this particular time. I'm thinking of bigger things, like the implementation of Wild Salmon Policy, for example, there has been other than just consultation, sometimes people refer to it as drive-by consultation. that the government has to do. It's not meaningful, it's not bringing First Nations particularly in the Upper Fraser into the fold in terms of setting all that stuff. So I would sav in that particular regard, which we're very interested in doing, it's not meeting this test at all by any stretch of the imagination. But in sort of local, more smaller situations, I think the First Nations are exerting some authority to the best of their ability to do so, including development of management plans and presenting those to DFO which, in the past, they hadn't been able to do and are now capable of doing. very limited. It needs way more work and I'm hoping that will come in the future.
- Q So if I can say that, you're saying that there is room in certain circumstances for First Nations to develop their own policy, apply their own

1 knowledge and laws in the management of the fishery? 3 MR. SHEPERT: Yes. 4 And the example would be -- like under which type 5 of agreement? 6 Well, I'm only familiar -- I haven't been MR. SHEPERT: 7 involved in AFS for quite a few years. Those are 8 specific to specific bands and/or tribal councils 9 and I work for an AAROM organization, so I can 10 only speak from it from the AAROM perspective, but 11 again, as I'm saying, I mean, if you're looking at 12 implementation of, say, FRSSI, for example, the 13 Fraser River Sockeye Spawning Initiative, I think 14 in a really -- if it were really good, 15 collaborative approach to that, there would be a 16 lot more meaningful dialogue, there would be a lot 17 more engagement and then there would be critical 18 decision points that would have to be met that 19 would be agreed to by the parties. That hasn't 20 happened to date. So and I think it falls short 21 of what I would call a co-management arrangement. 22 Any other comments from Mr. Crey or Mr. Wilson? 23 MR. CREY: Well, I'd like to start and stop with, "No" --24 25 Q Okay. 26 -- but unfortunately I can't stop myself. MR. CREY: 27 would say that we're in the early stages of 28 exploring ways to get to co-management, closer to 29 meeting this description that we're seeing in 30 front of us on the screen and we're happy to do 31 that, but we're some distance from that now. 32 I think there's interest there on the part of 33 government and right now, the leadership in the 34 Sto: lo area, and I'm merely their advisor, we're 35 encouraging the department to move quickly along 36 the road to getting to a place where we have something resembling what it is you see there on 37 38 your screen, where there is a central role for 39 First Nations in the management of passing fish 40 stocks and fish stocks indigenous to their territory, a central role in management. 41 42 MR. WILSON: I was just thinking about PNCIMA structure

where you have First Nations, the federal and

provincial government agencies at the steering

committee level. So I would read a partnership in

the authority and responsibility for management of

which government agencies and First Nations share

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specific territory or set of resources. We're considered owners, not users.

Okay. So if I can just clarify, Mr. Wilson, t

Q Okay. So if I can just clarify, Mr. Wilson, the PNCIMA model would fit this description?

MR. WILSON: That's correct.

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- Thank you. Mr. Crey, yesterday you talked about the Sto:lo co-management proposal that was presented. Are there any elements of Sto:lo comanagement model reflected in any of these agreements or is -- as a follow-up, if you say no, is Sto:lo though still pursuing those comanagement options that you put forward quite some time ago?
- MR. CREY: You're taking me to a difficult chapter in history of the Sto:lo people, and our bid with the federal government to enter into a co-management working relationship and that would be that proposed co-management agreement that the Sto:lo people, the overwhelming majority of the communities worked long hours, day, day in and day out, month after month for the better part of a year, developing and which was finally rejected. And it was never clear why it was rejected. could have been ten or 11 years further down the road towards the world of co-management, something that you see, as I say, represented here up on the screen. We could have been so much further down the road.

But we haven't given up. We don't have agreements currently that approximate what it is that you see there, but we remain hopeful and we're -- we have what you call stick-to-it-ness, and we're still at it.

Thank you. In the limited time I have left, I wanted to -- wanted to actually ask about the First Nations organizations and I, just for the sake of clarity to the First Nations panel members, I think this was asked by Mr. East of Mr. Rosenberger, whether or not you'd agree that these organizations, First Nations Fisheries Council, First Nations -- Fraser River Aboriginal Secretariat and some of the other organizations we've been looking at, they do have a very important purpose, but whether or not you'd agree that as the nations are the rights-holders, that matters of consultation, accommodation, allocation, you know, habitat management, that

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those matters will likely remain with the First Nations. Would you agree with that statement, Mr. 3 Wilson? MR. WILSON: Yes. 5 Mr. Crey? 6 MR. CREY: Yes, I do. 7 Mr. Shepert? 8 MR. SHEPERT: I also agree. Thank you. I just want to get to a couple of 9 10 recommendations. So if we could turn to Exhibit 11 493, please. Actually, before I get there - I'm 12 being pulled in all different kind of directions 13 here - Mr. Rosenberger, when we were talking about 14 Douglas Treaties, I think you said that was an 15 area you couldn't really talk about either, given 16 where your location is. Again, is that a matter 17 that the regional director, directors or someone 18 in the South Coast could probably speak to? 19 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I believe so. 20 Okay. Thank you. So we had Our Place at the 21 Table. If you could turn to page 4, please. 22 Thank you. 23 And, Mr. Shepert, my question is for you. 24 believe you're one of authors of this report? 25 MR. SHEPERT: Yes. 26 And I just want to take you to the last 27 recommendation. It says: 28 29 A moratorium be placed on the further 30 introduction of individual property rights 31 regimes such as Individual Fishing Quotas 32 unless First Nation interests include 33 allocations in those fisheries are first 34 addressed. 35 36 Do you still agree with that statement? 37 MR. SHEPERT: Yes. 38 I was wondering if you could just quickly 39 summarize for the commissioner your reasons for 40 holding that view. 41 MR. SHEPERT: Well, this report was done in '02, so my 42 recollection may be a little bit sketchy, but as 43 far as I remember on this particular point, this 44 report was commissioned in light of or in response 45 to the Pearse and McRae, who had put out a report in looking at fisheries in a post-treaty 46 47 environment. So you have to remember that their

recommendations in their report had some -- was really about ITQs, individual transferable quotas. They believed that the only way and they were demonstrating in their report that all over the world that the ITQ was the way to go.

We as First Nations people felt that neither here nor there on that particular point. All we knew at this particular time was hold on a second. Have you sat down and done your homework? Have you talked to the First Nations people in the province? You know that there's a lot of tension and there's a lot of stuff going on around the fishery. So we said before we go to move to any kind of a new regime, you need to stop the whole movement towards ITQs until some of these other issues have been addressed. That particular bullet was around that particular piece. And I still hold to that.

- Q Okay. Thank you. My final question is for Mr. Rosenberger, and again on recommendations. Now, some of the participants have recommended a move to a terminal fishery for sockeye salmon. And we looked earlier at all the various numbers for the various First Nations who essentially rely upon Fraser River sockeye for their FSC needs. And I'm -- and you may not be able to answer this question but whether or not, you know, DFO -- now DFO would address a move to, say, a terminal fishery to address all the First Nations who rely on FSC, all of their needs.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, hopefully I can answer it, because that's part of my responsibilities. So as Fraser Panel chair and also as one of the area directors in the department we have a priority of the spawning objectives as the highest priority and then First Nations fisheries for food, social, ceremonial as the second highest, so when you take a look at years recently, for example, '07, '08 and '09, when we didn't have sufficient fish either to meet all of those needs or enough to have those fisheries and escapement objectives met, there wasn't commercial or recreational fisheries or fairly limited. In 2010 when we had enough fish to meet the objectives that we were striving for, we were able to have fisheries for commercial fisheries as well and some of those are in the terminal areas.

