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.)

Friday, September 2, 2011

le vendredi 2 septembre 2011

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Vancouver, B.C. /Vancouver (C.-B.)
September 2, 2011/le 2
Septembre 2011

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

KAARINA McGIVNEY, recalled.

JULIE STEWART, recalled

MR. McGOWAN: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, this is the conclusion of the final panel on the Aboriginal Fishing portion of the hearing. You'll recall the

witnesses are on my left, Ms. McGivney, and on my right, Ms. Stewart. The witnesses have been sworn and they're still under oath. Mr. Eidsvik will be examining first today.

MR. EIDSVIK: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner, good morning, witnesses.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EIDSVIK:

- Q Ms. McGivney, the terms of reference of this Commission set out an overall aim of conservation of the salmon stock and encouraging broad cooperation amongst stakeholders. That's one of the issues that I'm going to focus on this morning. No doubt you'd agree with me that broad cooperation amongst stakeholders is a worthwhile goal, the same way you'd want broad cooperation with the people you work with at DFO.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I do.
- Q Now, in the transcript of your August testimony at page 26 and line 45 you refer to the all citizens commercial fishery as the non-aboriginal fishery. And I don't have to bring you to that reference because you can pretty easily tell the Commissioner which salmon fishery in British Columbia is non-aboriginal.
- MS. McGIVNEY: I'm sorry, I don't know the context that you are talking to.
- Q Well, maybe just answer the question. Is there a salmon fishery on the Fraser River sockeye stock that's non-aboriginal?
- MS. McGIVNEY: There are components of the fishery that are non-aboriginal.

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Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC)

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            Such as?
 2
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                      There is the seine fishery.
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            You don't think there's any aboriginal people that
 4
            work in the seine fishery or own seine boats?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: Oh, I probably wasn't clear in terms of
 6
            saying aboriginal communal access.
                                                 So non-
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            aboriginal communal access, so within those
 8
            fisheries there may be some aboriginal individuals
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            that participate. There may also be some
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            aboriginal communal access that's provided through
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            ATP licences, for instance.
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            So to shorten it, there's no such thing as a non-
13
            aboriginal fishery on Fraser sockeye, is there?
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       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     In the context that there's no exclusion
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            of aboriginal people from fisheries?
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            No, in the context that a large portion of the
17
            seine fleet and the gillnet fleet are Canadians of
18
            aboriginal ancestry, how can you say that the
19
            fishery is non-aboriginal?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: Okay, I wasn't -- I didn't mean to say
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            it was --
22
            Okay.
       MS. McGIVNEY: -- non-aboriginal.
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            So you'd agree with me that the public commercial
25
            fishery is a racially integrated industry with
26
            large aboriginal participation and other types of
27
            Canadians?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: People can -- yes, people can
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            participate in that fishery.
                                         And we have --
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            And they do.
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       MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, and we have mechanisms for
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            providing aboriginal communal access, and
33
            individuals may participate in the way that others
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35
            But a long time before there were communal
36
            licences, aboriginal people participated at high
37
            levels in the fishery, didn't they?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, there was participation by
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            aboriginal fishers in the fishery.
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            Thank you. Now, following the end of the Vietnam
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            war there was also a substantial influx of
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            Vietnamese refugees into the fishery, is that
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            correct, especially in the gillnet fishery on the
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            Fraser River?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: I haven't actually studied the
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            participation in the fishery to that degree, so
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I'm not -- I don't know.

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Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC)

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1 Q You don't think that's useful information for a person trying to define the structure of the future fishery?
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- MS. McGIVNEY: We're not -- we open the fishery for people to access it. I'm not sure that we want to be going through analysis, through a racial analysis on the fishery participants. And it would be difficult to also conduct that, because individuals, how do you find their -- how would you be able to identify what their various backgrounds are?
- That's an interesting point, because prior to 1992, the only legal commercial fishing groups were seiners, trollers and gillnetters; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I believe there is a recreational fishery, as well.
- Q The only legal commercial fishing groups were seiners, trollers and gillnetters.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

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- Q And on occasion there would have been disputes between those groups over issues like allocation, fishing time, gear time, areas?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes (indiscernible overlapping speakers).
- You may have been involved in some of those disputes, actually, in your years at DFO, I suspect.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q Some of them got pretty hot?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
 - Q Yeah. But there was no racial element between gillnetters, seiners and trollers, is there? You're either a seiner, you're a gillnetter or a troller. There's no racial definition, you're simply a seiner, right?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
 - Q And a fisherman of any type was free to join any gear type. If the troller thought the seiners were having some big advantage with DFO, they could go out and buy a seine boat.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q But a fisherman can't change their race, can they?
 MS. McGIVNEY: No.
 - Q Yeah. Thank you. Now, in 1992 DFO imposed commercial fisheries in the Lower Fraser restricted to specific aboriginal groups, and

those two -- two of those fisheries included the Musqueam and Sto:lo; is that correct?

- MR. TAYLOR: Well, "commercial" is a loaded word, and I don't believe it's accurate to say that they were termed that. Maybe Mr. Eidsvik should use the term that was in place at that point. I can't remember the word, quite frankly, but it wasn't commercial.
- MR. EIDSVIK: I think it was called --
- MR. TAYLOR: At some point they became pilot sales, but I don't think that was the term in the early 1990s.
- MR. EIDSVIK: I bow to my friend's preference for the use of a different word for commercial, so let's call it pilot sales.
- Q There was a fishery which allowed the sale of sockeye on the Lower Fraser River, which was restricted to the Musqueam, Sto:lo, among certain other aboriginal groups; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

- Q And these fisheries stem from the policy decision of the Minister?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q So now instead of a fight between seiners, gillnetters and trollers, DFO has ensured that there's going to be a fight between racial groups when it comes to allocations, fishing openings and gear types, et cetera; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: DFO isn't encouraging user groups to fight. We are encouraging groups to work together towards a collaborative fishery.
- Q Well, you just agreed with me a moment ago that there was fights over allocation and enforcement areas. Do you think all of a sudden these are going to stop?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't believe that disagreements are going to stop, or conflicts are going to stop, but the intent that the Department is moving forward with is trying to work towards a collaborative fishery.
- Well, I've heard about the Department attempt, but through this policy, DFO's pretty well guaranteed that what used to be fought out between seiners and gillnetters and trollers is now fought out between gear types, as well as certain racial groups; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: By bringing in an access, there is now

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another element in the fishery in terms of aboriginal communal commercial access. Yes. Now, would you agree with me that the -- and

- Now, would you agree with me that the -- and I think you've talked about you want to have an integrated fishery, everybody works together. Would you agree with me there's lots of differences between how the Musqueam/Sto:lo fishery on the Lower Fraser works compared to the public commercial fishery on the Lower Fraser?
- MS. McGIVNEY: It operates -- there are some differences. It operates in -- there are some differences in terms of the area and gear, just as there is differences between how the gillnet and the seine fishery might operate in the Fraser, as well.
- Q Musqueam/Sto:lo commercial fisheries are operated under the aboriginal fishing licences, right, while the public fisheries primarily are operated under the fishery general regulations and the Pacific regs; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

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- Q So there's a difference.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, there is.
- Now, the Musqueam/Sto:lo commercial fishery does not fall under the authority of the Fraser Panel, does it?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Not under the international panel, I don't believe. I think it's considered within Canada's negotiations at the international table.
- Yes, but the Fraser Panel meets, and then in a separate room over there we have DFO meeting with Musqueam/Sto:lo groups deciding about their fishery, but in another room, that's where the Fraser Panel meets to discuss openings for the public fishery; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Actually, when I was on the Panel, I don't believe it was like that, and I'm not sure how it's conducted now.
- Well, where do the -- where are the openings for the Musqueam/Sto:lo decided, then? Where are they talked about and discussed?
- MS. McGIVNEY: It's in the -- in the planning for the fishery, and I believed it was all part of discussions that look at the whole fishery, the integrated fishery together. There may be some specific discussions that occur with those groups about their interest in those fisheries.

- Q Mr. Lunn, perhaps I could have Exhibit 1250 up, please. And if we could go to -- and when we get to it, you'll see at page 15, Mr. Lunn, at section 2(a), DFO contracts to manage all other fisheries with the goal of providing the bands with an opportunity to catch their allocation. There's no such agreement with other user groups, is there, that DFO doesn't contract to manage other fisheries to ensure they get their allocation. Do you see that anywhere in writing with the Area E fleet, for example?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Could you just go back to which -Q Look at section -- look at section 2(a). Is that
 written in contract anywhere with Area E, or the
 Area B seine fleet, or Area D gillnetters?
- MS. McGIVNEY: No, it isn't. These are contribution agreements, Comprehensive Fisheries Agreements that we have with the First Nations.
- Q And no Comprehensive Fishery Agreement with the Area E fleet, is there.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Not in the same format. There are discussions about allocations and objectives of managing the fishery towards those broad allocations.
- Q At page 29, Mr. Lunn, at section 1(a) there's an allocation set out, food fish allocation for FSC purposes. But if a commercial licence is issued, all this fish can be sold; is that correct? Under the provisions if a commercial licence is issued, this FSC allocation can also be sold; is that correct?
- MR. TAYLOR: I'm just going to interject. In my view, when Mr. Eidsvik says "commercial" it doesn't mean commercial with any legal connotations, in aboriginal context.
- MR. EIDSVIK: I'm not sure I get my friend's point.

 But I think what he's trying to say is --
- MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Eidsvik well knows that there are huge issues around the word "commercial" in the context of aboriginal fishing. If he's going to continue to use the word, I'm just putting down the caveat that in fairness to the witness and for clarity, I think it should be taken that it doesn't mean commercial in the sense that some litigants in other forums want to use the word "commercial" as a right.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Let me be really, really specific, then.

- Q This particular allocation can be sold if DFO issues a communal licence that has a provision for sale; is that correct?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: It depends on what year this is. My understanding is that we had gone to a process whereby we were keeping the food, social, ceremonial allocation separate from the economic opportunity allocation, and that there was a separation in terms of the access for those fish in that the amount that was set out for that was not for sale. That's my --
 - So your evidence then is that this allocation can never be sold?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: I'm not sure which -- this is for the Lower Fraser, for FSC purposes --
 - MS. SCHABUS: Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to interject, and I'm going to ask to first establish that we are actually dealing with the Comprehensive Fisheries Agreement from 2009, so for clarification of the witness so she can comment accordingly.

I am also going to ask, and raise an objection along the lines of Canada. Firstly, when Mr. Eidsvik is referring to commercial fishery, I would ask him -- and I would ask to keep in mind the distinction between the mainstream commercial fishery and an aboriginal communal fishery, and secondly -- and that's the document that he's referring to here is actually pertaining to.

And secondly, in my submission, he has not established, and this witness is actually indicating to him that she is not in a position to comment in detail on the mainstream commercial fishery, so those questions shouldn't be put to this witness.

And I'm also going to just raise a flag regarding his characterization of racial-based fisheries and issues in that regard, which clearly have been dealt with by the Supreme Court of Canada.

MR. EIDSVIK:

- Q Can you tell me the difference between a fish that's sold under a communal licence for dollars and a fish that's sold in the public commercial fishery for dollars?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I'm not sure what kind of -- what kind

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Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC)

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of difference (indiscernible - overlapping speakers).

There isn't, there isn't any difference, is
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- Q There isn't, there isn't any difference, is there. MS. McGIVNEY: You're saying a fish that is sold under a communal licence. So there could be a communal licence that allows for sale?
- Q That's -- that's what I'm talking about.
- MS. McGIVNEY: There might be a communal licence that does not allow for sale, so I'm not --
- Q Well, I'm saying under --
- MS. McGIVNEY: There's a difference between those two, because under the communal licence that is -- does not permit sale, that would be illegal to sell that fish.
- Q I'm talking about a communal licence where sale is authorized. Is there any difference between a fish sold in that fishery and a fish sold in what I call the public all citizens commercial fishery?
- MS. McGIVNEY: They've been harvested under a different authorization, but the -- I don't think there's a difference in the --
- Q Thank you.

- MS. McGIVNEY: -- in the fish.
- The typical agreement with the Sto:lo and the Musqueam, and I'm using those, I recognize there's other agreements involved in, first, commercial sale, but I'm just using those as examples. Those agreements establish a planning committee. is that correct, or a joint technical committee. I'm not sure what the term is for some of these.
- MS. McGIVNEY: I'm sorry, within the agreement there is a --
- O Yes.
- MS. McGIVNEY: -- desire to have some discussions together, yes.
- Q So is there a representative of the public commercial fishery on that committee?
- MS. McGIVNEY: That's discussed within the contribution agreement, the Comprehensive Fisheries Agreement with the aboriginal group, no, there wouldn't be.
- Q So despite the fact that the fishery is a public resource, not owned by Canada, all in-season, post-season and pre-season discussions concerning this commercial fishery are secret, not public.
- MS. McGIVNEY: I wouldn't characterize it that way.

 There is discussions that are happening at the bilateral level between the First Nations and the

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Department in terms of their interest about the fishery and the harvest plan, but there's other discussions that occur, I think there was a fair bit of discussion during some previous testimony about broader forums where there's integration within the First Nations more broadly, the different aboriginal groups, as well as there's discussions at the Integrated Harvest Planning Committee about the various obligations and plans for those fisheries.

- So when the Fraser Panel decides to open a fishery, there is aboriginal representatives on the Fraser Panel representing aboriginal fishing groups. There's representative representing the public commercial fisheries. There's DFO. In this case there's only DFO and the specific aboriginal group; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, for those specific bilateral issues.
- Q Now, even on the Fraser Panel, you're familiar with Mike Staley?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q Mike Staley sits on the Fraser Panel Technical Committee as a representative of aboriginal fishing interests; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I believe so.
- Q Is there any representative from the public commercial fishery on the Technical Committee?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know the current mix of the committee. It's been some time since I've been associated with the Salmon Commission.
- Q When you were on -- when you were on the Panel -- MS. McGIVNEY: Back in the '90s, no, there was not another --
- O Yes.

- MS. McGIVNEY: -- technical person from the -- from the other interests.
- Q Thank you. Now, at page 36 of the Comprehensive Fisheries Agreement there's a monitoring and enforcement protocol that sets out how DFO will deal with persons who are fishing, breaking the rules of the fishery. Do you sign a monitoring and enforcement protocol with the public commercial salmon fleet in the Lower Fraser?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't sign it with the -- those protocols, directly with the aboriginal groups myself, either. But the -- I don't -- I think

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there are some monitoring protocols that
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            Enforcement is doing with various groups, is my
 3
            understanding.
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            No, I'm asking you specifically, and maybe I
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            shouldn't have used the word "you". Does DFO sign
 6
            a monitoring enforcement protocol, a written one,
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            with the Area E commercial fishing fleet?
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       MS. McGIVNEY:
                      I don't know.
 9
            Thank you. Now, this particular agreement we
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            looked at is what we call a Comprehensive
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            Fisheries Agreement and it's typical of that style
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            of agreement with other aboriginal groups?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: This is -- you're asking is this
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            agreement typical?
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            Yeah, it's basically a framework and then the
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            terms might be slightly different between groups,
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            but the basic framework of the agreement is about
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            the same; is that correct?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: Generally, yes.
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            Now, when we talked about the Joint Technical
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            Committee or the Planning Committee here for the
22
            Sto:lo, we've also got one for the Musqueam,
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            there's one for the Tsawwassens through the
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            Treaty, and you can stop me, there's probably one
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            with the Yale, and so on up and down the Fraser
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            River. And so we have a whole bunch of little
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            different management bodies, operating in secret,
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            making their own rules, how they're going to fish,
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            whereas prior to 1992 we only had the Fraser Panel
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            making all the rules, deciding when and who
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            somebody's going to fish; is that correct?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: I think that there's discussions
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            happening bilaterally, but in terms of the
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            decisions that are being made about how that
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            fishery is going to be conducted, we encourage
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            those to occur in broader forums because of that
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            need to be able to integrate. If there are
            discussions at that bilateral level, the
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            Department is going into that, considering that
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            broader -- the broader interests. And so, yes,
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            having numerous small groups, having discussions
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            about the fishery that is sort of a gauntlet and
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affects others, it's better to have those in a

working towards in the AAROM program, to bring

groups together to have that discussion with

aboriginal groups and to provide them that

broader forum, and that's part of what we've been

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mechanism to be able to feed into the broader integrated processes, as well.

Maybe I can cut through a little bit here.

- Q Maybe I can cut through a little bit here. Bilateral, the word "bilateral" is really code for aboriginal/DFO/exclude the public, isn't it?
- MS. McGIVNEY: A bilateral could also be the meetings DFO has with the Area E gillnetters, or it could also be with the seiners. I mean, it's bilateral means it's two parties as opposed to multiple parties.
- Q But when you meet with the Sto:lo there is no public interest there, is there. It's DFO, supposed to represent the public interest, and the Sto:lo; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

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- Yes, thank you. Now, since 1992 there's been a substantial protest movement against these fisheries for the Musqueam/Sto:lo; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: There's -- there has been some controversy around them and there has been some litigation around them, as well.
- There was fishery protests involving hundreds of fishermen, hundreds of prosecutions. Some fishermen had their boats seized, some were jailed, lots have paid fines; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: There's been a variety of actions, yes.
- Now, the, of course, the Musqueam/Sto:lo are free like any other Canadian to participate in the public commercial fishery, aren't they?
- MS. McGIVNEY: They may -- they may seek access the same way others do, yes.
- Q And in fact some of the really good fishermen on the coast are Canadians of aboriginal ancestry, and have been for a long time.
- MS. McGIVNEY: That's quite possible.
- Q I'm not asking if it's possible. You know that, don't you.
- MS. McGIVNEY: I know -- I don't know for sure. I haven't looked at people's fishing records and knowing that, but I do -- have heard through secondary sources that there are some good fishermen that are of aboriginal descent.
- Q Now, the Integrated Fishing Policy, through that policy you're trying to ensure that all fishermen are being treated equally, even if they fish in separate commercial fisheries, is that correct,

separate fisheries where fish are sold; is that 1 correct? You're trying to sort of make a level 3 playing field for everyone, even though --MS. McGIVNEY: The integrated fishery concept is to 5 make a level playing field, address the specific 6 circumstances, of different groups, but to have 7 basically a common approach to the fishery that's 8 of the same priority for all of the groups. 9 Now, to a fisherman standing on the dock, from the 10 fishermen that I represent, looking at somebody 11 fishing when they're tied to the dock, even if 12 they're fishing under the same rules, which we've 13 already seen they're not, they really feel like 14 you've resurrected the separate but equal 15 doctrine. Do you think that's a fair comment? MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know what those fishermen are 16 17 feeling. I've heard them -- I've heard through 18 various reports that that might be what their 19 thoughts are. 20 But essentially it is at the very best, if you 21 manage to make the same rules for everyone, at the 22 very best we've got separate but equal, don't we? 23 MS. McGIVNEY: Well, I mean, I think there has to be 24 some recognition of some of the differences and, I 25 mean, for instance, those fishermen might be 26 gillnet fishermen watching the seiners fish off 27 the mouth in the same area, so there's differences 28 in terms of how gear are handled and what -- how 29 the various approaches to the fishery are managed. 30 And you just answered the question a moment ago Q 31 that the -- that that gillnet fishermen watching 32 the seiner is free to go seining if he wants to, 33 but he can't join the Musqueam fishery or the 34 Sto: lo fishery, can he, because he can't change 35 his race. 36 MS. McGIVNEY: There's a component of the fishery that 37 has been allocated for aboriginal access. 38 But it's not all aboriginal access, aboriginal 39 fishermen in Campbell River who had a big huge 40 investment in the fishery, were also forced to sit 41 tied to the dock and watch, weren't they, if they 42 had a gillnet licence on the Fraser.

Those with a licence -- the fishery

If it's for the gillnet fleet, if it -- if

would be open for what it's described to be open

it's for the aboriginal economic opportunity

access, as well.

MS. McGIVNEY:

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- 1 Q My point is here I think that "aboriginal" is
 2 misleading, because it's not aboriginal. Somebody
 3 from the Campbell River Band or the Cowichan Band,
 4 or in aboriginal groups in Alert Bay, they can't
 5 fish in the Lower Fraser in the Musqueam/Sto:lo
 6 fishery, can they.
 7 MS. McGIVNEY: Unless they are designated by those
 - MS. McGIVNEY: Unless they are designated by those groups.
 - Q And how many Campbell River Band members have been Musqueam designated?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know, that's -- the Musqueam would be able to answer that for you.
 - Q So you don't actually have any idea. Okay, thank you. Now, have you advised your bosses that there's alternatives to setting up separate commercial fisheries for the Minister's favoured racial groups, or favoured aboriginal groups.
 - MS. McGIVNEY: We've looked at options for how communal access can be provided, if that's what you're asking.
 - Well, are you familiar with how the -- when the Government of New Zealand settled the treaty with the Maori, they brought them -- bought the Maori into the public commercial fishery and everyone there fishes under the same rules and regulations; is that correct?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. Well, actually, as far as I know it is. I don't -- I haven't studied that arrangement, but I know there's a different type of arrangement there.
 - Q What percentage of the population in New Zealand is comprised by the Maori, and what percentage of the fishery was included in that settlement?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know what the ratio is, I'm sorry.
 - Q And there's no separate aboriginal food fishery in New Zealand is there.
 - MS. McGIVNEY: I understand that they're having some discussions around that, and I'm not sure how that's proceeding. I didn't -- there were some members here, I think, last year from the Maori group and I wasn't able to attend those presentations, but I did understand that there was some discussion regarding they were looking at how that element of the fishery would be implemented.
 - Q Now, when aboriginal treaties were settled in Alaska in the 1960s, no separate commercial

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fishery was created in Alaska for aboriginal
 1
            groups, was there.
 3
       MS. McGIVNEY: I don't believe so.
 4
            Matter of fact, there's not even a separate food
 5
            fishery for aboriginal groups in Alaska, is there,
 6
            it's a subsistence fishery for all non-
 7
            metropolitan Alaskans; is that correct?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: That's my understanding.
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            Now, do you know if you've advised your bosses of
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            these things? Has the Minister been told about
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            these alternatives?
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                      I personally haven't. I think actually
       MS. McGIVNEY:
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            the -- some of these ideas of different approaches
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            have been discussed in terms of options that might
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            be looked at. Some of those were discussed at the
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            Common Table proceedings, the concept of the New
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            Zealand process and the U.S. processes, et cetera.
18
       Q
            Now, following the Supreme Court of Canada
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            decision in Marshall, in the Maritimes, DFO didn't
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            create separate commercial fisheries there, did
21
                   They bought the aboriginal groups in the
22
            Maritimes into the public commercial fishery,
23
            everyone fishes under the same rules and
24
            regulations; is that correct?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: That's my understanding.
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            So here we have a policy that's caused great
27
            controversy and bitterness. They don't do it in
28
                     They don't do it in New Zealand.
            Alaska.
29
            haven't done it on the Maritimes. Can you tell me
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            why, I mean, even Canadian, why are Canadian
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            fishermen in the public fishery in the Maritimes
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            being treated with more respect than the B.C.
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            commercial fishermen have been shown, that those
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            in the public fishery.
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       MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, in B.C. one of the challenges we
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            have is that aboriginal rights, the extent and
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            scope of those rights haven't been defined, and so
            the Department has developed policies to approach
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39
            how to address some of the interests that have
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            been brought forward, and that actually then the
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            policy (indiscernible - overlapping speakers).
42
            Excuse me, are you qualified to talk on questions
       Q
43
            of aboriginal rights? I always get heck when I
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            raise points of law in here, and I'd like to
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            engage in that discussion with you, but I think
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it's probably inappropriate, and maybe --

MR. McGOWAN: (Indiscernible - overlapping speakers)

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Mr. Commissioner, the -- Mr. Eidsvik asked the witness for an answer which sought her reason or perhaps DFO's reason for doing certain things and the Department or the witness's understanding of the law may well be relevant to the rationale for proceeding in a certain way. I don't find the answer objectionable and I'd suggest the witness be permitted to conclude her answer.

MR. EIDSVIK: I'm in agreement with that.

- Q So you're saying that there's aboriginal fishing rights in the Fraser River have not been defined. I'm trying to summarize what you're saying.
- MS. McGIVNEY: I'm saying in B.C. there was a -- the Department has taken a broad policy approach because of the -- because of the fact that there have not been long-standing treaties, and the aboriginal rights are not -- the scope and extent of those are not clarified. So the policy approach is that there is a policy approach to try to provide through our programs, provide access for food, social, ceremonial purposes. And we've also looked to providing the First Nations with some economic opportunities on the same basis as the regular fisheries.
- Q Now, the Sto:lo litigated the question of commercial sale and trade and barter to the Supreme Court of Canada in the **Van der Peet** case. Is that not a decision that says what the Department should do? You're saying we have to do this because of aboriginal rights. Supreme Court of Canada has spoken on this.
- MR. TAYLOR: I object, if the question is to ask this witness to interpret the **Van der Peet** case.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, I think it would be helpful to answer the question. The Commission counsel said we're going to engage in a discussion on law. I'm simply asking her, what's the law.
- Q And I just need to know, the Supreme Court of Canada decision in **Van der Peet** has no relevance to what you do?
- MR. TAYLOR: It's trite to say that the witness is here to tell Mr. Commissioner facts, and not tell Mr. Commissioner law. Mr. Commissioner (1) will know the law, but (2) that's for counsel to make submissions on.
- MR. EIDSVIK: I actually agree with Mr. Taylor, and I don't think that there is an aboriginal right and

we'll set that aside for a moment for a better day.

Now, would you expect broad cooperation amongs

- Q Now, would you expect broad cooperation amongst the people in your workplace if your workplace was segregated by race in the same way that fishermen in the Lower Fraser have been segregated?
- MS. McGIVNEY: You're asking me about my workplace?
- Yes, I am. How would you like it if you went to work tomorrow and you were told you couldn't go to work because the government didn't think you were the right race.
- MS. McGIVNEY: I wouldn't like that.
- Q Well, I see a bit of a smile on your face, and I think you're taking the question not very seriously. But if you're a Vietnamese refugee who came to Canada, worked three jobs to get money to buy a boat and is now told he doesn't have a place in the commercial fishery because he's the wrong race, and has been going on for 20 years, this is not a funny issue to them. So I'm asking you the question seriously. Would you accept that type of program in our workplace?
- MS. McGIVNEY: No, I wouldn't.
- Q So why is it being -- why does the --
- MS. SCHABUS: Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to -- I'm going to object vehemently against this line of questioning. Mr. Eidsvik continues to himself qualify what is a rights-based fishery and aboriginal communal fishery, that DFO has policies on, as a race-based fishery and that is not something that has been established, for the witnesses. It's not how those policies are set out. And, frankly, this line of questioning as been put forward by Mr. Eidsvik is misleading, and it's actually misleading the witnesses and he keeps suggesting these points. But the witness is actually making a distinction.

I'm strongly objecting to Mr. Eidsvik continuing to refer to this fishery as a race-based fishery, and I would ask that the proper terms, which are aboriginal communal fishery, and food, social and ceremonial fisheries, be referred to. And that Mr. Commissioner rule that this line of questioning as a race-based fishery not be pursued, especially in light of Supreme of Court of Canada decisions who have made it very clear that this is not a race-based fishery that we are

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1 dealing with. MR. EIDSVIK: I agree with my friend on that point. 3 There is clearly a rights-based fishery on the 4 Fraser River, it's called the food, social and 5 ceremonial fishery. Would you agree with me 6 there? Undoubtedly the food, social and 7 ceremonial fishery for the Sto:lo and the Musqueam 8 is a rights-based fishery; is that correct? 9 MS. McGIVNEY: DFO has a policy approach. We provide 10 access for food, social, ceremonial purposes. 11 There is in our agreements, there is a clause that neither agrees or denies that there are rights. 12 13 MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Lunn, if I could have up Tab 15, 14 please, in our set of documents. 15 Which tab is that again? MR. LUNN: 16 Tab 15 in our set of documents. It's the MR. EIDSVIK: 17 Employment Equity Act Report 2008. If we can go 18 to about the -- I'm looking for Table 1, it's 19 about the fourth or fifth page in, Mr. Lunn. 20 Sorry, if you could flip that around. Next page, 21 Mr. Lunn, please. I'd like to get this entered as 22 an exhibit, Mr. Commissioner. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Could we just have a description of 24 what it is, Mr. Eidsvik. 25 MR. EIDSVIK: It's the **Employment Equity Act** Report for 26 Canada, produced by the Government of Canada, 27 describing aboriginal participation in various 28 federal government departments. Now, there's two 29 federal government departments in this -- or, 30 sorry. 31 THE REGISTRAR: That will be Exhibit 1737. 32 33 EXHIBIT 1737: Employment Equity Act - Annual 34 Report 2008, excerpt 35 36 MR. EIDSVIK: 1737, thank you. 37 There's two federal departments primarily engaged 38 in this particular hearing, it's the Department of 39 Justice and the Department of Fisheries. And if 40 we look down in the column here, partway down 41 you'll see Department of Justice in Canada, and 42 you'll see they've got 5,000 employees and 172 43 aboriginal employees, or 3.4 percent. 44 about one-tenth of the participation rate in the 45 public commercial fishery, isn't it? 46 MS. McGIVNEY: I don't understand the relevance of

this.

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I think you --
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       MS. McGIVNEY: I don't --
            I'm not asking for --
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 4
       MS. McGIVNEY: -- I don't know what the numbers are in
 5
            the participation in the fishery or in the general
 6
            public.
 7
            You don't know what the aboriginal participation
 8
            rate is in the commercial fishery, in the public
 9
            commercial fishery? Isn't your whole objective
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            that I've heard for the past number of times that
11
            we're trying to enhance aboriginal economic
12
            development in the fishery?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: I was interpreting based on your earlier
14
            comments about aboriginal individuals, and I don't
15
            know how many aboriginal individuals are in the
16
            commercial fishery. So could you reword your
17
            question again. Maybe I misinterpreted it.
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            I think we can just move on, onto the next one.
19
            And if we look at Department of Fisheries, I see
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            that Department of Fisheries has a 3. -- 3.6
21
            aboriginal participation rate. No matter how you
22
            cut it, Department of Justice and Department of
23
            Fisheries have utterly failed in the aboriginal
24
            participation department, compared to the public
25
            commercial fishery; is that correct?
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                    I object to this line of questioning.
       MR. TAYLOR:
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            has nothing to do with this commission of inquiry.
28
                    It has everything to do with this
       MR. EIDSVIK:
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            commission of inquiry, Mr. Commissioner. We've
30
            heard again and again that the Department is
31
            intending to create increased aboriginal economic
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            development. They're doing so by setting up
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            separate fisheries, by excluding fellow fishermen
            that I represent from the fishery, and my question
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            to follow up on this --
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       MR. TAYLOR: Well, there's an objection standing.
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            line of questioning is going at whether this or
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            that department has this or that level of
            participation of different people, four years or
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            three years ago. It's out of date. The issue
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            here is fish, not employment equity in government
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            departments, and I object to the question.
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       MR. EIDSVIK:
                    Let me slightly reword the question.
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            Now, the Department of Fisheries, it has a number
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            of floors in the building downtown; is that
            correct, in the Burrard building?
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MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

- Q Would it lead to broad cooperation between employees if certain floors were reserved for certain races of Canadians?
- MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, I just rise to note we are very tight on time today. This line of questioning seems to be getting fairly far into the periphery of matters that are central to your mandate. Mr. Eidsvik is reaching the end of his time allotment. I'm not sure in terms of using our time most efficiently, whether pursuing this line of questioning is going to be of great assistance to you, Mr. Commissioner.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, I am almost done with that line of questioning, and I can stop now. But I can tell you that the reaction to the counsel in the room and the reaction of the witnesses shows how difficult a problem this is for the fishermen that I represent. It's fine for them to say it's not appropriate, but we live with this every single day. We've lived with it for 20 years. If I could have Tab 70, Mr. Lunn, please.
- MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, if I may, it's Brenda Gaertner for the First Nations Coalition. If there was a single question that said how many aboriginal people have been working with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in a particular year, and there's an exhibit that needs to be attached to it, that's a fair question, I think. We're all learning to try to figure out how to work together. And you might want to know how much staff are aboriginal people, to see how well we're doing in terms of cross-cultural work. But if he's going to continue to make submissions and go on and on and on about what he'd like to do with that, I think we'll wait for final submissions on that.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Tab 70 in our documents, please, Mr. Lunn.
- This is a DFO memo discussing salmon drop-out rates in the set-net fishery in the Fraser Canyon. And there was -- it describes a PSARC request that DFO undertake a study to measure drop-out rates in the Fraser Canyon set-net fishery, and that was never done. Can you tell me if the person is right, he's saying that a large amount of fish drops out dead of set-nets, and has there been a study done to deal with that? We've had millions

of fish disappear in the Fraser River since 1992.
Do you know if there's been anything done on this?
You're the...

- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know. This is the first time I've heard of the term "drop-out rates", so I'm just trying to understand what's meant by it.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Okay. If I could get Tab 41 of our documents --
- MS. SCHABUS: I'm going to object, Mr. Commissioner.
- MR. EIDSVIK: -- please, Mr. Lunn.

MS. SCHABUS: I'm going to object to it being marked, and I'm also going to object to the question, because clearly the witness doesn't have the expertise and the knowledge to answer the question.

And when talking about equity like my friend likes to, I'd like to point out that he's over his time allocation, that he was accommodated to actually cross-examine on these issues out of order, and that he was actually supposed to have done that at the last hearing without a reason being provided to other counsel as to why. only to -- and in all fairness, I actually represent an aboriginal group and we have very serious issues regarding aboriginal fisheries that go to the core of the Commission, and the core of the hearing topics, and I have a shorter time allocation than Mr. Eidsvik, and I'd like to at least use it to its fullest. So I'm asking at this stage that this line of questioning be discontinued.

MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, if I could just briefly address a couple of points my friend made. The first issue she raised was whether Mr. Eidsvik was here last day and whether a reason has been provided. Mr. Eidsvik contacted Commission counsel. He alerted them to the fact he wouldn't be there. He provided an explanation that was satisfactory to Commission counsel. That's all I have to say on that issue.

With respect to the question as to drop-out rates, if the question to the witness is: are you, as somebody who was the Director of Treaty and Aboriginal Policy for a number of years, aware of whether the Department has conducted the type of study referred to in this document? In my submission, the question is appropriate. If the

witness doesn't know, that will be the answer. 1 MR. EIDSVIK: 3 You don't know? MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know. MR. EIDSVIK: I wonder if I could have that document 5 6 entered as an exhibit. 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, very well. 8 MR. EIDSVIK: I have one last document and then I'm 9 done, Mr. McGowan. 10 THE REGISTRAR: That will be 1738. 11 12 EXHIBIT 1738: DFO Memorandum re "Salmon Drop-out Rates - REMEC/PSARC", May 17, 1996 13 14 15 MR. EIDSVIK: 16 If we could go to Tab 41, please, Mr. Lunn, in our 17 set of documents. And this is a report by Percy 18 Gladstone of the famous Heiltsuk family, the 19 Gladstones, and it's a journal article. If you could just go to page 2, Mr. Lunn. And he talks 20 about, and it's -- I won't bring your attention to 21 22 it too much, Mr. Commissioner, simply that this 23 paper is written in 1953 and it describes 24 aboriginal participation in the fishery. And at 25 the one, two, three, the paragraph just above 26 "Tribal Fishing Economy", and he -- and there's 27 difficulties for all of us in the fishing industry 28 but he talks -- this is 1953: 29 30

Despite these formidable difficulties, native Indians in growing numbers have more than held their own in the fishing industry of British Columbia. Today, perhaps as many as 10,000 of them derive their livelihood from fishing and allied occupations, and they have become a vital and necessary part of...that industry. Their ability to compete on an even basis with the whites is beginning to instil in them a new pride. They are rapidly losing their recent apathy, and becoming an organized and articulate element that may acquire a considerable economic and political bargaining power in this province.

Now, that's something we can be pretty darn proud of, isn't it, as Canadians. This is what the fishery in 1953 looked like.

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Cross-exam by Ms. DeForrest (WCCSFN)

- MS. McGIVNEY: There was a -- based on this, there was a significant component of aboriginal fishermen.
 - Q And if I could have one last question for Ms. Stewart and I'm done. Were you aware that in 1953 to become a lawyer an aboriginal person had to drop their Indian status just to go to university?
 - MS. STEWART: I was not aware of that.
 - MR. EIDSVIK: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Those are my questions.
 - THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Eidsvik.
 - MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, Ms. DeForrest will be the next counsel.
 - MR. EIDSVIK: And I should mark that last exhibit, please. Thanks. Well, I like to finish with a -- with a splash.
 - MS. DeFORREST: Mr. Commissioner, my name is Leah DeForrest --
 - MR. EIDSVIK: Just before we get to that, could we get that document marked as an exhibit, please.
 - THE REGISTRAR: That will be 1739, that's document number 41.

EXHIBIT 1739: Gladstone, Native Indians and the Fishing Industry of British Columbia, February 1953

MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you.

MS. DeFORREST: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. My name is Leah DeForrest. My last name is spelled capital "D", small "e", capital "F", double --sorry, "o", double "r", e-s-t. I am here on behalf of the Western Central Coast First Nations, for the Hwlitsum First Nation and Penelakut Tribe in particular. I understand that I am allotted 35 minutes this morning. However, I'll do my best, I understand we're short for time, so I'll do my best.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DeFORREST:

A majority of my questions are for Ms. McGivney, just so you're aware. And if I can have document -- our first document being Tab 42, please, brought up on the screen. Ms. McGivney, I understand that you previously held a position as the Director of Treaty and Aboriginal Policy Director; is that correct?

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• A formal contact for communication.

1 You'd agree with that? MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 3 MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. Could I have that document 4 marked as an exhibit, please, Mr. Lunn. 5 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1740. 6 7 EXHIBIT 1740: The Report of the British 8 Columbia Claims Task Force, June 28, 1991, 9 The First Nations of British Columbia, The 10 Government of British Columbia, The 11 Government of Canada 12 13 MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. 14 And you'd agree with me that there's -- that this 15 negotiation process is evident, it's not evidence-16 based; is that correct? MS. McGIVNEY: The Treaty Process? 17 18 That's correct, the B.C. Treaty Process? 19 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 20 Yes, that's right. And that as a result there's 21 no Crown inquiry to research into the validity of 22 the territorial assertion, or the geographic scope 23 or the nature of any aboriginal rights, for 24 example, fishing of the First nations in question; 25 is that correct? 26 MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know if -- sorry, can you say 27 that again? I'm just --28 There's no Crown inquiry into the validity of the 29 territorial assertion that's brought in with the 30 Statement of Intent? 31 MS. McGIVNEY: There's no requirement for that. 32 may be some Crown investigation on that. I don't 33 know. 34 Q Okay, thank you. And I just have some questions, 35 could I have Exhibit 1270, please, with respect to 36 the Aboriginal Fishing Strategy. Exhibit 1270 is 37 a Guidelines Respecting the Issuance of Licences 38 under the Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences, 39 (ACFLR), it's dated February 7th, 2001. And 40 beginning at the top of page 1, it indicates that 41 DFO does not -- sorry, at the bottom of page 1. 42 It indicates that: 43 44 ...DFO does not have the mandate to determine 45 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 continuing on the next page, please. And the issuance, sorry, just at the bottom of that paragraph:

right to fish, rather it is a tool that

not a recognition that a particular

The issuance of a licence under the ACFLR is

Aboriginal group has an aboriginal or treaty

assists in the management of the fisheries

and the conservation of fisheries resources

and helps to promote stability in fisheries.

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

Q And so therefore you would agree with me that the issuance of a communal licence does not give the right to fish, but it's simply a DFO fisheries management tool, correct?

MS. McGIVNEY: Correct.

Is that correct?

- Q And further, if we go to page 4 of this document, the second paragraph. Sorry, just one moment. I'm just having difficulties finding my place here.
- MR. LUNN: Would you like to see the whole page?
 MS. DeFORREST: Please, thank you. Sorry, one moment, please.
- Q Sorry. And just at the second paragraph at the second line:

In this regard it should be remembered that DFO does not have a mandate to determine whether an Aboriginal group has aboriginal or treaty rights to fish, or the nature and scope of any such rights.

Is that correct? So DFO does not have that mandate.

MS. McGIVNEY: Correct.

Thank you. And if I could go to our document Tab 33, please, Mr. Lunn, page 3, paragraph 2.0, indicates:

 Where consultations with an Aboriginal community fail to produce an agreement on the quantity of fish to be taken and the conditions under which the community will fish for food, social and ceremonial

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purposes, DFO's policy is to issue a communal 1 licence. 3 That's correct. So with respect to -- my question 5 is with respect to issuing a communal licence, 6 where consultations with an Aboriginal community 7 fail to produce an agreement, the DFO policy is to 8 issue a communal licence, correct? 9 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, with those groups that we are 10 looking at providing access for FSC under our 11 policies. 12 And you're familiar with the Hwlitsum First 13 Nation? 14 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I am. 15 And if I could go to our document at Tab 40, 16 please, Mr. Lunn. Thank you. This is an email 17 dated July 28th -- sorry, July 18th, 2008, and 18 it's from Jordan Point and you are c.c.'d on 19 this --20 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want that tab marked? 21 I'm sorry? MS. DeFORREST: 22 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you wish to mark that last tab? 23 MS. DeFORREST: Oh, I'm sorry. I do wish to mark that 24 last tab, sorry. 25 THE COMMISSIONER: And what tab number was it? 26 MS. DeFORREST: 33, thank you. THE REGISTRAR: That will be 1741. 27 28 29 EXHIBIT 1741: Communal Licence Handbook, 30 Aboriginal Fisheries, Department of Fisheries 31 and Oceans, Pacific Region, Vancouver, May 32 1998 33 MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. 34 35 If I could go to our document, Tab 40, please. 36 This is an email from -- dated July 18th, 2008, 37 and it's from Jordan Point, and it's c.c.'d to 38 you, and there's an attachment to this email, a 39 briefing note. Could I go to that briefing note, 40 please, it's at, I believe, page 4 of this email. And I'm sorry, if I could go back to the first -41 42 sorry - no, I'm sorry, we're here. So this 43 briefing note is entitled "Access and [Agency] 44 Issues for Salish Tribes, and Hwiltsum (sic) 45 Assertions to fish in the Lower Fraser"; is that 46 correct?

MS. McGIVNEY: "Access and Adjacency".

1 Thank you. 3

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MS. McGIVNEY: I think you used a different word. Sorry, I did. Thank you. It's "Access and Adjacency" - thank you - "Issues for Salish Tribes, and Hwiltsum (sic) Assertions to Fish in the Lower Fraser". And under the second bullet

point it indicates that:

• Complicating this environment is a group called the Hwilitsum (sic), they are status Indians, but not an **Indian Act** Band. Hwilitsum (sic) assert that they are descendants of a larger Salish Tribe (the Lamalchi) that evidence shows were connected to the Penelakut and Chemainus, which clearly showed historical Continued Use and Occupancy on the Fraser, since the time of contact. They number approximately 300 members and

So you'd agree with me that that was your information in July of 2008?

have an elected Chief and Council.

MS. McGIVNEY: Correct.

Thank you.

- MS. McGIVNEY: Is that the date on this? I don't see -- is this the same as the document you just showed me previous, 2008?
- It's attached to the email that was sent to you.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Because it doesn't have the date at the It usually has the date under "2000" it just top. says an "X", so I'm not sure of the -- if it's part of that other document, then, that is the timing.
- Thank you. And you'd agree with me that the AFS was initially designed as a bridging tool, used until agreements could be negotiated; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: As a -- as a bridge towards treaty, yes. Thank you. And if I could go to the briefing note, page 3 of the briefing note and the second bullet from the top indicates:

INAC has indicated that it is a DFO decision and that they have no concerns (is this accurate?) however, some local [First Nations] would take exception to HFN licenced (sic) within the Area (Musqueam, Tsawwassen).

So as a result, would you agree with me that Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and now Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, is heavily involved in decision-makings with respect to the issuing of communal licences.

MS. McGIVNEY: Not on a regular basis, but on specific

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cases we may ask their advice.

But this email you would indicate that -- or this email seems to suggest that INAC has indicated that it's a DFO decision, which to me suggests that DFO defers to INAC.

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MS. McGIVNEY: This is, I quess, as it's written with the question behind it and the comment is -- or, sorry, I guess the comment refers to something different. But I think it's written with a question meaning we need to check that. This isn't the final version of the draft. document because it didn't have any of the code numbers at the beginning, so it's a draft. is just -- and it's not indicating that INAC has precedence over DFO decisions. We as federal departments try to work together to be coordinated in our various approaches, and in some cases in issuing licences we would seek if there's -- if there's issues around that, we would seek some of their advice regarding it.

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So you seek INAC's advice. But in this case it looks like it's questioning whether INAC has any concerns with respect to this particular licence; is that correct?

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MS. McGIVNEY: It looked like that was the question and it was left as a question. I know that certainly since then I have had some communication with INAC that is different from this.

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Okay. And in this particular case, it's INAC indicating to DFO that it's a DFO decision.

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MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, that's what it says.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1742.

38 39 MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. Could I have that document marked as an exhibit.

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EXHIBIT 1742: Email from Jordan Point to Jeff Johansen, July 18, 2008 and attached Draft Briefing Note for the Minister, Access and Adjacency Issues for Salish Tribes, and Hwiltsum (sic) Assertions to Fish in the Lower Fraser

MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. 1 2 MR. TAYLOR: And just for clarity, that document, I 3 take it to be the entire tab. Its not clear to me 4 what all is in that tab, but --5 MS. DeFORREST: Yes. 6 -- I take that to be the case. MR. TAYLOR: 7 MS. DeFORREST: That is the correct case. I'm sorry. 8 MR. TAYLOR: Maybe you could just define what's in the 9 tab that you've now just marked. 10 MS. DeFORREST: Certainly. What's in the tab is an 11 email from Jordan Point and it's dated July 18th, 12 2008 and attached to that email, and I apologize, 13 I thought I had set this out in the beginning, is 14 a briefing note entitled "Access and Adjacency 15 Issues for Salish Tribes, and Hwiltsum (sic) Assertions to Fish in the Lower Fraser". 16 MR. TAYLOR: A draft briefing note. 17 18 MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. If I could go back to our 19 previous document 39, Tab 39, which is now 20 exhibited. 21 MR. LUNN: I don't think we've exhibited Tab 39. Did 22 you mean 33? 23 MS. DeFORREST: Pardon me. 24 If I could go to our Tab 39, please. Thank you. 25 And this is an email from yourself to Jeff 26 Johansen and the subject line is "Re: Hwlitsum-27 AFS Agreement for [20]08-09 ??" And it reads: 28 29 We had agreed to a basic funding agreement. 30 Their application has been received by BCTC. 31 There has not been a decision for the parties 32 to proceed with negotiations. Dfo (sic) 33 should NOT issue a communal licence to this group at this time. Kaarina. 34 35 36 That was your email? 37 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 38 So in this particular case, despite the DFO policy 39 to issue a communal licence, you declined to do so 40 when the Hwlitsum applied for access to FSC fish 41 for 2008 and 2009? 42 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 43 I'd like to go back to our document, Tab 40, which

was just exhibited, Mr. Lunn, sorry. If I could

go to page 2 of the briefing note. And just at

the fourth bullet it says:

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In 2002, departmental C&P staff began to observe Vancouver Island tribes entering the Fraser by Gillnet, seeking to fish with-out a licence and thus compel a trial and a constitutional "Aboriginal Rights" defence. Charges were laid in the case of the Hwiltsum (sic), but not in the case of the Vancouver Island tribes. The Hwiltsum (sic) offenders eventually pled guilty, and thus avoided an aboriginal rights defence.