Q But would you agree that, you know, given some of the discussion earlier that we had around First Nations fishing outside of their traditional areas that if the recommendation is that there be a terminal fishery, DFO would likely have to have a bit of a sea change in their policy?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: No, I think that change is already occurring. We've, as you can see in some of the earlier documents, at this stage the department has already purchased back for the demo fisheries approximately 12.5 percent. That's not the only fisheries that are going on for economic opportunities for First Nations. There's also the economic opportunity fisheries in the Lower Fraser and there's also the -- some licence transfers directly to some of the First Nations in coastal areas. So there's a number of different aspects going on there. The amount of fish and where the First Nations groups are making the requests, the part that we're, you know, making adjustments for at this stage, but I think we're on that track at this point in time.
- And just one point of clarification, though, are you not just addressing the economic opportunity of fisheries here?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: My first comment was on FSC side and the second part was --
- Q Okay.

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- MR. ROSENBERGER: -- on the commercial or economic opportunity side.
- MR. GAILUS: Okay. Thank you. Those are my questions. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- MR. DICKSON: Mr. Commissioner, it's Tim Dickson for the Sto:lo Tribal Council and Cheam Indian Band.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DICKSON:

- Q Mr. Crey, my first questions are for you. I understand that you're on the executive committee of the Lower Fraser Fisheries Alliance?
- MR. CREY: Yes, that's correct.
  - MR. DICKSON: Mr. Lunn, if we could have Tab 30 from our list, please?
- These are the terms of reference for the LFFA, as I understand it?
- 46 MR. CREY: Yes, that's correct.
- 47 MR. DICKSON: Could we have that entered as the next

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exhibit please, Mr. Registrar? THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1280.

EXHIBIT 1280: Terms of Reference for the Signatories - undated

## MR. DICKSON:

Q Mr. Crey, you spoke yesterday of some of the work that is being done to develop the LFFA and Mr. Lunn, our Tab 31, please. This is the LFFA's five-year strategic framework and I'd like that entered as the next exhibit if you can -- if you can agree that that's what it is, Mr. Crey.

MR. CREY: Yes, I do.

MR. DICKSON: Thank you. Mr. Registrar? THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1281.

EXHIBIT 1281: Fisheries Working Together - Five-Year Strategic Framework

## MR. DICKSON:

Mr. Crey, this document sets out some of the LFFA's ongoing work but I'd like to take you just to one paragraph on page 2, the first paragraph, Mr. Lunn. Thank you. And this says that:

The Lower Fraser Fisheries Alliance was established in 2010, and has been empowered by its 29 member First Nations to establish a First Nation to First Nation ("Tier 1") working relationship and build capacity. The organization will work towards collaborative management under a Tier 2 and Tier 3 processes in the future and if successful will help facilitate discussions with local, federal and provincial governments regarding the recognition of First Nations inherent rights with respect to the management of fisheries and aquaculture.

Now, I want to focus on last words, the recognition of First Nations inherent rights with respect to the management of fisheries. Am I correct, Mr. Crey, in thinking that what this document is envisioning is co-management based on First Nations' inherent aboriginal rights in the fish, as opposed to co-management being grounded

only in the department's authority?

MR. CREY: Well, their rights and their title and, yes,

I would agree.

And those aboriginal rights and title as I

- Q And those aboriginal rights and title, as I understand them, they're held at the First Nation level, as opposed to at a more aggregated level, at a larger aboriginal organization group level.
- MR. CREY: Yes, at the First Nations level.

  Q And so if First Nations are going to work together with DFO in large aggregates in a joint management process, then I understand that the mandates must come from the First Nations level.

MR. CREY: That's correct.

- Q Mr. Rosenberger, you've spoken some of the benefits of DFO in reaching co-management arrangement with First Nations and some of those benefits, I think, are efficiencies because DFO can then work with aggregated bodies. And I just want to put it to you that for this co-management process to work, for the relationship between DFO and First Nations to work, it will be critical that DFO respects the source of First Nations authority too and is flexible and does not insist on a one-stop-shop model for all co-management. Is that fair enough?
- Yeah, I don't think the department MR. ROSENBERGER: has been insisting on one-stop shopping. You have some groups that participate in multi-stakeholder, multi First Nations arrangements and others that are not interested in participating, so there are bilateral only arrangements. The process that I was describing as -- is that the bilateral relationship stays so that's the nations, the department, and defining what those -- what is going to be the roles and responsibilities at that level and then that those groups look to mandate, as you described it, to larger bodies, and then bringing them together so that there's this tier of integration so that you have the ability to work at various issues at various levels in an effective process.
- Q Yes. And what that arrangement will look like at the end of the roadmap process, if the roadmap process is successful obviously remains in doubt, if the process is in process. And it may be that when you go up the pyramid you can get to a province-wide organization on the First Nations

side. But it may also be that there have to be several larger -- large organizations and that you can't just have the one provincial organization, and do you accept that DFO has to respond to the reality of what that process leads do?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.

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And now, on the roadmap process, one of the concerns that I've heard expressed, Mr.

Rosenberger, is that the representatives on the DFO side are not currently mandated to negotiate a co-management arrangement and it's unclear to First Nations whether Ottawa will mandate them to do so and will mandate them how far, how large will their mandate be? And the concern is that it could wind up like the Sto:lo experience that Mr. Crey has spoken about.

And if this -- if that were to occur, if ultimately Ottawa doesn't mandate what the parties and the roadmap -- doesn't allow, doesn't authorize what the parties and the roadmap process have come to agree to on a provisional basis, you'll accept that that will be damaging to relations with First Nations?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, I don't see it as that the people involved in the process at this point will carry it to the point where on the DFO side that it would go to Ottawa for a mandate to do that or nothing else. The way the process, in fact, works within the department is it's an iterative The individuals that are at that table process. do give regular briefings and options and bring back into the department the discussion and the options, if you will, of what is being considered where things might be able to go or where they might be interested in taking them. The direction is iterative, as well and so at this stage, I think in some of the discussion and description here earlier was that the group that is working on that now needs to give enough clarity around what exactly is it that they're striving for, who is it that's in the room, what are all their objectives and at that stage, I think you'll start to either see whether there is enough cohesiveness, enough people in the room, you know, as you've described, and it won't be one-stop shopping. If there's 80 percent of the First Nations are not interested in being there, they want to do -- sorry bilateral

level only, and you have 20 percent of the people in that room, is that the best formula in place? 3 It might work for those 20, but if it's -- if the structure that's being proposed or the people that 5 are looking to be involved -- it'll have to be 6 balanced. So I don't see it, though, as the key 7 issue here is it won't be that the individuals in 8 that room, at least from the department's side, that they're not telling anybody they're off in a 9 10 closet playing, doing something and one day 11 they'll pop up and say, "Hey, it's this or 12 nothing." That's not the way it's working. 13 Well, one of the suggestions coming from Mr. Crey 14 is that an MOU be developed, as you've heard, 15 that'll give a little bit of clarity as to what's 16 being discussed here and it would serve the 17 purpose, as I understand it, of sort of drawing 18 out both sides, DFO and First Nations, to see the 19 level of support there is for that. 20 Now, do you support that proposal? 21 Yeah, I don't think we're calling it MR. ROSENBERGER: 22 an MOU, but the idea of a document, that's why the 23 department has put on the table the eight or nine 24 issues that we're looking to have some discussion 25 around. We've had other documents and discussion 26 around the relative level of scope of issues. 27 previous gentleman's questions that he put to the 28 other panel members about, you know, is this the 29 way co-management is working and do you agree that 30 there's -- that it's functioning. I may have 31 missed the opportunity of pushing the button, but 32 I'll get my answer in here now. So today we have 33 the comprehensive fisheries agreements with groups 34 that we have a clear mandate that we understand 35 who they are, where the areas we're striving to 36 look at so there's been some examples. 37 when you have those, you have a territory that you

know. On the testimony yesterday from the

Heiltsuk you could see how there's a defined area

discussion has gone on, the department decided who

have that authority. The department's not sending

The fisheries, what would they be

that people understood. There's some defined

was fishing wherever. That community or that

deciding at that level, so in the past, as this

groups of communities in those geographic areas

somebody to another person's area, those kind of

And so

allocations.

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things, without consultation, without the process steps. So what gear, what's the area, what -- the allocation, there's some discussion. People are signing off, whether they agree with it, you know, the level and those kind of things at this stage. There's some of the groups give a -- they have the authority to define who's fishing. Some of those groups withdraw that authority and they advise the department. These people are no longer allowed to Those kinds of things happen. That's not fish. the department. That's a shared co-management and at a level where we have clear people we understand, you know, what's the -- what is it that we can sign off with and we have some reasonableness from our side, we think it's totally reasonable, but there may be overlaps and uncertainties at territories that we don't understand, so that's why there's some language in there to cover those kind of things off.

On these broader groups and dealing with the forum and other places, we're not asking the forum people to make decisions on commercial fisheries for non-natives in Johnstone Straits. We don't know that they're mandated. We don't know what representation they're bringing. We don't know that that's going to fit in everything. Those are the steps we're trying to work on at these various levels that we're trying to work our way through, so when we get to the understanding and hopefully the roadmap does get us there and is a process that will work that out, what you need to have is these various tiers and levels being integrated with those clear responsibilities and mandates understood from both parties. That's the objective that we're striving for.

- Q Mr. Shepert made the suggestion, and we heard it last week as well, Mr. Rosenberger, that there be a third party involved in this process, perhaps as a mediator, kind of arbitrator. And it was suggested that Commissioner Cohen could serve that role. Do you support the notion of having a third party facilitator, perhaps, on this process?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: We've had facilitation in a number of different parts of it today and trying to develop it. So that facilitation is still going on in some ways. Mr. Shepert is helping to facilitate some parts of these at this stage and there's been

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others. One of the documents that came out here earlier had Mr. Crey's name on it and so others have been involved with this. When we get to whatever it is we're -- you know, we collectively agree that we're striving for, it may be that we have to have a facilitator to make that -- parts of it function, all of it function in different places.

My point is if you -- is that facilitator and so just to say you have to have him, is the facilitator going to go to every bilateral arrangement and every -- for all those situations? Are they going to come at the subregional area? Are they coming at the watershed level? Are they -- there's a lot of places to work out. The role of a facilitator at the stages we're at now I think is very useful once we have clearly defined roles and responsibilities, how that might play out. It's a possibility, but, you know, have to have it, don't have to have it, that's too early at this stage from what I've seen.

- Q Mr. Crey and Mr. Wilson, do you want to weigh in on this topic? Do you support the notion of a third party involvement?
- My concern, Mr. Commissioner, is we may MR. CREY: remain where it is we're at now in our relationship with DFO, which isn't all bad. are many good folks from the department that do work closely with us. We do have meetings that are encouraging. There's a lot of positive exchanges between us. But what I was envisioning is the statement from both the First Nations and the Government of Canada as represented by DFO that they're committed to working towards a comanagement working relationship. A statement from both parties, the First Nations themselves, the leadership, and of course the Government of Canada, and my point was is that would provide an impetus, it would be encouraging to the First Nations and bring First Nations that are quite sceptical at this time, reluctant to get involved. I'm persuaded that it would bring them to the table and they would begin the important dialogue, the important discussions that we're all looking for so that we can work our way down towards a comanagement working relationship between the First Nations where it comes to Fraser River sockeye for

sure, in the approach areas, and on the watershed 1 itself and perhaps even more broadly than that. 3 But if what is being proposed by the department is simply we'll continue to discuss, 5 we'll continue to explore, you know, we'll 6 continue to talk with you, there are no signposts 7 ahead. And sometimes maybe that's just how life 8 is. But what we're talking about here is at the 9 end of the day, what we're talking about is 10 halting, if we can, the decline of Fraser River 11 sockeye stocks and where First Nations are 12 concerned, we're specifically talking about the 13 role that we can play in that enterprise. What 14 can we do, what talents can we lend, what energies 15 can we lend, what skills can we lend, to work 16 towards that end, the restoration of the sockeye 17 stocks and in the case of our communities, the 18 restoration of our fisheries and, of course, doing 19 that together with other First Nations and in the 20 case of the Sto:lo for sure, working with other 21 interests in the fishery, which we've already got 22 a start on. 23 Yes, and --24 MR. WILSON: Sorry, Mr. Dickson? 25 Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson. 26 MR. WILSON: May I make a comment? 27 Yes. 28 MR. WILSON: I think a mediator would be a good option, 29 providing that both DFO and First Nations are of 30 equal standing, meaning owners and not users. 31 have to get away from lumping us in with the 32 sectoral meetings and other user groups. 33 Thank you for that. Mr. Crey, I want to follow up 34 on what you were speaking there of the need for a 35 clear signal and as you say, I think that was --36 that's directed at convincing First Nations that 37 this process is real and they've got to come to 38 the table and with their political leadership and 39 really get engaged. If a co-management 40 arrangement is actually reached and it's 41 implemented, then at that point First Nations are 42 going to have to work together to manage their 43 fisheries. And this morning Mr. Prowse for 44 British Columbia brought up the example of the 45 Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and that was

brought up last week and last week Russ Jones gave

evidence, I think the tenor of it was that the

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Washington tribes have been quite successful in reaching consensus and managing their fisheries 3 and obviously working together is going to be a critical aspect of that co-management. 5 Do you think that First Nations in B.C. can 6 also be successful in that respect? 7 MR. CREY: I have no doubt they can be and they will 8 be. It's that important to them. There's a heavy 9 reliance on the fishery and they know full well 10 that if they are to have a fishery, enjoy a place 11 in the fishery, exercise the rights that they have 12 in the fishery, they fully realize now and they're 13 coming to the table, we see them in goodly numbers 14 at these joint meetings with the Department of 15 Fisheries and Oceans and, of course, at the Tier 1 level, that they're going to have to work one with 16 17 the other up and down the full length of the 18 Fraser watershed. It's -- and I mean its 19 tributaries, as well, and more recently there's 20 been inclusion of approach area of First Nations They come to the table. They know full 21 as well. 22 well that if they're going to restore fisheries or 23 enjoy a place in the fishery, that they're going 24 to have to work with one another, cooperate with 25 one another and, of course, work closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans as well. 26 27 Mr. Crey, as you know, in some years some bands in 28 the Fraser watershed don't sign, choose not to 29 sign comprehensive fisheries agreements. Do you 30 see some prospect that such bands would engage in 31 an co-management process? 32 MR. CREY: I'm particularly glad you asked that 33 question because I suppose ironically - I don't 34 know if ironic is the correct word here but I'll 35 use it. Ironically, the First Nations that are 36 not signing agreements these days are the very 37 First Nations on the Lower Fraser that led the 38 Sto: lo into the agreements in the first instance. 39 They did so because they saw a promise of a new 40 working relationship with the Department of 41 Fisheries and Oceans. They saw the prospect of 42 restoring a commercial aspect to their fishery, 43 that they had been denied for a hundred years or 44 more. They signed the first agreement in 1992. 45 This was all under the banner of the AFS. 46 The AFS was described amongst other things,

held out the promise but described itself in part,

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the department described it as a bridge to treaty, Mr. Commissioner. And it held out the bright promise of a lot of other ways that the First Nations on the Lower Fraser could involve themselves. But as time progressed, we got to the point and it still is the case today, where the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and although they're wonderful people that do show up and do work with us from the department, they arrive amongst the Sto:lo at around about this time of the year, Mr. Commissioner, and they say we have a mandate from Ottawa to provide you with "X" number of sockeye salmon if there's going to be an economic opportunity fishery and so many fish for food needs, and off in the Fall in the odd year, so many pink salmon and chum salmon each year. But particularly when it comes to sockeye, unfortunately these folks from DFO that show up say they don't have a mandate to negotiate the number of sockeye. They come with a mandate. They put the agreement, the comprehensive fisheries agreements, in front of our communities and say it's a take it or leave it scenario. Sorry, we don't have any other mandate. no room to negotiate.