So not only was a licence not issued to the Hwlitsum for their 2008 and 2009 application, in fact, previously in 2002, C&P staff had prosecuted them; is that correct?

- MS. McGIVNEY: That was some individual offenders, yes. Q And you were aware of this at the time when you received the draft briefing note in 2008, you were aware of the history of that; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, it was in the briefing note.
- Q Thank you. And if I could go to the PPR18 at page 40, which is the Table 1, 2009 Fraser River Sockeye Communal Licence Allocations, you spoke about this last day when you were providing testimony. There was in fact an allocation of Fraser sockeye assigned to the Hwlitsum for 5,000 pieces; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: There's an allocation put aside, yes. Q Okay. And despite the assigned allocation, no communal licence was issued to Hwlitsum?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Correct. We have encouraged them to coordinate with other groups to have some access.
- And given that INAC apparently had no concerns about this application, do you recall what considerations led you to deny their application for a communal fishing licence?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Well, as I said, I had had subsequent discussions with INAC and there were some concerns. We have worked with this group and tried to encourage them to participate with other groups that have existing agreements, and have their access through that.
- Q Okay. So you're saying initially INAC didn't have concerns, and then you had discussions with INAC and they did raise some concerns, and as a result, a licence wasn't issued; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Not just -- that was one of the factors

to consider. But we are looking to provide them the access through other agreements.

- Q My question was, what were the factors that prevented you from issuing the communal licence? So aside -- so INAC had some concerns. What was that concern?
- MS. McGIVNEY: They had some concerns in terms of issuing the licence and in the context of how the federal government was addressing this group. They haven't -- they don't have a land-based area. They're coming forward with a claim. There's a number of elements in terms of dealing with groups coming forward that aren't part of sort of what has been accessed on the longer-term through the AFS. So they had not been part of the original AFS component. They seemed to be related to one of the groups within that, and so rather than going and parsing out another agreement, the objective is to try to get them to work with others and have that access through that.
- Q And what were the other factors?
- MS. McGIVNEY: There was the -- this is the -- is this still associated with that email and the decision note? Is this the same timing? Yes. So the other factors I think were linked in with the fact that they hadn't -- that Canada and B.C. haven't accepted them to move forward into the B.C. Treaty process to advance that process with them. They've submitted an application into the process, but the other parties to the agreement haven't advanced the negotiations. So that was another consideration.
- So you're not aware that they have been accepted by -- under the B.C. Treaty Process.
- MS. McGIVNEY: They submitted a Statement of Intent as the first step of the B.C. Treaty Process, but there haven't -- there hasn't been an acceptance by all parties to proceed with that negotiation.
- Q But B.C. is one of the parties that has accepted them; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Not to my knowledge. The B.C. Treaty Commission accepted the application that was sent to them. That's what I understand has been accepted.
- Q So ultimately you're suggesting that they fish under someone else's licence as opposed to having their own licence issued.

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MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 1 2 MS. DeFORREST: Okay. If I could go to our document 3 number 34, please, Mr. Lunn. 4 THE REGISTRAR: Excuse me, Ms. DeForrest, before you go 5 forward, do you wish to mark the Tab 39? 6 MS. DeFORREST: I do. I'm sorry. Thank you. 7 THE REGISTRAR: Yes, that will be marked as 1743. 8 9 EXHIBIT 1743: Email from Kaarina McGivney to 10 Jeff Johansen re "Hwlitsum-AFS Agreement for 11 08-09 ??", June 20, 2008 12 13 Thank you. MS. DeFORREST: 14 MR. LUNN: Sorry, Tab...? 15 MS. DeFORREST: 34, it's a Memorandum for the RDG, 16 Pacific Region. 17 And this document is entitled "Memorandum for the 18 RDG, Pacific Region, Request for Increased Sockeye 19 Allocation for Cowichan Tribes". And if we go to 20 -- and you'd agree with me that this document sets 21 out that in 2005, and this is under the first 22 bullet, that the Cowichan are seeking an 23 allocation to increase their allocation, and 24 essentially from 20,000 sockeye to 130,000 25 sockeye. And where I get those numbers from, if 26 you go to the bottom of the first page, the 27 Cowichan request is for an increase of a hundred 28 and, sorry, from -- they're increasing -- pardon 29 me. They're seeking to increase their existing 30 allocation from 20,000 sockeye to 130,000. So 31 130,000 sockeye is on this page. And then if you 32 go to the second page -- further down, sorry. At 33 the very bottom, the line: 34 35 The 20,000 allocation results in an average 36 of 5 sockeye per person. 37 38 So I'm assuming that that's speaking to their 39 current allocation. So my question is essentially 40 this document, you'd agree that this document is 41 setting out an application to increase their 42 existing allocation. Do you understand that? 43 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 44 MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. And if I go to page 2, the 45 second bullet please. 46 Just a moment, please. Perhaps, Mr. 47 Commissioner, we could take a break at this time.

Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DeFORREST, continuing:

First Nation in the province, and --

MS. McGIVNEY: Sorry, I know they're large.

At the bottom of this document --

the bottom, it indicates:

allocation.

also sets out that:

MS. McGIVNEY: Does it say?

MS. McGIVNEY: No.

The hearing is now resumed.

Ms. McGivney, before we took the break, we were

agree with me that the Cowichan are the largest

actually remember whether they're the largest or

At the bottom of this document, if you just go to

the province and have a relatively low

Thank you. And then going back up to the top of

That's correct that's set out in the document?

MS. McGIVNEY: That's what it says in the document,

The Cowichan are the largest First Nation in

Current allocations have not been based on a

The document

it's an application, a request for increased

Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't mean to cut you off.

looking at our document at Tab 34. In particular,

sockeye allocation for the Cowichan tribes. You'd

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THE REGISTRAR:

MS. DeFORREST:

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47 MS. McGIVNEY: I don't agree with that statement.

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September 2, 2011

Is that correct?

MS. McGIVNEY:

the page, the third bullet down.

That's what the document says. Thank you.

consistent policy framework.

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If we go to the first page of this document under 1 the "Summary", second bullet, the recommendation, 3 the last sentence of the second bullet is that: 5 It is recommended that an interim step be 6 taken by increasing the sockeye allocation 7 for the Cowichan Tribes by 10,000 in 2005. 8 9 That's what's indicated on the summary? 10 MS. McGIVNEY: That's what's indicated. 11 Thank you. And if we go to PPR 18 at page 42, 12 Table 3 --13 MS. DeFORREST: I'm sorry, could we mark this document 14 as an exhibit, please? 15 THE REIGSTRAR: It's Tab 34, be 1744. 16 17 EXHIBIT 1744: Memo for the RDG Pacific, re 18 Request for Increased Sockeye Allocation for 19 Cowichan Tribes (Decision Sought), 2005 20 21 MS. DeFORREST: 22 And if we go to PPR 18 at page 42, Table 3, the 23 allocation for Cowichan tribes indicates, in 2009, 24 that it's 30,000, correct? 25 MS. McGIVNEY: I can't find it on there. 26 It's the fifth one down from the top. 27 MS. McGIVNEY: Oh, sorry, I was looking at the top, the 28 issuing office. Okay, yes, that's what it 29 indicates. 30 And this is in 2009, and the previous application 31 was -- the memorandum was dated 2005. My question 32 is that allocations in general remain fairly 33 static; is that correct? MS. McGIVNEY: Generally, yes. 34 Okay. If I could go to our document number 41, 35 36 please? The first point under "Background", I'll 37 just read this in. It says: 38 39 Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group (HTG) is comprised 40 of Penelakut, lyackson, Cowichan, Chemainus 41 and Lake Cowichan Bands that are annually 42 provided access to Fraser sockeye.

And then the second bullet says:

mouth of the Fraser River.

fishery is generally undertaken by means of a

seine vessel in Johnstone Strait or off the

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For many years, Cowichan Band has demanded the opportunity to reinstate one of their historical practices of fishing in the Fraser River.

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You're aware of that?

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9 10 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

And then turning to page 3 of this document, under the "Recommendations", the first bullet, you would agree with me that the recommendation indicates that:

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DFO indicate(d) support for a limited fishery in 2005 authorizing the HTG to fish in the Fraser River. The objective, subject to consultation, would be to minimize interaction with all groups by fishing during one of the two open periods for local First Nations but in an area removed from the main fishing area (Canoe Pass).

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So essentially they were recommending that the HTG be allowed to fish in the Canoe Pass area; is that correct?

- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, that's what I understand.
- And, to your knowledge, did they fish in the Canoe Pass area?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know. I don't know that I was involved with this back in 2005.
- Okay, so you're not sure. All right. So you'd agree with me that where there's a fishery overlap, that is, access to fisheries between First Nations with a modern treaty and First Nations without a modern treaty, then DFO will consult with the modern treaty First Nation prior to issuing any licences or changes to existing licences for the non-treaty First Nation; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Where there's overlap, DFO would consult with all of the First Nations involved in that overlap, whether they be treaty or non-treaty.
- So is it DFO's position that allocations of -that a First Nation with a modern treaty has a priority right to fish over First Nations with no treaty but a strong aboriginal rights claim?
- MS. McGIVNEY: No. The fishing areas under treaty are identified but don't -- they do not exclude others

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- from fishing within that area. So there wouldn't be a priority for one. We seek to provide the access for both the treaty First Nations, and if it's agreed, the access for non-treaty First Nations in that area.
 - Q But the key is that if it's agreed, and agreed by the First Nation holding the modern treaty in that fishing area, correct?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: No, the First Nation holding a modern treaty would not have veto over letting others fish in that area. DFO seeks to have cooperation of First Nations. I think there's a number of First Nations, Musqueam and Tsawwassen that both fish in that area. So having a group that has not recently been fishing in that area that those groups have access to, we would seek to have a coordinated approach to that, whether they be in treaty or non treaty.
 - So where you have a situation where you have a First Nation with a modern treaty, and then another First Nation with an aboriginal right and they're seeking access to that area, and the First Nation existing in that area disagrees, you would not issue a licence; is that correct? You would defer to that First Nation; is that correct?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: DFO considers the information and tries to seek collaboration, but we would make the decision based on our policies and consideration of the circumstances.
 - Are you aware of a situation where DFO has issued a communal licence in a situation where there was a First Nation with a modern treaty and they objected to another First Nation with a rightsbased claim fishing in that area?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I think there's -- there are some situations.
 - Q Can you be more specific on that?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: My recollection is that there has been some disputes in the Nisga'a, in the Gitanyow area, and the Nisga'a did not want the Gitanyow to fish in a particular area, and that access was provided.
 - Q Thank you. And with respect to -- sorry. My last question is moving to -- given that you seem to be moving fisheries from a marine area to a terminal fishery, has there been -- how are you going to accommodate First Nations that already have

treaties within the terminal area with new First
Nations coming in and seeking access in those
areas?

MS. McGIVNEY: I'm not sure I totally understand your

- MS. McGIVNEY: I'm not sure I totally understand your question. It sounds like you're inferring that we are trying to move -- you identified moving fisheries to more terminal areas which is a broader strategy with regards to the Wild Salmon Policy and conservation and sustainability, but we're not looking to move access of a First Nations fishery for food, social, ceremonial into a different area as a result of those decisions.
- Q Right, I understand that, but under the PICFI program, you're moving commercial licences to more terminal, correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Maybe Julia would be able to respond on that.
- Q Okay.

- MS. STEWART: So under PICFI, the objective, as part of an overall fisheries reform agenda with respect to the salmon fishery is to shift the fishing effort from the coastal fisheries to more terminal areas where weaker stock management can be accommodated.
- So you're shifting the fisheries from the coastal area to the terminal area and my question is so where you have a terminal area where you have treaties in place and then other First Nations coming in and seeking access to that area, what consideration has been made in terms of -- it's almost like you're stacking the fishery in the terminal area.
- MS. STEWART: So the terms of the treaty would be respected. To the extent that another group was seeking access in that particular area, we would seek collaboration between the two groups. That's sort of one of the overriding objectives of the Department.
- MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. And I have one -- if I could seek that that document be exhibited, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1745.

EXHIBIT 1745: Decision Note for the RDG, Pacific Region (For Decision) - Change of Fishing Area - Hul'Qumi'num Treaty Group

MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. And I see that I'm out of

time. Thank you.

MS. GAERTNER: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. It's Brenda Gaertner for the First Nations Coalition, and I'm here alone today and so I'll muddle through my documents as best I can and hope that I'll remember all my questions. I have been allotted 45 minutes. I am hoping to complete my work in that time, Mr. Commissioner. I have to say that my clients do want to note that on this important issue, and with this important panel, the fact that Mr. Eidsvik was given the same amount of time is a bit of concern to them.

I've done my best to get my questions done within that time period. I know it's an extremely difficult job of the Commission counsel to do that, but they asked me to make note of that, given the topic that we have here and its import to our clients.

I'm going to do well, and thank you, Ms. McGivney and Ms. Stewart, for being here today.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER:

- You've done a lot of work, so far, Ms. McGivney, this morning, so I'm going to change my questions around and give you a little bit of a break and start with Ms. Stewart, who I haven't had a chance to work with as often as I have with Ms. McGivney. So we'll start today, I guess, in many ways. Thank you for coming from Ottawa to participate in this inquiry, and I'm hoping that we can do some useful work together today.
- MS. STEWART: We may as well.
- Q I want to start by just refreshing the Commissioner on PICFI.
- MS. GAERTNER: And I'm just going to read from the Policy and Practice Report, Mr. Commissioner. It was a while ago that you heard the evidence in chief and I found this useful last night to just get the dates.
- Q The PICFI is the Pacific Integrated Commercial Fisheries Initiative announced in 2007, and received Treasury Board approval in September of 2007. It's a five-year initiative set to end in March 31st of 2012. According to DFO, the purpose of PICFI is to support B.C. First Nations in integrated commercial fisheries, to develop

sustainable fishery enterprises and to increase First Nation participation in fisheries management decision processes. It's this program that you've been working with during your time with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans; is that correct, Ms. Stewart? MS. STEWART: Yes, for a portion of the time I've been at DFO. And there were a lot of questions by Commission

And there were a lot of questions by Commission counsel on August 19th about DFO moving to support terminal fisheries, part of the plans for PICFI.

I'm going to revisit that topic with you a little bit today, but I want to lay some foundation first.

First, can you agree that the PICFI program lays the foundation for greater certainty for all industry participants, First Nations and non First Nations, through working together on a harvest strategy to maximize the value of commercial fisheries within the context of sustainability?

MS. STEWART: Yes.

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- Q I understand there was an evaluation which was conducted on PICFI and that a final report was produced in August 31st, 2010; is that correct?
- MS. STEWART: I can't recall the date, but it was around that time, yes.
- Q Well, let's get First Nations Tab 97. Will that help you in confirming the date of the report?

MS. STEWART: Yes.

MS. GAERTNER: Can I have that marked as the next exhibit?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1746.

EXHIBIT 1746: Evaluation of PICFI Project 6B119, Final Report, Aug 31 2010 [DFO Evaluation Directorate]

MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Lunn and Mr. Giles, I've lost that list. I've jumped ahead so we're not going to be able to use the exhibited numbers on there. We'll use that list in other ways. Sorry.

- Q The report was done by DFO's Evaluation Directorate; is that correct?
- MS. STEWART: Yes.
- Q And the report made a number of findings about the PICFI program and a number of recommendations; is that correct?