But to be completely fair, in some of these agreements there is what is commonly referred to as an escalator clause which really means that if the runs come in at levels higher than anticipated at the outset of the season, there is a clause in the agreement that allows for incremental increases in the sockeye harvest for sales purposes. So to be completely fair, that is there. But in essence, the department doesn't come and negotiate sockeye allocations with us. They come with a fixed number in mind and they tell us that's their offer, it's the final offer. When it comes to chum salmon, sometimes there's some latitude for the departmental people that show up and when it comes to pink salmon sometimes there is some latitude there, as well. overall, they seem to come these days with fixed numbers of fish in mind and it's very much a take it or leave it scenario.

Q Thank you. Mr. Wilson, I think you have a -- I think you signalled to make a comment.

MR. WILSON: Yes, sorry, Mr. Dickson. I just wanted to

1 make comment to your question on can First Nations 2 be successful.

Q Yes.

- MR. WILSON: I'm certain we can be successful. We have a vested interest. First Nations have a vested interest. And that interest is the future of access and our -- the future of our children. We've always been doing this for them. So I'm certain we can be successful.
- Q Thank you. Mr. Shepert, I'd like to follow up on what Mr. Crey was discussing at the tail end of his answer. He began to speak of DFO's approach to negotiating FSC allocations and Mr. Lunn, if we could go to Exhibit 1243, please. And Mr. Shepert, this will appear to be a 1993 DFO document and in this first page, it's setting out what I understand to be DFO's negotiation mandate and this first page concerns the Carrier Sekani and down at the bottom --
- MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, I apologize for interrupting my friend. There was some evidence about this and I'm going on my recollection here. I don't have a note in front of me, but my recollection is that Mr. Huber's evidence was that this was not DFO's mandate. This was a document that he prepared for his own -- for himself in preparation but this was not something that was handed down to him from above.
- MR. DICKSON: Well, I do apologize, I misspoke. And thank you for clarifying that, Mr. McGowan. As you state it, I think I do recall that now.
- Q So, Mr. Shepert, if you look down at the bottom, you can see under allocation, and there's Section 35, 50,000 sockeye. Do you have any knowledge of that allocation for the Carrier Sekani?
- MR. SHEPERT: As a matter of fact I do. It's my recollection this was a fairly heated time. What year was this document?
- Q I understand it's 1993.
- MR. SHEPERT: So then I wasn't around for this particular piece. I came on in '96, so I wasn't around for this, but I was around for subsequent agreements. That number was fairly static for a number of years and led to some fairly serious tension between the leadership of the Carrier Sekani people, at that time was Lynda Prince, as I recall, and the sort of -- as I recall it, just to

make it very quick here, is that there had to be a number in the agreement, otherwise there would be no agreement. The Carrier Sekani believed vehemently that they would -- as has been expressed by other people on the panel, that the need is something that is, you know, is discussed internally, there are, you know, obvious needs but I think that the feeling of the Carrier Sekani at that particular time was we had been in such declines that the numbers were not accurately reflective, there weren't enough fish to really meet the needs at the time, but as I recall, DFO needed to put a number into the agreement in order to execute the agreement.

So a number was basically randomly picked and it was, as Barry said, probably based on some of the past, but one of the problems with that is when the numbers are in decline, of course there's not enough fish to catch, so you can't really base what the need is on an arbitrary number when fish are not returning in their historic numbers. But in order to move this through, it was a bit coercive. There was a lot of tension. Barry said, "I'll just put the number in." Lynda was like, "Fine." And that was it. And that's as I recall how these numbers were arrived at. And Mr. Lunn, if we could go to Exhibit 1226, please. And this document, as I understand DFO's document, First Nations Access to Fish for FSC Purposes, and if we could go to electronic page 4, Mr. Rosenberger, I wanted to ask you about bullet (c) there, subparagraph (c) and that document -that subparagraph says that:

A review of fish mandates and communal licences confirmed that for the majority of First Nations communal licence amounts are already at the mandate levels; therefore, in the majority of circumstances increasing an allocation in a communal licence will require at least a temporary mandate change. This is a time-consuming process requiring sign-off by numerous branches in the department.

When I read that, it looks like, to me, this is in 2006, that DFO representatives are not -- they don't have room in their mandates to authorize an

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increase in FSC allocations, and that to get an increase, is a difficult process. Is that a fair representation of the state of affairs?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: So as it states, the number of the agreements are at the mandated number. What it's trying to give direction to staff is if they have formal requests or they're looking to make formal requests in the process, and we have a formalized process that needs to occur to be able to make these changes, that they need to do that work and do it timely if they want to make sure they can It's not one of these things that you get it in. can ask on the 22nd of August and hope you're going to have a change on the 23rd of August in a given year. So there is a process for making There are sign-off levels in the changes. structure that are laid out. Some of them change between whether it's location mandate, gear or whatever, so there's different parts of different levels in the organization. So that's what it's trying to describe.
- Mr. Crey, I'd like to ask you about going back to non-signatory bands, as in bands who do not sign comprehensive fisheries agreements, I understand that some of those bands have complaints that DFO does not give priority to their FSC fisheries. Can you just briefly, because I don't have much time left, can you briefly give the commissioner a sense of what that complaint has been?
- MR. CREY: Well, this is the case, and in one particular instance, the Matsqui First Nation, I think they're taking their dissatisfaction on that matter to court. I think they've gone to court. I don't know when their hearing date is, but they're most unhappy, so they're headed off to court, looking for a resolution in the courts. Apparently there isn't one available for them through discussions with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.
- Q I'm going to turn to the sale of FSC fish. Mr. Crey, I believe you were here for the hearings on enforcement. One of the CMP witnesses, Scott Coultish, stated that he believed that close to 97 percent of all FSC fish is sold. What's your reaction to that statement?
- MR. CREY: Well, I was here that day and I left this building very unhappy with that allegation. I

think it's groundless. I think it's opinion. I've looked after the Sto:lo fishery along with the chiefs and actually working closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans from 1992 to about 2003 and I myself have fished in the Lower Fraser fishery starting as a young boy of 12 at Hope and every summer since 1984 I've gone home to fish at Cheam. That's where I fish.

All the fishermen I know look after their families and their communities and for someone to make a remark like that without any foundation, without any direct evidence, hurt. It hurt the community. When that story hit the Globe & Mail I got -- I stopped counting the number of phone calls. We go and fish. We fish for our children. We fish for our elders, we fish for our communities. And to have something like that in publication, especially from the mouth of someone working in the department, people that we've worked hard with to improve our working relationship with, that damaged the relationship.

Now, I've been left and I'm doing it every day working hard to say look, don't let us let that careless remark interfere with and bring to an end the really important work we're trying to do with people like Barry here, whom I have the utmost respect for, and many of the other people like Barry Huber and some of the other DFO employees you see sitting back here.

With a lot of difficulty, Mr. Commissioner, I had to go home and work hard to keep this relationship back on track, along with our hereditary chief Ken Malloway. Anyway, the word today from our community is we haven't given up. We're going to keep this working relationship on track. We're going to try to keep it positive, in spite of remarks like that, that are so damaging.

People need to understand that our children go to the public school system and the colleges and universities in the Fraser Valley. When a careless remark like that happens and it's happened in the past when my children have come home from school, they've had to fight their way home. They've been spat on. And the leaders have come to me and said, "Let's stop trying to work with them. Let's just get out on the river and fish. To hell wit them." And my council and that

of Chief Ken Malloway and one of our foremost chiefs in the past, Chief Sam Douglas, Chief Lester Ned, all of these people who led us into these agreements and encouraged those of us that are younger to work with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, they always said, "Keep up that work. Don't give up on it. There will be trying times ahead. It's too important to not do the right thing. Work with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, as tough as it might get." So we resolve, Mr. Commissioner, even when remarks like this happen, and as much as they hurt, we've resolved to continue working with the department.

- Mr. Rosenberger, if a fish is legally caught under a communal licence, do you agree that whether the fish is eaten by an aboriginal person or it's sold by an aboriginal person does not impact on conservation of sockeye?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: The use of individual fish is not in the -- a conservation issue. The accounting for them, good records, good records of the spawning grounds, other biological and environmental type aspects are the drivers for management decisions and issues.
- Q Do you think it would be constructive to move toward a regime where First Nations are allocated a certain amount of fish without restrictions on their use?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, my personal opinions on that are not what's going to drive what's going to happen. The government needs to provide mandates and I work for the government. The current departmental mandate is that we have separate commercial and FSC fisheries. So that's where I'm working.
- Q Well, if you could provide your personal view, you've been involved in -- on DFO and working with First Nations for a long time. In your personal view, would it be constructive?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: I'd rather not provide my personal view, thanks.
- Q Well, I'd like to open that up to the panel. Mr. Shepert, do you think it would be constructive to move to a straight allocation of fish?
- MR. SHEPERT: Do I think it would be constructive?
  O Yes.
- 47 MR. SHEPERT: I think it would be a great first step,

without getting into any quantums or percentages. I think it's been a major -- it's a brick wall. We haven't -- so I think what we've learned from the Washington model is that once an allocation is given, things happen very rapidly and we've been having dialogue for years and years and years. And as much as I'm interested in the dialogue because it's part of my professional life, I believe that a quantum, be it whatever it happens to be, would be a great place to start. It would automatically put a lot of the onus back on the First Nations. They would take their rightful place as managers of the resource, and then the integration of the two bodies, that of the federal government and the First Nations would begin, because we've been talking a long time and I think it would be a good starting point.

- Q Mr. Wilson, do you have any comment?
- MR. WILSON: No.

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- Mr. Crey, I'd like to ask you a little bit about terminal fisheries. Obviously the -- many of the Sto:lo and Lower Fraser bands fish on the main stem of the Fraser and I've heard some suggestions that there's a perception that the Sto:lo are opposed to terminal fisheries and do you have any comment on that? Do you -- is that perception correct?
- Well, I don't think it's correct and if MR. CREY: people who make that kind of assertion realize, if they really knew our fishery and realized that there are terminal fisheries on the Lower Fraser River that the Sto:lo take part in such as the Chehalis - there's desire for terminal fishery on the Chilliwack system where the Chilliwack Lake sockeye go, they would think differently. would think differently if they were aware of the Katzie people and the Kwikwetlem people, who would fish on Pitt River sockeye and are desirous of a Those are terminal fisheries. And where fishery. we would have terminal fisheries, why would we object to other folks further on up in the watershed to have terminal fisheries and see sufficient fish return there to have terminal fisheries? The two don't go together. They can't be reconciled. We have our own terminal fisheries and the desire for additional terminal fisheries in our own area. And we've seen the value of

82 PANEL NO. 50 Cross-exam by Mr. Dickson (STCCIB)

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participating with First Nations in the upper reaches of the watershed and in the Nicola Valley. We've foregone fishing opportunities to permit a sufficient escapement into other reaches of the watershed where people might have an opportunity to have terminal fisheries, so those are misperceptions of the Sto:lo world view. Thank you. I just have one more point I would like to cover. Mr. Lunn, if we could have our Tab 18 please.

Mr. Crey, this is an article by Parzival Copes entitled Aboriginal Fishing Rights and Salmon Management in British Columbia: Matching Historical Justice with the Public Interest and if we look -- if we just scroll down slightly, Mr. Lunn, and sort of in the middle of the abstract, there's this sentence:

This chapter proposes a salmon management strategy for the dual purpose of strengthening the economies of First Nations river communities and substantially increasing the production of salmon from the Fraser and Skeena watersheds for the benefit of all stakeholders. This would involve an additional transfer of a modest share of the salmon harvest from the mixed stock commercial sea fisheries to the aboriginal river fisheries.

I'm essentially out of time, but Mr. Crey, Mr. Shepert, is this a proposal in broad terms that you would support?

MR. CREY: It is.

MR. SHEPERT: Absolutely.

And if I could have this document MR. DICKSON: as the next exhibit, please.

MR. LUNN: Did you want to mark Tab 31?

MR. DICKSON: Yes, I did. I apologize. Thank you, Mr.

MR. LUNN: Oh, it is already marked then.

THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry, what exhibit? 1281.

THE REGISTRAR: The next exhibit is number 1282.

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EXHIBIT 1282: Aboriginal Fishing Rights and Salmon in B.C. - Matching Historical Justice with the Public Interest

MR. DICKSON: Thank you. Thank you to the panel. Those are my questions.

MR. McGOWAN: Perhaps a short break, Mr. Commissioner? THE COMMISSIONER: Okay.

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is recessed for ten minutes.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR AFTERNOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: Order. The hearing is now resumed.

MS. ROBERTSON: Mr. Commissioner, I'm Krista Robertson, counsel for the Musgamagw Tsawataineuk Tribal Council. Good afternoon, panel. I just have a very few questions for you about a matte that hasn't come up, so far, on this panel, and that is the presence of Atlantic salmon farms on the migratory route of Fraser River sockeye, as a management issue. We do have hearings coming up on this topic, but we won't have an opportunity to hear your views, from a management perspective, at that time, so I'd like to canvas your views now.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. ROBERTSON:

Q Mr. Crey, on the Lower Fraser groups that you work with, is this a management concern, that being that Fraser River sockeye juveniles are likely to encounter salmon farms in the marine approach areas?

 MR. CREY: Mr. Commissioner, we have an elaborate monitoring program on the Lower Fraser. I think Chief Ken Malloway may have described that when he was here a number of weeks back, how we monitor our fisheries. For a decade and a half, now, our fishermen have been catching Atlantic salmon in their nets, not in great numbers, but they have been picking them up in there nets and reporting them to our monitors. And that's when our concerns about salmon farms first arose. And over the last decade and a half, but certainly in recent years, there's been a lot of concern in the community about disease transfer between salmon

farms and wild sockeye stocks of Fraser origin and other salmon species that swim by or are close to these facilities, these salmon farms. And there's a lot of questions. There is a lot of concern.

I don't think that people have sufficient information in Sto:lo country to draw any hard and

information in Sto:lo country to draw any hard and fast conclusions, except save and except to say that they're concerned.

- Q Thank you. And that leads to my next question to you, Mr. Crey: Have you communicated these concerns with DFO and do you feel that you've been given enough information from DFO around these potential risks, to your satisfaction?
- MR. CREY: Concerns have been expressed, but we're like other British Columbians, what we hear largely from the Department is they have some concerns, but by and large they're supportive of the salmon farms, and they don't seem to have a lot of concern about some of these issues. I'm not so sure why that is, but when we engage with them about the salmon farms, they don't express a lot of anxiety about it. And a lot of what we hear is support for this growing industry, and it's substantial now.