MS. STEWART: Yes.

Could I go to pages 8 and 9? The first recommendation was that DFO show a bit more flexibility for some of the requirements around Aggregate Bodies and that:

...any criteria, for example, on the minimum numbers of bands should be developed in consultation with FNs [First Nations] and communicated to FN [First Nation] clients.

Would you recommend that that be a useful way of improving how we implement PICFI going forward?

- MS. STEWART: In fact, throughout the process of having groups identify themselves, there has been flexibility. We had originally expected that there would be approximately 15 PICFI groups, PICFI applicant groups, and I believe we're somewhere around 25. So in fact there have been some variations in our approach.
- And are you willing to continue that variation to look at how best to implement the goals of PICFI rather than the standard of the number of bands that need to be part of an aggregate?
- MS. STEWART: I don't believe that there was any fixed number of bands that would be involved in any particular PICFI organization. The important criteria, as far as DFO was concerned, was that the group make sense from the point of view of synergies, coming together, making the most appropriate use of the resources that were available.
- Q All right. Let's move on to recommendation number 2. The DFO review of this program suggests that you improve your consultation and communication:

...possibly through a steering committee that includes FN [First Nation] representation.

Are you considering that change?

MS. STEWART: There has been a fair bit of consultation and communication. There was a technical group that was formed under the First Nations Fisheries Council that worked with us on some of the process development. PICFI is winding down at the end of this fiscal year, so depending on what happens in the future, that recommendation may come into

1 play. Was that work in part done through the First 3 Nations Fisheries Council and DFO's Economic 4 Access Working Group? 5 MS. STEWART: I believe there was a technical group 6 that was formed, and the work that it was doing 7 has morphed, I guess is the right way to put it, 8 into the work of the Economic Access Working Group 9 now. 10 And then recommendation 3 is that you: 11 12 ...lead a move toward a terminal fishery for 13 salmon, offering support for this transition 14 through all elements of the initiative. 15 16 Again, is that the intention of -- if PICFI is 17 renewed - I appreciate that that decision has not 18 been made - but I'm sure that you're looking at 19 these criticisms or -- not so much criticism, but 20 recommendations moving forward. Do you agree that 21 that's an important component of PICFI moving 22 forward? MS. STEWART: Yes, it is. 23 24 Now, I'm going to pick up on recommendation number 25 7 in which DFO recommends that: 26 27 ...should plan for the continuation of PICFI 28 activities after the 5-year program ends --29 30 No: 31 32 ...should plan for the continuation of PICFI 33 activities after the 5-year plans (sic)... 34 35 So that your own Department recommended, on a 36 review of this, that this continue; is that 37 correct? 38 MS. STEWART: Yes. 39 We're midstream the work that we're doing; is that 40 correct? 41 MS. STEWART: Yes. 42 Now, are you aware of the call by the First 43 Nations Fisheries Council's Economic Access 44 Working Group for the continuation of PICFI 45 program for the second five-year term? 46 MS. STEWART: I was aware that the FNFC had feelings in 47 that vein, yes.

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PANEL NO. 54
Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)
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MR. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, when Russ Jones - I hope you recall him, you've seen so many witnesses through this inquiry - came, he spoke about the work of the First Nations Access Working Group and he actually gave to you an outline of a document that they were preparing at the time and advised that we would get it as soon as we can. I got it on the day that I sent it to counsel. I appreciate it was after time was up, but I received it by way of email on August 30th and then forwarded it to Commission counsel and the Department of Fisheries or the Department of Justice on the same day. I would like this tendered. I understand that Ms. Stewart received it shortly thereafter also. It was in an email attached dated August 30th, if you have that, Mr. Lunn. MR. LUNN: Your tab again? MS. GAERTNER: It was a document attached to an email from Ms. Pence to you on August 30th. Just while you're looking for that, I can proceed to ask some questions on it. There's no problem with that. MS. STEWART: Could I just --MS. GAERTNER: Sure, absolutely. MS. STEWART: Sorry. I haven't been in my office for a few days so it may be --MS. GAERTNER: Ahh. -- in my in-basket. MS. STEWART: MS. GAERTNER: Okay. I'm not going to ask you detailed questions on it. I just found -- I would like to have it tabled as a document. Mr. Jones did advise the Commission he would provide it as soon as it was ready. It has been provided to the Department directly from the First Nations Fisheries Council. I think it's just useful. It's a good summary of some of the principles and approaches that go forward. I promise I won't ask you detailed questions on details within it - you obviously haven't seen it - if you're okay with that? MS. STEWART: Yes.

Just for Mr. Lunn's benefit, I believe

the document is titled, "Fishing For A Better

Future", if that assists you in locating it.

MR. TAYLOR: The email came at 8:56 a.m. on August

All right.

MR. LUNN: Thank you, yes, it does.

MR. McGOWAN:

1 30th. MS. GAERTNER: Thank you. 3 All right. So in that document, and generally 4 speaking, Ms. Stewart, there's the suggestion that 5 some of the successes of PICFI-1 include securing 6 some access for -- in terms of buy-backs, 7 increased collaboration with First Nations, some 8 business planning and some increased 9 accountability. Would you agree that those are 10 some of the successes we've already achieved under 11 PICFI-1? 12 MS. STEWART: Those are some of the successes. 13 Yes. And are you agreed that some of the lasting 14 benefits of a PICFI-1 process, and especially if 15 we had the opportunity of PICFI-2, would be to 16 reduce conflicts, and in that way, provide savings 17 to Canada, enhanced regional economics, improve 18 fisheries management and the benefit -- and the provision of social benefits to First Nations? 19 20 MS. STEWART: I think that's all fair to say. 21 And would you agree that those are benefits of 22 value to all of the public and ones that DFO wants 2.3 to support? 24 MS. STEWART: Yes. 25 Now, I wasn't sure I understood the tenor and 26 suggestions in Commission counsel's questions to 27 you when he suggested that terminal commercial 28 fisheries would result in less fish available for 29 commercial fisheries and, in particular, he 30 suggested if there were - and I hope you remember 31 this example - 100 fish from the commercial marine 32 fisheries acquired through buy-backs and then move 33 them into the river, that somehow en-route 34 mortality would result in less fish being 35 available for in-river terminal commercial 36 fisheries. Do you remember that question and that 37 exchange?

MS. STEWART: I do.

Q Now, it was my observation there was some confusion in your response, but your response at that time was that it was possible that could happen. To your knowledge, would it be correct to suggest that en-route mortality is considered and adjusted prior to the identification of the total allowable catch and definitely prior to the commercial total allowable catch, and so we do an en-route mortality consideration prior to them

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even knowing exactly what number of fish will be 1 available for commercial fisheries? 3 MS. STEWART: I'm not a fisheries expert, but my 4 understanding is that when escapement targets are 5 set, that that's the time when -- or the point in 6 the process where the en-route mortality is taken 7 into account. So the number of fish that need to 8 reach the terminus counts for -- there's a 9 calculation at that point, is my understanding. 10 And in fact it's your understanding that part of 11 the goal of the terminal fisheries is to improve 12 how we select fish for harvest for commercial purposes and so that when there's an abundance 13 14 that can be identified in-river, that can't be 15 identified in the marine, that that abundance be 16 harvested. 17 That's right, and it has to do with the MS. STEWART: 18 fact that some stocks that are weaker and need the 19 escapement into those terminal fisheries -- or 20 terminal spots where they spawn, those weaker 21 stocks need to be protected and, in some cases, 22 the impact on the coast is that the stronger 23 stocks, although they could be harvested, that 24 opportunity is precluded by the fact that the 25 weaker stocks are mixing with them and they need 26 to be protected and not be harvested. 27 Thank you, Ms. Stewart. Now, another question 28 that Commission counsel asked that troubled my 29 clients was - particularly the Shuswap Fisheries 30 Commission -- or the Secwepemc Fisheries 31 Commission from Kamloops - was the suggestion that 32 somehow DFO would be providing up front support 33 for these commercial opportunities indefinitely, 34 and somehow in the future. 35 Would you agree that the goal of both DFO 36 and, for example, the Secwepemc Fisheries 37 Commission is to identify business opportunities 38 that will stand on their own in good time and have 39 the opportunity to provide a reliable source of 40 economic opportunities for those communities? 41 MS. STEWART: I would say that that's the objective of 42 both Canada and the Secwepemc. I think my 43 comments were made in the context, at that time,

that we're in the early stages, in the learning

Q Yes.

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MS. STEWART: -- those fisheries.

stages with --

- Q And it's clear at this point in time that the capacity requirements to identify opportunities, to develop the business opportunities, First Nations clearly need that capacity for this to be an honourable program.

 MS. STEWART: Yes.
 - Now, just to be clear, in PICFI-1 where there were \$175 million budgeted, as I understand it, 150 million was budgeted for the commercial licence and gear transfers, and that as of June 2011, 427 or 6.9 percent of the coast-wide licences and quota valued at more than -- around 86.4 million had been purchased; is that correct? So you've spent at least 86.4 million as of June 2011 in the buy-backs.
 - MS. STEWART: The overall amount that has been identified for access is 110 million, ten of which has been identified notionally for vessels and gear, so the resulting amount that would be -- that has been identified for the relinquishment of access is 100 million. And, yes, you're correct, around 86 million has been expended to date.
 - And 25 commercial fishing enterprises throughout B.C. involving approximately 90 First Nations have been -- are being worked on?
 - MS. STEWART: I'm not sure that I can speak to the number of First Nations. It would be in that area, but yes, the 25 enterprises.
 - Q And do you recall the report, "Our Place at the Table"?
 - MS. STEWART: Yes.

- Q And do you recall that it originally estimated that approximately \$500 million would be needed to achieve the 50 percent share that was the goal of that report?
- MS. STEWART: I don't recall the number off the top of my head, but I do recall that it was in that general ballpark.
- MS. GAERTNER: I wonder if I could take you to the -let's go back to the document that's on there and
 go to page 8. I think it's a quote, if I'm hoping
 right.
- Q If I could take you to the second paragraph under PICFI, Integrated Commercial Fishing Initiative, and it summarizes:

Our Place at the Table originally estimated

that about \$500 million was needed to achieve 1 2 at 50% share of all commercial fisheries. The DFO minister initially indicated that 3 4 PICFI would be \$350 million to a large First 5 Nations meeting in BC. In the end DFO 6 announced a 5-year program for \$175 million. 7 The rationale for the reduction was that 8 PICFI was to be a pilot that would assessed 9 and expanded once it had matured. 11

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Was that consistent with your understanding? MS. STEWART: I was not in my current position at the time that the Minister made announcements abut PICFI. But that is consistent with my understanding.

- Ms. McGivney, is that consistent with your understanding?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, it is.
- MS. GAERTNER: Thank you. Could I have that document marked as the next exhibit?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1747.

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EXHIBIT 1747: Fishing for a Better Future: A First Nations Business Case for a Second Phase of PICFI, Aug 2011 [FNFC]

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MS. GAERTNER:

- I just want to take you to the section on "Successes, Challenges and Opportunities", so if you could scroll down a bit. You'll see that some of those same recommendations, worded in slightly different ways that were found in your midterm or formula of evaluation, show up here in the First Nations Fisheries Council document, so it appears there's some synergies in how both DFO and First Nations Fisheries Council have assessed the strength of this program and where it needs to improve in terms of more flexibility, improved consultation and communication, continue to lead in the move toward a terminal fishery for salmon.
- MS. GAERTNER: If you could go over to the next page?
- MR. LUNN: To the first page?
 - MS. GAERTNER: No, just the next page. Just continue scrolling down.
 - Streamline applications, continue to investigate the potential for cooperation with other federal agencies.

They're suggesting a judicious use of the 1 model that's been developed in Atlantic, and 3 definitely that you should plan for the continuation of PICFI after 2012. 5 So there's some similarities in the 6 recommendations and the critique, you'd agree with 7 me on that, on the ones that I just took you to? 8 MS. STEWART: Yes. 9 And, most importantly, do you take it as a success 10 that after the bumps and challenges of first 11 implementing PICFI and getting understandings on 12 the ground as to how it would work, that as we've 13 come to the end, the First Nations Fisheries 14 Council is saying, yes, Department of Fisheries 15 and Oceans, proceed with this, we believe it has some value and worth to moving forward on the 16 17 objectives. Do you see that as a success story? 18 MS. STEWART: I would say that given that we've 19 received some evaluations internally and that the 20 First Nations feel that PICFI has been a success, 21 that I would call it a success, to a degree. 22 And, Ms. McGivney, would you also agree that this 23 type of complimentary work is a turning stone in 24 many ways in the work that is going on between 25 First Nations and DFO on fisheries matters at a 26 policy level and a program level? 27 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I would. 28 I commend your work. I think it's a good thing 29 that we have examples like this. 30 Then I want to take you to some final 31 questions about the Secwepemc Fisheries Commission 32 study. It's found at page 17, but I'd like to 33 actually put a couple of documents in around that. 34 In Commission counsel's questions again, at the 35 last time, he asked some questions pointing to the 36 suggestion that the Secwepemc project may not be 37 viable. I'd like to take you to Tab 100 of the 38 First Nations Fisheries Council. 39 Ms. Stewart, are you familiar with this 40 evaluation?

And would you agree that the Secwepemc Fisheries

product and that they've been working hard within

the AAROM process to figure out how to work with

relationships both with other First Nations in

order to provide broader marketability for the

Commission is working hard to develop

MS. STEWART: Yes.

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 the Department to establish the necessary business entities, and they're looking extremely difficult -- taking extremely aggressive, I would say, or maybe "aggressive" is not the right word, but they're working. You'll see -- you'll go through, Commissioner, you'll see page after page of the evaluation of the Secwepemc Fisheries Commission's proposal under PICFI. Is that correct?

- MS. STEWART: Yes, they have been working very collegially with other groups and have been working very strenuously -- maybe that's the word, strenuously --
 - That's a good word.
- MS. STEWART: -- at identifying how that fishery could operate in a profitable manner.
- Q And would you agree that if we simply had a cancellation of PICFI, these initiatives which are conservation-based, are dedicated, they're collaborative, are at risk?
- MS. STEWART: I guess that would speak to the internal resources of the groups what other alternatives might be available, but I think it's probably fair to say that without PICFI, it would be much more of a challenge.
- Q And in fact we haven't got the licences transferred there yet. We're still acquiring them, that's correct, so they don't even have the -- I would say the capital yet in their hands to rely upon to develop their own business project. They have to continue through the transfers program that PICFI provides for.
- MS. STEWART: We need to -- in order for there to be a more permanent and policy-based fishery of this sort, we need to move forward with the defined share work that the Department is undertaking. These demonstration fisheries, both inland and on the coast, are part of that puzzle.
- MS. GAERTNER: Thank you. Could I have that marked as the next exhibit?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1748.