More particularly, though, we have environmental groups. This morning I referred to them as the green people. You know, we have the red people, the white people, and now there's the green people, the environmentalists. They have come into our territory and they've talked to us a lot about salmon farms and the issue of disease transfer and the like, and it adds to our concern and alarm, and I understand that's one of the issue that this Commission of Inquiry is examining. And so we await, with everyone else, what — the conclusions the Commission reaches, and any recommendations that might flow from those — flow from that.

- Q Thank you. And just to clarify, when you say you hear support, do you mean support from DFO for aquaculture? You had mentioned that you hear support.
- MR. CREY: Yes, on a number of occasions, the minister of -- the previous Minister of Fisheries, Gail Shea made trips to the west coast, took part in promotional events associated with salmon farms, and I think even went to Norway, Mr. Commissioner,

promoting additional Norwegian investment in salmon farms on British Columbia's coastline. Thank you. Mr. Shepert, in terms of your

- Q Thank you. Mr. Shepert, in terms of your participation with the Upper Fraser groups, what's been your experience around management concerns? Are they on the radar of your group?
- MR. SHEPERT: We've done a lot of sort of cross-pollenization with other inland First Nations groups, for example, Skeena, and I know that there's been some information exchanged. I know that the Skeena Watershed Authority, which is run by the First Nations on the Skeena, have had their counsel draft a letter stating that the impact, the potential impact, or the potential for impacts to First Nations' rights to their fishery are real and substantial and, therefore, they have basically requested an all out, no more moratorium on any new licensing for aquaculture in their region, because they feel that it can and potentially will impact their ability to access fish in the future.
- Q Thank you. And Mr. Shepert, maybe I'll just stay with you for a moment. Are you aware, then, that DFO, at the end of 2010, took over the regulation and licensing of aquaculture from the province?
  MR. SHEPERT: I am.
- Q And were you ever involved in any kind of consultation information-sharing processes with DFO around the development of a new regulatory regime for aquaculture?

MR. SHEPERT: No.

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- Q Mr. Crey, have your groups ever been involved in consulting with DFO around -- delve into regulation of aquaculture, salmon aquaculture, that is?
- MR. CREY: No, but I think I do recall a note or a letter being circulated to the First Nations, inviting some opinion, inviting us to get information from the Department. I can't distinctly remember the letter and its date, but I do recall something of that nature coming about, or coming around, being circulated. And like Mr. Shepert has pointed out, I think a number of our First Nations have sent letters to -- letters out to the Department, asking that there be a halt put to net pins in water, marine waters, and support for close containment salmon farming.

Thank you. Mr. Shepert, back to you for just a moment. You say it's not an issue that's coming up, necessarily, in the Upper Fraser management groups, but are you aware that the juvenile Fraser River sockeye are running past salmon farms in the marine approach areas? Absolutely. MR. SHEPERT: And based on the potential for there to be an interaction between the farm salmon and the wild salmon, in your view, should DFO be consulting with the Fraser River groups, the Upper Fraser

the regulation of them?
MR. SHEPERT: It's really an area outside of my
expertise. I don't feel comfortable commenting on
that right now. Yeah, it is what it is. Sorry.

River groups, around licensing of these farms and

- Q That's okay. Mr. Wilson, can I turn to you? Given the importance of the Fraser River sockeye to the Heiltsuk, do you feel that you're getting enough information from DFO around the management of salmon farming and the potential risks of salmon farming and the Fraser River sockeye?
- MR. WILSON: No. In regards to consultation, we have a position against the new regulations that went to the Federal Government, and it probably got to stage 2 of the best practices on Canada's consultation paper, so we do have a position on establishing new farms, because we do have a couple farms in our territory. And we've also engaged in a study to see the impacts of lice on juveniles as they got closer to the salmon farm. I believe it's going to come up when you have an aquaculture presentation.
- Q All right, thank you. And just for the purpose of this, just try to focus on to what extent, as a management issue, are salmon farm licensing coming to your tables.

Just one last question, then, around the actual licensing of aquaculture. This is post-December 18th, 2010. For all three of you, has DFO consulted with you about the issuance of actual licences of salmon farms on the migratory routes of Fraser River sockeye?

- MR. WILSON: On the migratory routes?
- 45 Q Yes.

- MR. WILSON: No.
- 47 MR. CREY: As I mentioned, I know a circular came

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PANEL NO. 50
Cross-exam by Ms. Robertson (MTTC)
Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

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I don't think it was necessarily soliciting our opinion about whether or not one particular farm or the other, or particular set of regulations, you know, soliciting our point of view on that. We're alive to the issue, but -and while it's definitely on our radar screen, in our community we've had some of our cultural and spiritual people, one of them was here the other day, sitting in the back, who's actively involved where the salmon farm issue is concerned, and works with the groups that are involved with it, has worked with our communities to try to inform us about what the issues and concerns may be, but I can't recall - I could be wrong - a letter or an invite asking for our opinions about licensing or any proposed regulations.

Q Thank you. Mr. Shepert?

MR. SHEPERT: The answer's, for me, no.

MS. ROBERTSON: Thank you. Those are my questions.

MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, I think we're at the time of re-direct, and I understand, from Mr. McGowan, that I have five minutes, so I'll do my best to finish. I just have a couple of housekeeping...

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER:

First of all, Mr. Shepert, if you'd only done this once I wouldn't have to do this, but you did this a couple of times. So can I go to Exhibit 493. You referenced Our Place at the Table as 2002. I wonder if I could show you the inside page of Exhibit 493 and bring you into 2004?

MR. SHEPERT: Thank you.

- Thank you. And then I'd like to take -- Mr. Rosenberger, may I take you to -- may I have Exhibit 1271 and 1235 up side-by-side.
- MR. LUNN: 1271 and 1235?
- MS. GAERTNER: Yes, please.
- Q 1271 is the document you referred to earlier, Mr. Rosenberger. That's the 2009 Management Guidelines for Sharing Arrangements when we can't meet FSC harvest targets, and you spoke about that as being the guidelines the Department is using right now.

Mr. Huber was able to confirm Exhibit 1235, in the evidence earlier last week, I guess, now,

but wasn't able to speak much about it. Are you 1 familiar with the second document, the one on the 3 It's dated April 15th 2010, so it's a year later and it's a much thicker document, with a 5 fair bit of -- if you could scroll down through 6 that document, that might help Mr. Rosenberger. 7 Are you familiar with that document? 8

MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I am.

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- And is that the document the Department is now using to consider issues around equitable sharing when we can't meet -- can't reach FSC requirements?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yeah, I don't -- I think the second document is really updating on the first, and the general principles of sharing between the three geographic areas based on their licence allocations is the key, and then it describes some other options and things to consider in moving past that.
- Do you know whether these have been the subject of dialogue or discussions, these principles that you've set out on April 15th, 2010, with the First Nations, on the Fraser River?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes.
- So you have taken these meetings -- this document and these principles, the principles in the second one, to actual meetings?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: I'm not certain that the document has There was a PowerPoint deck that was been there. provided at the second forum meeting this year - I believe it was the second; the second or third one - that were describing some options that the -trying to work our way through this and show the options and how the Department was using this and whether the First Nations thought those were the most appropriate or they had other ideas or places where they could use this document to help them in their discussions in trying to come up with a sharing arrangement.
- But the actual Exhibit 1235 has not been shared? MR. ROSENBERGER: I'm not certain whether that actual document was shared or not.
- All right. Could I now go to Exhibit 1274? You'll recall your evidence earlier, Mr. Rosenberger, on this document, and explaining some of the example, your counsel went through as to how to move some of the shares from PICFI acquired

buyback licences or ATP buyback licences into the Fraser River, and I'm just curious, if you step back for a moment, it appears the approach the Department is using in this document isn't driven really by conservation, it's driven by what we've acquired in the commercial fishery and, therefore, what we can move into the upper river. And would you agree that in addition to that practical exercise, it might also be useful to look at what we need to harvest in the upper river for conservation purposes and that that flexibility would be useful to you?