EXHIBIT 1748: PICFI Evaluation Form for Aggregate FNS, May 5 2009 EOI Review, [dated Oct 14, 2009

MS. GAERTNER: While we're at it, can we go to First Nations Coalition Tab 99, which is the PICFI

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Consultation Plan.
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            Ms. Stewart, could you identify that and -- it's
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            Department's Final Consultation Plan on PICFI.
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       MS. STEWART:
                     Yes, for '09/'10.
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       MS. GAERTNER: Thank you. Could I have that marked as
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            the next exhibit?
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       THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1749.
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                 EXHIBIT 1749: PICFI Consultation Plan 2009-
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                 2010 (Final), Sep 2009
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                     And did we mark First Nations Tab 97?
       MS. GAERTNER:
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       THE REGISTRAR: Yes, we did, 1746.
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       MS. GAERTNER: Thank you. I think I'm going to run out
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            of time if I spend more time on PICFI, Ms.
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            Stewart, but thank you very much.
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            Perhaps I should just finish by saying that given
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            your work within this, and appreciating that many
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            of the decisions that are made, financial and
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            otherwise, are being made right now are on hold,
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            do you think it's a worthwhile effort, and in the
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            public interest, that we continue to implement the
            PICFI and have a PICFI-2 so that we can move
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            forward with the initiatives that have started?
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       MS. STEWART: If you're asking my personal opinion --
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            Personal and professional.
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       MS. STEWART: Personal and professional.
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            we've definitely taken some strides forward not
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            only with respect to the move to define shares,
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            i.e. the demonstration fisheries that are being
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            undertaken, but in other areas as well, including
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            on the co-management front, on the enhanced
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            accountability front. So I would say that there's
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            some very positive work that's happening.
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            And that if the Commissioner was looking for
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            places where numerous of the issues that face him
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            as it relates to long-term conservation,
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            governance and management, that the PICFI model is
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            the model he should consider carefully?
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       MS. STEWART: I certainly feel that it's worth
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            consideration by the Commissioner.
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            Thank you for that, Ms. Stewart.
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                 Ms. McGivney, I have to use the rest of my
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            time for questions with you. I'm going to start -
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            it may seem like an odd place to start - but I'm
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            going to start with the description of the
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            position of the Regional Director of Treaty and
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Aboriginal Policy Division. I understand that's Exhibit 1419.

When I was reviewing it in preparation for this opportunity to ask questions of you here, I found myself taking a deep breath when I read it. At page 7 of this document, in particular number 8, is it your job to resolve major crises between aboriginal communities, other stakeholders and the federal government on matters pertinent to the fisheries or support area directors in such activities? Was that the weight that you held on your shoulders while you were there?

- MS. McGIVNEY: I provided advice to area directors, provided advice nationally, et cetera. This work description is quite old and hasn't been updated for some time. You'll note I don't believe the AAROM program is even included in it, which came in, in 2003. So the work description hasn't been reviewed in some time.
- Now, just so that people aren't worried that I'm wasting precious time here, would you agree that that's -- the problem that's here, and we heard it a bit today again, is one of the challenges associated with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans work, is that being trained as a scientist doesn't necessarily get you trained in conflict resolution, and that it may be useful to really look at how the Department can step out of that job a bit and leave that for others.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Leave the conflict resolution for others?
- Q Yes.

- MS. McGIVNEY: Certainly within the Department, we are recognizing that the competencies required for carrying on some of the work to bring together stakeholders and to try to seek collaboration is requiring different skill sets than we have before. Certainly that element has been acknowledged.
- Q And would you also agree that in order to do your work well, resolving disputes between First Nations puts DFO in a very uncomfortable position?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, it's much more -- it would be better if the First Nations could resolve those issues themselves.
- Q So going forward, when we look at governance models, those types of disputes are better left in

the hands of First Nation organizations and those First Nations can rely upon themselves (sic).

- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, as long as it's inclusive, inclusive meaning that all of the various First Nations that would be involved are party and supportive of that approach.
- Inclusive, fair, transparent, all of the things that a good dispute resolution process would require.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

- Q Would you also agree that there are significant disputes within the Department of Fisheries and Oceans? That wasn't quite put there, but -- and significant challenges, given the different silos within the Department and the different objectives of some of the groups, including competition for funding sometimes, and all of that, that that's another significant problem that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans faces, and including particularly your group.
- MS. McGIVNEY: There has been some of that. I think that in more recent years, there's been a real strengthening of trying to integrate within the Department and to remove those silos. There's been a new reorganization in national headquarters, so there's been recognition that the silos that have been there in the past are not the best way for the Department to operate, and trying to create a more integrated planning at more senior levels, and to feel that down into the working level as well.
- MS. GAERTNER: All right. I want to turn to two documents. One is document 122 on the First Nations Coalition's list and the other is Exhibit 972. I only have 15 minutes actually. I'm going to have to go to Exhibit 295, sorry. Keep those up, I'm going to use them all.
- Q Ms. McGivney, I'm going to have to go to some of the places where we're challenged rather than focus on where the successes are for a moment. So if we may, I'm going to go to page 11. This is the First Nations Fisheries Council's comanagement discussion paper. You're familiar with this?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I've seen it.
- Q And at page 11, it talks about two of the policy barriers that challenge the implementation of co-

management. One is the issue of fettering the authority of the Minister - you're quite familiar with that challenge - and the other is the inability for DFO to develop a process for the recognition of First Nations title and rights, or to lay out a transparent strength of claim standard assessment to evaluate asserted title and rights.

I want to turn, first of all, to the second one. Why is it that DFO is unable to develop a process for the recognition of the rights or to lay out a transparent strength of claim standard assessment?

MS. McGIVNEY: DFO, as I think came up in some earlier documents, is not mandated to determine rights, yet we have an obligation to respect rights in the management of the fisheries. So part of the challenge -- I think right now the processes that are open to clarify what rights and title there's -- the scope and extent of the rights and title are undefined and the processes to resolve those are through the treaty process as well as through various litigations.

So that process doesn't -- the responsibility for the reconciliation of those rights and title does not lay with DFO.

- You have a responsibility to assess the strength of claim for any potential infringements that may result from decisions you've made, and as I have heard it - and I want to just have it confirmed you are not developing a transparent strength of claim assessment for that work at this present time; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Not that I'm aware of. We have -- Q Is that -- sorry.
- MS. McGIVNEY: -- in a case where there's a decision that may impact on a group that is making a claim, we welcome any information that they would have with regards to their claim, but we also take an approach in terms of trying to address and work collaboratively towards resolving so that the decision is not going to be affecting the potential claims.
- Q Is it fair to say that DFO would prefer just to get on with trying to figure out what it means to implement a FSC right or a right to manage in a real context and they would prefer to actually get

onto what it means on a day-to-day basis for the
management of the fishery as distinct from
spending public resources on developing strengths
of claim analysis for all First Nations along the
migratory route of the Fraser River sockeye
salmon?

MS. McGIVNEY: DFO's responsibilities are to manage the

- MS. McGIVNEY: DFO's responsibilities are to manage the fishery, and so having some clarity around what the access for the food, social, ceremonial priority allocation would be, would be helpful to be able to then move forward in terms of operating and managing the fishery and would bring some stability to the fishery.
- So did I hear your evidence right that DFO is really relying on further court cases for that? Is that what we're going to have to wait for? Are we going to have to continue to litigate in these matters?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I was identifying that there's two different routes by where the clarity comes out about the rights and title, and one is through the treaty process and the other is through information provided through the courts.
- Q But you'll agree that courts are both costly, time-consuming and increase conflict; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

- Q So it's a very difficult way of moving forward. Would you also agree on that?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q So if we can find ways of avoiding court and moving forward to resolve issues, that's the preferred method?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q All right. I'm going to take you to First Nations Tab -- Exhibit 972, which is the Gardner paper prepared for Corey Jackson. Are you familiar with that?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I think I've seen it. I haven't studied in great depth.
- Q All right. Well, I won't take you to all the details of it, then, but you'll accept that as some of the potential benefits of co-management are higher accountability, less conflict, higher compliance, improved relations, more equitable management, progress towards the recognition of rights and title, better information for fisheries

management, improved effectiveness of fisheries 1 management, protection and enhancement of the 3 resource, and more efficient management. Would 4 you agree that those are all some of the goals of 5 establishing a co-management regime? 6 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I think co-management can help to 7 support a lot of those elements. I didn't catch 8 them all. 9 There was nothing that jumped out at you that you 10 would disagree with. 11 MS. McGIVNEY: Well, just the one comment about the co-12 management actually resolving the rights. 13 wasn't --14 Progress towards recognition. I didn't say 15 "resolve". MS. McGIVNEY: Okay, yes. Okay. 16 17 I said "progress towards". 18 MS. McGIVNEY: Okay, so yes, I would agree. 19 Thank you. And thanks for catching that; that's a 20 good one. 21 So let's look at that one challenge which we 22 heard about which is the fettering of the Minister's authority. Are you familiar with the 23 24 PNCIMA model? 25 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I am. 26 Now, the evidence that Paul Sprout and Sue 27 Farlinger gave at the beginning of this inquiry 28 was that a multi-year Tier 1, Tier 2 process would 29 be a useful way of moving forward, and then Dr. 30 Davis from headquarters -- you're familiar with 31 all of these people, correct? 32 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. Dr. Davis? 33 Davis. 34 MS. McGIVNEY: John Davis? 35 Yes. Yes. Spoke about the values that have come 36 out of the Haida Gwaii model, which is a very 37 similar model to the PNCIMA. I want to take you to the PNCIMA model which is Exhibit 1203. Do you 38 39 see that as a very useful model for looking at a 40 strategic level, the implementation of co-41 management for the Fraser River sockeye salmon? 42 MS. McGIVNEY: I haven't studied it in detail to look

at how it would be applied to the Fraser salmon

I think that there are, as we discussed before,

of scales, and different elements. So this is

approaches. I think it would be worth looking at.

different levels of co-management, different sort

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definitely coming at one particular more strategic level, as you say, as opposed to some of the more operational levels that might be implemented in different ways.

And you'll agree that the strategic model

- And you'll agree that the strategic model implementing it successfully will help you understand better the scale-based analysis that are a bit of a challenge for understanding what needs to happen at the strategic level, what needs to happen at the regional level and what needs to happen at the local level.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, and --
- 13 Q So the --

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- MS. McGIVNEY: -- one of the things, I think a key thing in doing that, is who is the agreement with, and so that's a real critical part in terms of representation from the First Nations and who's being involved in that (indiscernible overlapping voices).
- Yes, and the Commissioner has heard lots of evidence about the challenges around representation and mandate, so you would agree that we need to focus on clarifying at a Tier 1 level the processes that need to go forward so that it's clear who's mandated to speak on what issues.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. There's an element at that level, but we also need to progress on the Tier 2 and Tier 3 as well.
- Q It will be difficult to proceed at Tier 3 without Tier 1 attended to. Do you agree that that's one of the challenges out there, is that we're -- yes, I'll stop there.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, it is a challenge, but I don't know that we can get to full resolution of Tier 1. The management of the fishery has to continue, so we need to continue to work towards those other processes as well.
- Q Now, if I could go to First Nations Commission's (sic) Tab 63, Exhibit 860. Now, I have to move on, and I had quite a bit more questions on that, Ms. McGivney, but we'll have to continue our work. There is an underpinning that's challenging

for my clients that I'd like to give you an opportunity to talk about so we can get to see how we can improve this. We heard some evidence around this report. Are you familiar with this

report?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I am.

Q And you're aware that one of the topics this paper discussed was collaboration between First Nations and DFO when it comes to catch monitoring?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

- And then if I turn to Exhibit 862, you had some concerns about the earlier draft of this paper as it applied to the section on collaboration; is that right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I think I raised that in this email.
- Q And in this email you wrote that:

The only part that raised some question for me about sharing it at this time was the whole section on collaboration. I've pulled some specific statements out below.

In particular:

FSC fisheries are a constitutionally protected communal right.

Why did you pull that section out?

- MS. McGIVNEY: I pulled it out because as our AFS agreements indicate, we don't -- we don't agree or deny that these are communal rights, so it just -- just in terms of wanting to move forward, the importance of the catch monitoring report was to start to talk about the catch monitoring, and my comments around the co-management were not that I didn't support the need for co-management, but that the focus of the report should be focusing on the catch monitoring and trying to focus the discussions in that way as opposed to the discussions around co-management which often go quite broad and not quite so focused.
- You went on in the email to note that you also had concerns or questions about the section that stated - and I'm just quoting:

Both DFO and First Nations must agree on a common understanding of collaboration. Both must identify their requirements within this relationship and be willing to seek and commit to collaborative solutions to common

problems. Once common objectives are identified, the development of appropriate standards and monitoring problems can occur.

Can you tell me what about that statement raised questions for you?

- MS. McGIVNEY: Again, I think it was more the focus on the co-management component of it as opposed to the catch monitoring. So it was certainly not any suggestion that collaboration is not important. It's just the focus within that report, I was concerned that it would lead discussions around to the co-management issues as opposed to focusing on the catch monitoring.
- Q Have you been instructed --

THE COMMISSIONER: I apologize. We're going to take the noon break now.

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now adjourned till 2:00 p.m.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: Hearing is now resumed.

MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, I understand I have approximately seven more minutes, so I'll do my best.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER, continuing:

Ms. McGivney, I just -- I left off without getting to the final question on that email exchange. I don't need to take you back to that email exchange. You'll remember it, I'm sure, and you'll remember that the issue was whether or not you could acknowledge in the document that FSC fisheries are a constitutional right that First Nations have; do you remember that, that that was part of the discussion with you and Colin?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

 Q Why is it that you felt you could not make that acknowledgement in written form?

 MS. McGIVNEY: I -- I explained my reasons earlier in terms of just that it was -- it's just a broad statement. Can I see what it said again?

MR. LUNN: Do you have an exhibit number?

MS. GAERTNER: Eight-sixty. Well, it's a report and I

1 actually have to find the email. MR. LUNN: Is that the email 862? 3 It was just on the bottom of the page MS. McGIVNEY: 4 before. There it is. Okay. 5 MS. GAERTNER: 6 FSC Fisheries are a constitutionally-protected 7 communal right. Why was it necessary for that to 8 take -- to take that out? 9 MS. McGIVNEY: I just recall that the discussion within 10 all of this was around the co-management element 11 and I just wanted to focus it back on catch 12 monitoring. I didn't specific -- I can't recall sort of -- this was kind of just a reaction to 13 14 having looked at it quickly and just thinking that 15 some of these things needed to be just thought out and whether we could put it in or not, but the 16 focus of the document was on catch monitoring, and 17 18 so was it required in there. 19 So remember when I took you back to that report 20 that was done and which the two of the policy 21 challenges that we have is the minister's --22 fettering the minister's discretion and the 23 acknowledgement of constitutional rights. This 24 second issue, this acknowledgement of 25 constitutional rights is something we see 26 constantly in the materials before First Nations 27 Fisheries Council and the Department of Fisheries 28 and Oceans and otherwise as a way of moving 29 forward. We need to get through to the issue on 30 recognition of title and rights. What's 31 preventing the Department of Fisheries and Oceans 32 from doing that? Are you advised not to 33 acknowledge? 34 MS. McGIVNEY: I think that that question is just the 35 context within which those kind of statements are 36 made, so there is the constitution which 37 acknowledges aboriginal rights and food, social, 38 ceremonial is part of that. It's the question 39 about the scope and extent, who holds those 40 rights, et cetera, where there are some

> broader context of what that -- how that's being referred to. Q And your approach is to, when possible, not use it?

put a caution and want to look at it in the

challenges, so just when we see statements like

that sometimes we'll just -- or I've kind of just

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MR. LOWES: Excuse me. Mr. Commissioner, I hesitate to rise but it's on that same subject that we've 3 dealt with a few times and perhaps Ms. Gaertner 4 can help by clarifying what she means by 5 acknowledge. Does acknowledge mean admit or does 6 acknowledge mean something else? 7 MS. GAERTNER: I'll withdraw the question. 8 Could I go to First Nations Coalition Tab 35? 9 McGivney, this is a meeting both you and ${\tt I}$ 10 attended back in March the 30th and 31st of 2010. 11 Do you remember that meeting? 12 MS. McGIVNEY: Oh, yes. And these are minutes that are produced by FRASS 13 14 (phonetic) which is an executive that includes DFO 15 and First Nations? 16 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 17 MS. GAERTNER: Could I have these marked as the next 18 exhibit? 19 Now I just want to take you to the bottom --20 sorry. I'm sorry. 21 THE REGISTRAR: Just to keep things in sequence, did 22 you want to mark Tab 122 first? 23 MS. GAERTNER: Sure. 24 THE REGISTRAR: That would be 1750. 25 26 EXHIBIT 1750: Fisheries Consultations with 27 First Nations in British Columbia - Western 28 Canada Aboriginal Law Forum - May 26, 2009 29 30 THE REGISTRAR: And then your Tab 35 would be 1751. 31 MS. GAERTNER: Thank you. 32 33 EXHIBIT 1751: Consultation and Accommodation and Fraser Salmon Management - March 30, 2010 34 35 36 MS. GAERTNER: 37 And I just want to take you to the bottom of page 8, if I can, and this is reflective of the 38 39 presentations that were given and this is Sue 40 Farlinger's response around the relationship 41 between collaborative decision-making and the