- MR. ROSENBERGER: I think the document was trying to demonstrate both parts. That's where I describe that there's a couple of pieces on the pie, and the latter parts of the document where we've -- we now have these licenses which allow us to have a share of the total allowable catch. Not all that catch that we've moved from the mixed stock fishery is all being reallocated in other areas. So parts of those are being used for conservation purposes, and that the places where there are abundant stocks, like in last year in this example, is showing for Chilko and Adams, whatever those parts are, that part is allocated out.
  - Sorry, I don't think I -- thank you for that. You did explain fairly well this morning about how for those stocks of imminent concern you're protecting some of that -- or the buyback area. But my question went more to if you step back from the buyback for a moment, you recognize that there are benefits for harvesting in the known fisheries for conservation purposes, like harvesting for commercial purposes, that shouldn't only be driven by PICFI-acquired allocations; it should be driven by an overview of the fishery and looking at what's necessary -- what's beneficial for conservation purposes?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That underlies the whole fishery, not just this part, so that's why the conservation is the first priority, and you need to meet those objectives. We do that, as was described earlier, in the January or February sessions with the harvest management. There's management adjustments, First Nations allocations we're striving for, so I might be missing the point, but this is not the only document or the only process

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that's driving conservation.

MS. GAERINER: I think I better not take any more time, given that -- thanks.

MS. FONG: Lisa Fong, for Heiltsuk Tribal Council. My question is for Mr. Wilson.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. FONG:

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- You told Ms. Robertson that there were two salmon farms on Heiltsuk territory. My question for you is this: Was Heiltsuk consulted regarding - by either DFO or the Province, depending when that time was, I guess - was Heiltsuk consulted about these salmon farms and did Heiltsuk agree to have these salmon farms on their territory?
- MR. WILSON: They were consulted, but not to the degree of the best practices paper, and we never agreed.
- MS. FONG: Thank you. Those are my questions.
- MR. EAST: Mr. Commissioner, Mark East for the Government of Canada. Just one question for Mr. Rosenberger.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EAST, continuing:

- Q Earlier today Mr. Eidsvik was asking some questions about allegations of fishing during closed times and allegations of sale of FSC fish, contrary to the terms of a licence, and one of the questions asked of you, Mr. Rosenberger, was whether you were aware of information about these issues provided to you by conservation protection official of DFO. What I want clear on is whether you had any follow-up to that as to what your views are on the information that you received, and I just wanted to give you an opportunity to comment on that.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: There's been a number of discussions and information provided over a number of years that I've been in the Department. One that might help to clarify some parts of this discussion, at least for the Upper Fraser's point of view, after the last inquiry, which may not have been the formal title, but when Justice Williams was looking at Fraser sockeye issues, one of the recommendations was to do an in-depth study of illegal fishing that had been raised in that process, which is somewhat similar, that is still

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of concern today.

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So in the B.C. Interior there was a relatively in-depth process and study that occurred in 2005 and 2006, working cooperatively between the various parts of the Department at the resource management folks working with the conservation protection staff, were able to collect a series of data, look at catch rates in open fisheries, counting of illegal nets and fish that they were able to -- the C&P folks seized. The results of those studies indicated that -- and it's very difficult, I should add, describing the process here, to get somebody who's just been apprehended for some illegal activity to give you a lot of information on their catch rates and things like that that we ask legitimate fishers, so they tend not to be as cooperative in that process.

But there are ways of trying to work your way through some of those details so there's the documentation of how that occurs. But there's also those two studies with fairly limited expansion of data that indicate that the numbers are probably more in the 1,000 sockeye level in each of those two years.

So substantiating information, I think, is the key thing that needs to be done in being able to take into account in an appropriate manner.

There was a similar study in '05 in the Lower Fraser. I don't think it was quite as successful in gathering all the data, but the same way that we try to use that kind of information in our decisions and process.

MR. EAST: Those are my questions. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. East.

MR. McGOWAN: Okay, Mr. Commissioner, I have a few questions in re-examination.

## RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. McGOWAN:

- Q Picking up just where Mr. East left off with the studies you were referring to, those were studies for the B.C. Interior only; is that correct?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: The two studies I described that had much more information on in '05 and '06 were in the B.C. Interior. I also mentioned that there

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was a study that went on in '05 in the Lower Fraser.

Q Thank you. If we could have the Canada's list of documents number 22 up, perhaps just to put the document in front of you I think you're referring to. Perhaps it's -- yes, it's Canada's list, at number 22.

Is this the document you were referring to? MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, it is.

Q And these were the more complete studies that you were referring to, correct?

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

Q And these dealt with, as we said, the B.C. Interior only?

MR. ROSENBERGER: This study does, yes, that's correct.

Q Only for years 2005 and 2006?

MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.

- Q And I see the reference there to no expansion. And is the reference to no expansion an indication that there was no an expansion factor applied for times when C&P may not have been in the area or been patrolling to detect any of the activity that's referred to in the chart?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: No, it's not referring to no patrols. So if you go to the middle portion there, between columns B to E, it would describe the relative patrols that were undertaken in any of the given subdivision of the B.C. Interior, such as Mid Fraser, Upper Fraser and Upper-Upper Fraser -- Yes.
- MR. ROSENBERGER: -- and I don't have the delineation of those.

The expansion, there's very little of the data is expanded, and it's where we have some information where a fishery officer, for example, observed an illegal net during a closed time. They may or may not have -- well, they did not, in this case, retrieve that net, themselves, at that point, but waited to try to observe it's -- to identify who might have been fishing that net. So they have a timeframe, now, that they can use for the information, so if that person subsequently picked the net up a couple of hours later, you can get more specific catch per unit effort, as opposed to trying to use data from a fishery before or after.

The other side of this is where we thought we

had limited information on the -- trying to match 1 up the frequency of patrols to some of the periods 3 of monitoring in each of the areas. 4 Okay. Thank you. So does this include 5 information about when fishery officers were not 6 on the water, or only information about when they 7 were on the water? 8 MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, when you expand it, it's for 9 times and/or locations that they weren't present. 10 Okay. And that expansion, it says, "no 11 expansion"; does that mean that expansion was not 12 applied to these numbers? 13 MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct. 14 MR. McGOWAN: Okay. I wonder if that should be the 15 next exhibit, just to help complete Mr. 16 Rosenberger's evidence on that issue. 17 THE REGISTRAR: The next exhibit will be 1283. 18 19 EXHIBIT 1283: B.C. Interior Unsanctioned 20 Harvest 2005 21 22 MR. McGOWAN: And if we could have Exhibit 1274, 23 please, and specifically if we could go to page 24 28, and then to page -- starting at page 28, 25 please. 26 Mr. Rosenberger, this is the PowerPoint 27 presentation that Mr. East took you to, dealing 28 with the commercial and First Nations --29 commercial First Nations inland demonstration 30 fisheries; do you recall that? 31 MR. ROSENBERGER: Yes, I do. 32 I just want to make sure I understand your 33 evidence on this point. The page we're looking at, now, shows, really, the extraction of 12.46 34 35 percent out of the conventional commercial fleet 36 by -- through the PICFI buyback, and then, 37 ultimately, a reallocation to First Nation 38 demonstration fisheries summers or for conservation; is that a fair overview? 39 40 MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, subsequent ones show that. 41 Yes. 42 MR. ROSENBERGER: So this is showing that there's a 43 portion of the whole and that the portion is made

up by, in this case, three different stock groups.

page, then, that you were referencing. This shows

Okay, thank you. And if we can flip to the next

a reallocation of those pieces of the fishery,

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1 correct? 2 MR. ROSENBERGER: Which were allocated in the year 3 2010, that's correct. 4 Okay. So 12.46 percent was taken out, and 12.46 5 percent was reallocated; is that correct? 6 MR. ROSENBERGER: No. So 12.46 was taken out, and then 7 the areas where there's two or three areas --8 there's two areas on there, so the very top wording, where it says 12.46 percent of Bowron, 9 10 Gates, Nadina, Pitt, da da da --11 Yes, sorry, my question was sloppy. You had 12 explained this before, that some of them were 13 retained for conservation purposes --14 MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct. 15 -- and not reallocated. 16 MR. ROSENBERGER: So they're not all reallocated. 17 Those stocks of concern were not allocated out. 18 But the stocks that weren't of concern and that 19 were reallocated, they were reallocated at the 20 level of 12.46 percent? 21 MR. ROSENBERGER: There's three different agreements, 22 and I have one of them in my head, and it was --23 I'm assuming that they all were, but I'm not certain that I could say that for certain, no. 24 25 Okay. My question, then, is: Where, in this 26 calculation is the issue of en route mortality 27 taken into account? 28 MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, that comes into account before 29 you get -- it's taken into account before you 30 calculate the total allowable catch. 31 Yes, but total allowable catch, if 1,000 fish are 32 caught in the marine area, if you leave those same 33 1,000 fish, assuming they were all heading to one 34 area, a number of those would die after they were 35 available to the commercial -- conventional

areas, would they not?

MR. ROSENBERGER: Potentially. So the accounting for that -- for the purposes of Fraser management, occurs at Mission.

commercial fleet before they get to the terminal

- Q Okay. Is there any calculation, when you're dealing with these reallocations, which takes into account en route mortality from Mission to the terminal area, that's applied?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: We don't apply the management adjustment to allowable catch; we only apply the management adjustment to meet the escapement

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objective.

- Thank you. If we could turn, then, to document 1273, please. Okay, I must have the wrong number, then. I'm looking for a document that was put to Mr. Rosenberger, titled ONA Pilot Demo Catch.
- MR. LUNN: 1272.
- MR. McGOWAN: 1272, thank you.
- Q You recall this was a document put to you by Mr. East when he was asking you questions about commercial viability of in-river demonstration fisheries?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: I do.
- And this is a document which deals with not a Fraser sockeye catch, but another sockeye in-river demonstration fishery, and sets out some of the numbers that were caught, along with some of the prices which were -- for which the fish were sold at, is that right?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: That's correct.
- Q Is this the extent of the analysis with respect to commercial viability that was done with respect to this project?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: For the Okanagan, this slide and the subsequent one with the pricing on it, is taken from about a 60-page deck that the Okanagan Nation Alliance provided on talking about some of the work that they were doing. It had a number of items around the management objectives, their food fishery, parts like that, so this is not a complete presentation of that deck.
- Q Okay. Do you know what the cost of the catch monitoring associated with this fishery was?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: I should know.
- Q And I realize I'm putting you on the spot, so if you --
- MR. ROSENBERGER: Well, I mean, I'm aware of it, I had to sign off on the documents, but I couldn't tell you off the top of my head, sorry.
- Q And do you know what the wages paid to the fishers were, that were associated with this fishery?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: No.
- Q Okay. Has the Department of Fisheries and Oceans done, with respect to this demonstration fishery, or with respect to any other demonstration fishery, a full economic viability analysis which takes into account the cost of catch monitoring, the cost of wages paid, variations in the return

of stocks over years, to determine what the commercial viability of any of these demonstration fisheries is, moving forward? MR. ROSENBERGER: There's been studies done in the Fraser since 1993 on viability of fish meeting inspection standards, what that would take, the potential changes in fisheries management, potential benefits of some of these fish, foregone 

- potential changes in fisheries management, potential benefits of some of these fish, foregone catch because of mixed stock, and stocks of concern issues in the marine side of things. There's a couple of studies, I'm not certain of the years, but I think it's late '90s and a couple of them in the 2000s, that the Department commissioned. And then First Nations people, which I believe feeds into an annual accounting which was called the -- or is called a PICFI report, that's put out annually on all the different fisheries, has some of that type of data in it. So when you're talking about a comprehensive one, I'm not certain whether those cover off all of your issues, but there are places that are being looked at. I'm not certain that
- they've all come together in one place.

  And to some extent, that's being done under the PICFI program?
- MR. ROSENBERGER: It's almost exclusively being done under PICFI.
- Q Thank you. I'll follow up with Ms. Stewart on that.

I have one final, very brief, question for you, Mr. Shepert. You told Mr. Dickson, in response to his question, that you favoured a straight quantum allocation with no restrictions with respect to sale to First Nations. At present, there is efforts made to --

- MR. SHEPERT: I don't believe I said that.
- Q Okay, then perhaps I've misquoted you, then.
  Maybe clarify what you --
- MR. SHEPERT: I think that a good starting point is to allow a quantum of fish to be transferred immediately, so that we can get on with the business of managing our own fisheries. That's more or less what I was saying.
- Q Okay. Does your vision of an initial first step include priority for the entirety of the allocation for First Nations, in terms of management, the way priority is applied to FSC

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1 fish at present? MR. SHEPERT: So the question is: When a quantum of 3 fish is being, say, hypothetically being 4 transferred to the First Nation, does it still get 5 afforded the same FSC priority? 6 Yes, is that what you're seeking or what you're 7 proposing? 8 MR. SHEPERT: I think that would be in the best 9 interest of conservation. 10 MR. McGOWAN: Thank you. Those are my questions, Mr. 11 Commissioner. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, I left one question 13 14 unfinished. If I may have your indulgence, I 15 don't think it will take long. 16 I do have to adjourn, Ms. Gaertner. THE COMMISSIONER: MS. GAERTNER: All right. 17 18 THE COMMISSIONER: So if it's very quick --19 MS. GAERTNER: I promise it'll be very quick. 20 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER, continuing: 22 2.3 Mr. Shepert, in Mr. Dickson's questions of you, he 24

- Mr. Shepert, in Mr. Dickson's questions of you, he was speaking on the issue of having a facilitator or mediator and referred to Russ Jones's evidence. Russ Jones's evidence was that he felt it would be useful to have judicial oversight, such as a Commissioner Cohen, to try to have the parties complete the work of co-management. With that information n front of you, do you think that is a useful recommendation?
- MR. SHEPERT: As somebody who works in the field, I do. I think -- and again, having studied both Māori and the Washington State models, these were critical pieces to making the positive change that eventually effected the entire fishery. Yes, we need judicial oversight, and I would recommend I would like to have somebody like Commissioner Cohen be that person.
- MS. GAERTNER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Those are my questions.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. Well, it's been a long day, a long couple of days. Thank you very much Mr. Wilson, Mr. Crey, again. Mr. Shepert and Mr. Rosenberger, this is, I think, a second, or perhaps third time that you've been here. Thank you very much. I do appreciate, very

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much, your taking the time to attend here, your willingness to answer the questions of counsel and Mr. Eidsvik, and I wish you well. Thank you very much.

We're adjourned, then, until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock?

MR. McGOWAN: Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, Mr. Commissioner. Thank you.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, JULY 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.

# Pat Neumann

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 Acaster

 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