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Sue Farlinger responded that nobody in DFO has the right to delegate decision making authority.

consultation process and how we can do there. And

she says:

So that's the fettering issue. 1 3 If we build an effective process to consult 4 and collaborate on designing a plan at a 5 strategic and operation level, we're 6 effectively created a collaborative 7 management structure. That is DFO's 8 intention. 9 10 Do you share that intention? 11 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 12 Do you believe that that's the way forward? 13 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 14 Do you believe that when looking at the 15 improvements that we need to make in order to 16 improve efficiencies in the management of the 17 fisheries that this type of collaborative effort 18 needs to be a priority for managing people 19 relations? 20 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 21 Thank you. 22 THE COMMISSIONER: What is the tab of that? 2.3 THE REGISTRAR: Tab 35. 24 MS. GAERTNER: 25 And then I want to just finish. I was just 26 rushing. I'm -- bear with me. I want to just ask 27 a couple questions again arising from questions that were asked by commission counsel in the 28 29 previous time, Ms. McGivney. He asked about 30 definitions of ceremonial and definitions of 31 social, you'll recall those questions? 32 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 33 And the suggestion was that the definition of 34 ceremonial applied to a number of different 35 ceremonies that First Nations have. As it relates 36 to Fraser River sockeye salmon is it your 37 understanding that the only ceremonial licences 38 are for funerals and, to quote Ernie Crey, that 39 many people are told it would be helpful if First 40 Nations could tell DFO when you can expect someone 41 to die? 42 Do you follow that? The issue is, I'm sorry, 43 it's a bit of a joke and I'm sorry I went too fast 44 and didn't -- Ernie would have told it much, much

better than I, Commissioner, but as it relates to

ceremonial issues for Fraser River sockeye salmon

the only ceremonial licences are for funerals

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1 right now. It's even difficult for some people to get licences for salmon ceremonies. 3 MS. McGIVNEY: I think what I explained then was what we've been trying to do is work the licence to 5 encompass all three processes generally so that 6 the community can decide to put fish aside in the 7 event of ceremonies or at funerals or births, 8 whatever. So --9 I can --10 MS. McGIVNEY: -- it's more working from one 11 allocation --12 I can appreciate where you want to go right now. 13 I just want to make sure we're clear on the 14 evidence that right now the only ceremonial 15 licences that are available for Fraser River 16 sockeye salmon in river are for funerals. 17 MS. McGIVNEY: I don't know that because --18 Okay. All right. MS. McGIVNEY: -- I thought that we were working 19 20 towards one. 21 We may be working towards one. That's great. 22 The second issue that was very important for a number of my clients who heard the evidence was 23 24 this issue on the definition of social. 25 agree that there's a longstanding disagreement 26 between First Nations and DFO regarding the 27 definition of social purposes and the priorities 28 attached to it? 29 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 30 You'll also agree that there's a disagreement 31 between First Nations and DFO regarding how to 32 implement the priority for food, social and 33 ceremonial purposes and how to implement the words 34 from the Supreme Court of Canada that First 35 Nations should not bear the brunt of conservation. 36 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, there's different interpretations 37 of that.

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, it would.

Q And then I have one final question on Exhibit 1196. I promise it's my last. Well, you may not even know this document, so if I can -- document 1196, this is a public perception audit that the First Nations Fisheries Council did in November of 2010. Are you familiar with this document?

further litigation; is that correct?

And so it will be extremely useful to put these

collaborative processes into place so we can avoid

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MS. McGIVNEY: No, I'm not. 1 2 MS. GAERTNER: I won't proceed with the questions then, Mr. Commissioner, but I do believe that -- and I 3 would ask that future DFO witnesses do become 5 familiar with this, as this document, I think, is 6 relevant to the public perceptions around First 7 Nations fisheries issues. 8 MR. TAYLOR: We try to ensure that witnesses as they 9 come up see the lists of documents that 10 participants put out for that panel and if Ms. 11 Gaertner puts it on a panel, we will endeavour to 12 pass it through. Thank you. We will try to --13 you're speaking of the final panel no doubt and --14 MS. GAERTNER: I am. On the final panel. 15 MR. TAYLOR: -- we'll try to do that. MS. GAERTNER: This was on my list. 16 17 I'll just ask the question and see if you can 18 agree with this or not, if you can. 19 How important do you think it is that First 20 Nations be involved in the management of fisheries 21 within their traditional territories in B.C.? 22 Seventy-three percent of the respondents felt it 23 was very important. Do you believe that kind of 24 information about the public perception is useful 25 for you going forward when implementing new 26 changes around the management of the fisheries? 27 MS. McGIVNEY: The question is --28 Seventy-three --29 MS. McGIVNEY: -- whether --30 Seventy-three percent of public -- the -- of B.C. 31 public believe it's very important that we move on 32 to First Nations being involved in the management 33 of the fisheries within their traditional 34 territories. 35 MS. McGIVNEY: So that is -- come through a valid 36 information collection and it's useful information 37 for us in terms of going forward. 38 MS. GAERTNER: Yes. This public perception audit is -how they did it and who did it and all of that is 39 40 set out in this exhibit, Exhibit 1196. 41 Thank you, those are my questions. 42 MS. SCHABUS: Mr. Commissioner, if I may, Nicole 43 Schabus, co-counsel for Sto:lo Tribal Council and 44 Cheam Indian Band.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SCHABUS:

I'm going to be directing my first few questions to the panel as a whole, and I want to start off with an issue somewhat arising from this morning and I'm also going to invite Ms. Stewart to comment on this. When you are dealing with indigenous peoples, in regard to Fraser River sockeye salmon generally, you're dealing with indigenous peoples as rights-holders. I'm not asking you to go into the elements and the details about the rights, but I'm just asking you to confirm that when you are actually dealing with indigenous peoples you are dealing with them as rights-holders.

Let's give Ms. Stewart a go. She didn't get to talk in the morning on that issue.

- MS. STEWART: So DFO's approach is a policy approach. We manage fisheries consistent with the guidance that we have from the courts, and as Kaarina has stated earlier, the question of the existence of rights, who has rights, what the scope of rights are, what the nature of those rights are is not something that we determine. Our approach, rather, is to use programming and policy approaches to deal with issues around fisheries management.
- Q And I'm not trying to push you again on the content of the rights, but you -- there is a recognition in DFO generally that there are -- there's a constitutionally-protected aboriginal right to fish and that right is collectively held by indigenous peoples, right?
- MR. TAYLOR: Well, that's not an accurate statement of the constitutional fishing right that First Nations have. It's not a wide open-ended right.

MS. SCHABUS:

- Q And I'm not suggesting that. But DFO recognizes generally that there is a constitutionally-protected aboriginal right to fish for food, social and ceremonial purposes, right?
- MR. LOWES: With respect, the law is exactly the opposite. The law is that aboriginal rights are not generic and they are not based on a generality. They are dealt with on a case-by-case, group-by-group, area-by-area basis.
- MS. SCHABUS: I'm going to ask Ms. Stewart to answer

1 the question. 2 3 4

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- THE COMMISSIONER: Ms. Schabus, we're not going to get a ruling on what you're asking this afternoon and I'm not sure if the witness can answer your question. I'm content to have you ask it again, but I fear that it's going to bring other people to the microphone, so...
- MS. SCHABUS: It's no problem, Mr. Commissioner. ready to move on.
- You'd agree with me, and I'm again putting it to both of you, that there is an indigenous element to conservation and that involvement of indigenous peoples when it comes to conservation and habitat management is an important factor that DFO is aiming at?
- MS. STEWART: Are you speaking about the involvement of indigenous groups in fisheries management? Because a lot of what we've been talking about today has been exactly that and I wouldn't restrict it to indigenous peoples but to all stakeholders, whether they be the public, recreational fishermen, commercial fishermen with respect to fisheries management. So that's why there's such an emphasis on collaboration and comanagement.
- And I was actually trying to go a little bit further, so that's why I'm -- let me try and specify that. I'm actually talking about not just fisheries management but also habitat management and the overall -- when dealing with conservation generally, that there is -- it's important to have indigenous peoples involved and to have them participate with their knowledge, for example, so as to implement the Wild Salmon Policy.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I think it's important to have indigenous people involved, as it is to have all other interested parties involved, as well.
- But indigenous peoples, there's also a recognition within DFO that indigenous peoples are important knowledge-holders and such, can contribute their knowledge to ensure conservation and more sustainable management, right?
- Yes. And we -- a number of our policies MS. McGIVNEY: acknowledge the traditional ecological knowledge as being something to consider in Wild Salmon Policy, in the Species At Risk Act, et cetera.
- Q Now, just so we get the terms right, when we are

talking about an aboriginal economical opportunity fisher, are we still talking about -- and I think, Ms. McGivney, you referred to it as such, is a communal fishery, right?

- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, it's licensed through the aboriginal communal regulations.
- Q And one of the -- the elements I think Ms. Stewart, my -- in chief you were asked about profitability when it comes to PICFI and some of those communal fisheries, but I would suggest to you, and I'm -- that you would agree that it's important to actually also take into account other factors that the fishery and the communal fishery contributes to indigenous people such as the opportunity to pass on knowledge, to provide for the community, to engage in fisheries practices, et cetera? Those are also factors that should be taken into account when evaluating aboriginal communal fisheries?
- MS. STEWART: Yes, and in fact, in some of the interior demonstration fisheries there has been a draw on traditional practices and exploration of the use of them.
- Now, I'd like to take you to Tab 28 on our list of documents. And that would be, just because it's really small, the Resource Manager's Handbook for the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy. And I'm going to take you and I indicated that for your testimony specifically I'm going to start taking you to the bottom of page 8, that's the document number page 8. Yeah, that would be the correct page, Mr. Lunn. If you could zoom in on the very last paragraph, please. And I'm just going to take you to the very last sentence and ask you if you agree with the statement set out in this document, namely that:

Today, fish continues to form a major component of Aboriginal nutritional requirements, but traditionally the importance of fish extended well beyond its food value. In addition to their ceremonial significance, fish were a major commodity of trade among some Indian bands and tribal

groups with many of these groups expanding this trade with Europeans after contact.

You would agree with that?

MS. STEWART: Is that --

- Q I'm opening it to both of you.
- MS. STEWART: Oh, okay.

- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I think that that was -- that statement is -- has -- is true.
- And I would suggest to you that for the Lower Fraser River, what my clients call the suk-kegh or the sockeye salmon formed an important basis of their indigenous economies and DFO recognized this because they had one of their first pilot sales projects starting in 1993 there, correct?
- MR. McGOWAN: I just rise. I'm concerned that my friend is getting into sort of a historic analysis of whether a particular First Nation engaged in a fishery on a commercial level and I'm -- it may be getting to the fringes of the mandate and getting into particular sensitive areas. I question the value of pursuing that, Mr. Commissioner.
- MR. LOWES: And, Mr. Commissioner, I would add to my friend's objection that the extent to which the sockeye or salmon were part of the indigenous economy was the very issue in the **Van der Peet** case.
- MS. SCHABUS:
- Q Well, Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to connect it to the present and to the issue at hand, which is when we're dealing with the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy the rationale that's being provided in the following paragraphs, and if I can put that to the witnesses, you'd agree with me that one of the -- one of the things that you are learning your fisheries managers to -- in this handbook and those are the resource managers that have to deal with allocation decisions on the ground and explain them, you're alerting them to the issue that and I'm going to ask Mr. Lunn to zoom in on paragraph 2 of the document, page 9, that:

Aboriginal peoples have long viewed federal laws and regulations on their fishing as an unfair interference with their traditions. They have asserted an Aboriginal, or in some case a Treaty right, to fish and sell fish without regulation, which has not been recognized by Canada.

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You're alerting them to that outstanding issue, right?

 MS. McGIVNEY:

the aboriginal peoples' view.
And it continues on to explain that:

In B.C. the first significant restrictions on the Aboriginal fishery came in 1888 when the *Fisheries Act* regulations provided that Aboriginals could... fish for food for themselves, but not for sale or barter.

That -- it's being alerted that that is

And one of the reasons was -- of some of those restrictions was to promote development of non-Native commercial and recreational fisheries, right? That's part of the rationale given?

MS. McGIVNEY: I think this paragraph is referring to what we've heard from aboriginal groups. I'm not sure -- I haven't done a historical analysis myself.

And that's fine, but the department is alert to that, right and --

 MS. McGIVNEY: Aware that this is where aboriginal -- what the aboriginal perspective is.

 And that is actually why -- and your response is actually the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy and the explanation that continues on is that aboriginal peoples continue to look at fisheries resources to provide part of their much-needed economic base. And that's actually what you're trying to do through the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy.

MS. STEWART: Through the allocation transfer program we've moved on that agenda, as well as with PICFI.

 Q And -- exactly. So also through pilot sales and economic opportunity fisheries, right?

MS. STEWART: Yes.

 Q So they are also -- DFO's policy response, as you would probably call it, to overcoming some of that historical injustice and redistribution.

 MS. STEWART: Those policies and programs were developed because it was going to be of assistance and it was going to support better fisheries management. The objective has been better fisheries management overall.

Now, when we asked -- and when Ms. McGivney, when you were asked in chief to give us a definition of what is food, social and ceremonial fisheries and

I don't want to be critical and actually, the 1 words that I'm going to be using are probably 3 going to sound that way, but I'm going to explain what I mean. You kind of used an inverse or 5 backwards or so to say negative definition in the 6 sense that you were saying it's fishing for 7 domestic purposes but not for sale, so you were 8 defining it more as what it isn't than as a 9 detailed definition of what it actually -- a 10 positive definition that defines the different 11 elements. 12

- MS. McGIVNEY: I was -- I was identifying how we talk about domestic fisheries in treaties and it's part of the definition that they are not for sale.
- Now, has DFO ever tried to arrive at a positive definition based on an indigenous understanding of those elements of the food, social and ceremonial elements?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I guess the definition is really just without clarity around what food, social and ceremonial is but that's essentially what the definition is for food use and use in ceremonies.
- Q But, for example, when it comes to ceremonies, and my friend was talking about that, and you were shown in chief a chain of emails that was talking about the -- an internal email within DFO talking about the need to talk about ceremonial permits, and you indicated that there was no such discussion within DFO took place, you're also not aware of any discussion with indigenous peoples to actually determine what their ceremonies are and what would be appropriate under ceremonial use?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Well, what we -- when we negotiate allocations with First Nations we seek to come up with an allocation that would meet the food, social, ceremonial interests and come to an agreement on what the fishery would be managed to for those purposes --
- Q But you've heard --
- MS. McGIVNEY: -- on the priority basis.
- Q And I think what Ms. Gaertner was trying to tell you is you've heard the concern that there is an indication that the only ceremonial permits that are being granted these days are for funerals. But you're not aware of any definition that would allow for ceremonial permits for other purposes?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I didn't realize that -- I didn't

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realize that ceremonial permits were still being issued. I thought that we were issuing food, social, ceremonial licences that would encompass all three purposes. Now, when it comes to the social element, you also didn't -- you actually haven't worked with indigenous peoples on a definition of social elements, correct? MS. McGIVNEY: Not specifically. Have you looked at international standards and

social elements?

MS. McGIVNEY: No. Our negotiations with First Nations are to try to seek agreement on how we're going to manage the fishery for those three purposes and

standards that Canada is a party to in defining

come to an agreement on one allocation.

Now, I'm going to ask, Mr. Lunn, to bring up our Tab 21, the Akwé: Kon Guidelines, and go to Article 39. Now, for the explanation, just to put it into context, on the first page of the document, our Tab 21, if you can just briefly leave that on, it says "CBD" that's Conventional and Biological Diversity guidelines. And they're actually guidelines on social, cultural and environmental impact assessments and I'm going to ask Mr. Lunn to go to paragraph 39.

THE REGISTRAR: While he's moving to that, did you wish to mark Tab 28?

MS. SCHABUS: I should have. I'm very sorry about that. If we could please mark that.

THE REGISTRAR: It's 1752.

EXHIBIT 1752: Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy, Pacific Region, Resource Managers' Handbook - June 2, 2003

MS. SCHABUS: And I'm also going to seek to mark the next document.

THE REGISTRAR: It will be 1753:

EXHIBIT 1753: Akwé: Kon Guidelines

MS. SCHABUS:

Q Starting at article 39, there's a reference to social impact assessments and I'm going to ask Mr. Lunn to actually pull in on paragraph 43 which is on the next page. And I'm just going to ask you

to comment on the -- and look at the elements that are set out there. When determining social 3 impacts or social elements, this one is the one that sets out specifically social elements to 5 consider such as: 6 7 (a) Baseline studies --8 9 Or historic baselines. 10 11 (b) Economic considerations; 12 13 (c) Possible impacts on traditional 14 systems of land tenure --15 16 Or in this case I would suggest fish. 17 18 (d) Gender considerations; 19 20 (e) Generational considerations; 21 22 (f) Health and safety aspects; 23 24 (g) Effects on social cohesion; 25 26 (h) Traditional lifestyles; and 27 28 (i) The possible impact on access to 29 biological resources for livelihoods. 30 31 You'd agree that those are important elements that 32 could be taken into account when looking at social 33 elements? 34 MS. McGIVNEY: I don't have a lot of experience in 35 doing social impact assessments. My understanding 36 is that they are done though in relation to some 37 major development. I'm not sure how this 38 applies --39 And that is fine but --MS. McGIVNEY: -- to fisheries. 40 41 -- this one is -- I'm just trying to point you to elements that are used and that Canada is a party 42 43 to the Convention on Biological Diversity and they

are looking at different social elements that

should be taken into account and I'm just

suggesting to you that those would be good

elements to consider when looking at social

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elements -- or at the social aspect and social
 dimension.
MS. STEWART: I'm wondering if there isn't some more

context around what the document is discussing when it's talking about social impact assessments but -
It basically talks about -- about developments that affect the lands and waters of indigenous

peoples or also management decisions so that's where I'm -- I'm basically only suggesting it to you to set out different elements that can be taken into account when looking at a social aspect.

MS. STEWART: I guess in the generality, those are considerations one could take into account for assessing social impacts.

Now, I'm going to move to the next issue. DFO, and especially the aboriginal policy and governance secretariat has a risk management approach to dealing with the aboriginal right to fish, correct?

MS. STEWART: That's part of it.

I'm going to ask Mr. Lunn to pull up our Tab 23.
And you actually had an aboriginal policy and
governance risk profile developed, correct, for
your directorate?

 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. This is a standard approach that's being taken in the federal government for all programming.

Okay. But you had a specific one done for aboriginal policy and governance, right?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

And one of the -- and the way -- so when it comes to the risk management approach to dealing with aboriginal rights, the way the challenge is set out is that many fisheries management actions could be seen as infringing on aboriginal rights.

Ms. McGivney, you actually participated in some of the high-level workshops to develop those risk management frameworks, the last one probably in 2009?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

And I'm -- in looking at those documents one of the things that they talk about that you were explaining to us that what you're doing is you're managing the fisheries, right? And one of the things that you're alerted to as a risk is that

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management decisions could be seen as infringing
aboriginal rights, correct?

MS. McGIVNEY: Some could, yes.

Q Now, when going to document 23, there is a number of high risks that were found and determined in this risk assessment if I could take you to page 4, document page 4, so, Mr. Lunn, I'm not making your life easy. It's the table basically. If you could zoom in on the table, not the squares but the words. Thank you.

And so basically, the seven highest risks that you determined or that were determined in this risk assessment are set out in that table?

- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. And these are risks of us being -- risks related to being able to meet the objectives of the programs.
- Q Correct. And the objectives are also set out in this document, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I can't recall. They must be though.
- I could take you to the following page, page number 6, second next page, page number 6 of the document that talks about the objectives that are at risk. Actually, those are not the overall objectives. Those are the objectives that are at risk in regard to specific. The overall objectives are on page number 1 of the document, document page number 1. Yeah, correct, at the bottom. Which include enhancing the involvement of aboriginal peoples in fisheries management decision processes, et cetera. So those are the objectives you are managing to, correct?

MS. McGIVNEY: Mm-hmm. Yes.

- Q And those are the risks that you identified that are set out in the table, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: The risks of not achieving those objectives.
- Q Correct. And so some of the risks -- I'm just going to run through all of them, but take you to some specific ones: so human resource capability; litigation; confrontations; resource misalignment; negotiation and implementation of agreements; exceptions to policy framework; and information for decision support; right? Those were the highest risks that were identified through this risk assessment process?

46 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

Q And if I can take you specifically to the

litigation risk and that is on page 7 of the document, a risk that legal action may be taken because of unilateral changes in fisheries management regimes is one of the risks that you identified?

MS. McGIVNEY: I'm sorry, I can't see where -Q Yeah. I'm going to ask Mr. Lunn to zoom in on the
risk drivers, correct? So one of the risks that
is identified there is the second bullet:

Approaches to fisheries management regimes are changing and may impact Aboriginal and treaty ... rights.

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

Q And there can also be, for example, if you have -if a fisheries management regime is changing as
you are suggesting, for example, to share-based
management, that is one of the risks that will be
identified there, right?

MS. McGIVNEY: That may impact.

And then the next risk that I would like to take you to is confrontations and that is on page 10 of the document. And one of the risk drivers that is identified is that:

...program is unstable and its ongoing alignment with policy direction is at risk, which creates situations of uncertainty on the ground.

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. This is saying these kind of scenarios could potentially lead to confrontation.

Q Correct. So --

- MS. McGIVNEY: It's not saying that the program is unstable, but if the program was unstable, then --
- Q And if there was lack of clarity in the policy, et cetera, right?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

Q And it also speaks to --

MS. McGIVNEY: Potential risk, potential.

Q Potential risks. It's actually -- this one is classified to be at an unacceptable level currently by your management, aboriginal policy and governance management. Mr. Lunn, on page 11, the last paragraph and the first line, correct, the risk was deemed unacceptable by your

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1 management, correct? MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 3 And another risk that was identified - and that is 4 at page 14 of the document, Mr. Lunn - is to do 5 with negotiation and implement of agreements. And 6 one of the risk drivers can be: 7 8 Delays in receipt of guidance, or lack of 9 clear guidance from Justice Canada... 10 11 That's the first bullet. And then taking you to 12 the third bullet: 13 14 New federal directives providing different 15 quidance or a change in business tactics may 16 alienate Aboriginal communities... 17 18 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. Again, these are potential --19 Correct. 20 MS. McGIVNEY: -- scenarios that might cause --21 Might cause --22 MS. McGIVNEY: -- would hamper us. But again, this risk was also deemed to be 23 24 unacceptable at the level it was at was -- at the 25 current level it was deemed to be at, it was 26 unacceptable. 27 MS. McGIVNEY: It was -- it's deemed to be a potential 28 high risk. 29 Yes. And one of the possible consequences - Mr. 30 Lunn, and that would be on page 15 - if you could 31 zoom in, in the very middle, possible 32 consequences. The first bullet: 33 34 Not reaching agreement causes uncertainty 35 within the fishing community at large, 36 especially in providing clarity with respect 37 to rights of Aboriginal fishing groups. uncertainty may lead to: confrontations 38 39 between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal 40 communities, DFO enforcement and Aboriginal 41 fisheries, litigation and damage to the 42 reputation of DFO. 43 44 Correct? That's -- that's one of the possible 45 consequences that was identified if there is a

failure to reach agreement on issues?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. It was identified. I think that

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it's -- and again, I'm not sure this is worded 1 entirely correctly, because the agreements don't 3 provide clarity with regards to the rights, but the agreements provide for an opportunity to work 5 together and have an orderly fishery with 6 commonly-agreed terms. 7 And that's where I want to take you now. 8 current approach that your directorate takes, the aboriginal policy and governance directorate, 9 10 takes is one -- is a policy-based approach, you 11 explained to us, right? 12 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 13 So on the basis of policies, you then try to, when 14 it comes to fisheries management, negotiate 15 agreements, correct? 16 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 17

- Q And under those current agreements, the final decision-making authority rests with the minister, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

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- Q And also licences and permits issued are issued under the discretion of the minister?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q And the risks that can be associated with such a policy-based approach that we just talked about, some of those risks are lack of clarity and transparency and inconsistent application of policies?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I think that was one of the potential risks that was identified.
- Q And when it comes to negotiating agreement, there is the risk that you will not reach agreement?
- MS. McGIVNEY: There is that possibility.
- Q And there's also the risk of discontent and litigation and exercise of aboriginal rights as a result of not being able to reach such an agreement or because there isn't agreement with the terms set out in the agreements?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Sorry? Could you repeat that again?

 Q Sure. I'll try. There is also the risk that
 there could be discontent or if there's lack of
 agreement on an agreement, there could be
 discontent litigation and people could decide,
 indigenous peoples could decide to exercise their
 rights and the result would be enforcement and
 further confrontation, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: That would have been identified in here

1 as --2 Leading to a more adversarial approach and exactly 3 in the opposite direction of where we want to go 4 when it comes to co-management and more integrated 5 management, right? 6 MS. McGIVNEY: Correct. 7 Now, when it comes to agreements currently by DFO, 8 I'd like you, Mr. Lunn, to pull up --9 MS. McGIVNEY: Actually --10 MS. SCHABUS: I'm going to ask to mark the last 11 exhibit. Could I just make a comment about this 12 MS. McGIVNEY: report? There's another element that -- like 13 14 you've been identifying where the risks, potential 15 risks, are but another part of this process is how are we going to mitigate those risks. And so we 16 17 do things so that hopefully these will -- these 18 risks will not come into play. 19 MS. SCHABUS: 20 And that's why part of your approach is that policy-based approach I was taking you to, signing 21 22 -- working on agreements, et cetera, right? 23 MS. McGIVNEY: It's part of that, but I believe we also 24 in the document identified how we mitigate against 25 these risks. 26 And if I could take you to --27 I'm going to ask if we could mark this MS. SCHABUS: 28 last document as an exhibit. 29 THE REGISTRAR: 1754. 30 31 EXHIBIT 1754: Department of Fisheries and 32 Oceans - Risk Profile for Aboriginal Policy 33 and Governance 34 35 MS. SCHABUS: And, Mr. Lunn, if we could go to Tab 46. 36 This is a letter by you, Ms. McGivney, to SCC that 37 talks about the terms and conditions that govern 38 all DFO aboriginal programs? 39 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. 40 And what do you -- this is in 2009, I believe. 41 What you're basically talking about is that the 42 terms and conditions that all -- that govern all 43 DFO aboriginal programs are currently being 44 revised, right? And that is the delaying the 45 signing of agreements in 2009, right?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. What -- we had hoped that we could

have gone with the previous templates, the

1 previous agreements because of the timing of when the information about the change in the terms and 3 conditions came forward, but because of the change in the terms and conditions, we actually had to 5 make some changes and so as a result, I needed to 6 write to all of the First Nations to indicate that 7 even though we'd given them some previous notice 8 that we didn't anticipate that the new Ts and Cs 9 were going to affect their agreements, there were 10 some small changes and I wanted them all to be 11 informed of what those changes were, so that when 12 our staff went out there, they would understand 13 these components needed to be put in place in 14 order to comply with the Treasury Board 15 requirements.

- Now, those terms and conditions are developed and set out by the federal government, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

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- Q And they're not subject to negotiation?
- MS. McGIVNEY: The terms and conditions, no. They're --
- Q And you also don't consult indigenous peoples on them, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: The whole of -- I think there was discussions in the renewal about some of the elements and we certainly hear from First Nations about their concerns about our programming and administration and so in renewing those, we were bringing forward some of the -- we were bringing forward changes that would address some of those changes.
- Q But there was no direct consultation on them at all, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't think we can consult. I think it's a cabinet confidence.
- MS. STEWART: It is a cabinet confidence until those --
- Now, all funding that you are talking about here is channelled through DFO, correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: It's -- yes, the funding comes through DFO.
- Q And you usually use template agreements and you just change whatever work is covered under the agreements, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: We negotiate the projects that might be done under the agreements as one of the elements of the negotiations.
- Q Now, when it comes to Lower Fraser aboriginal

fisheries, we heard about the mandates for FSC fisheries and that until 2007 they were developed and approved in Ottawa. In the Lower Fraser River you have comprehensive fisheries agreements.

Where are those mandates developed?

- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, I realize that I was speaking generally when I was saying that those were approved at that level. The Lower Fraser mandates for the negotiation of the comprehensive fisheries that include the economic opportunity fisheries are approved by the minister.
- Q They are directly at the ministerial level? MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q The mandates. Now, just to clarify, those comprehensive fisheries agreements have as part of it an economic opportunity element which is part of the incentive to sign such agreements?
- MS. McGIVNEY: The mandate has included that in the past.
- Q But it also has the overall FSC allocation for the area in it?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q And so that number, that overall number, is also determined by the minister, right? Both those numbers?
- MS. McGIVNEY: It would all be part of the note going forward.
- And then the concept that evolves from that is that some bands do sign onto the comprehensive fisheries agreement so that they can access economic opportunity fisheries and you referred to those as signatory bands, right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Those bands that sign would be signatory.
- Q And then there's non-signatory bands, that's for the bands that don't sign onto the agreements, right?
- MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, I just -- I rise for a moment. There's been several occasions where my friend and I'm sure it's not intentional is sort of clipping off the answers of the witness and I just ask her to give the witness sufficient time to answer each question fully before she commences her next question.
- MS. SCHABUS: I'm sorry about that. I'm trying to rush through that.
- Q Did you want to add something? I'll just take you

to it. There's basically a difference between signatory bands who then have access to the economic opportunity fisheries and non-signatory bands, they don't have access to an economic opportunity fishery, correct?

MS. McGIVNEY: Correct. We try to negotiate an

group. The intent is to have as many signatories as we can.

But for the on-signatory bands, they are still

agreement in the Lower Fraser with the broad

Q But for the on-signatory bands, they are still counted under the overall FSC allocation?

 MS. McGIVNEY: Correct.

 Q And so that number is not negotiated at all with the non-signatory bands?

 MS. McGIVNEY: We negotiate with them. We may not get to an agreement.

Q So in 2009 - we've seen this morning you were

 shown the comprehensive fisheries agreement for 2009. And at that time you had 17 signatory bands. If you want me to take you to it, I can, but you'd probably agree out of 26 there was 17 signatory bands?

MS. McGIVNEY: I can't recall the actual numbers, but --

MS. SCHABUS: Mr. Lunn, if you could indeed pull up Exhibit 1250, I believe it is. Five minutes.

 And if I could take you to the signatory -signature page which is towards the end. I
actually can't give you the number. It's starting
-- it repeats the document page number -- it's
fine. I can establish that in submissions.
That's not a problem.

You'd also agree that in 2010 a similar comprehensive fisheries agreement was signed?

MS. McGIVNEY: I can't recall -- I -- I was in the position until August 20th is when I changed, but I went on vacation July 23rd, so I'm not sure whether -- I don't believe there was an agreement signed before I left.

No problem. I'm going to ask Mr. Lunn to call up Tab 25 from commission counsel.

MS. McGIVNEY: Or maybe there was.

And this is a -- it's a different issue now. It's actually the Lower Fraser First Nations Fisheries Strategic Plan and the very last page of that, if you need to see it, would show an email about an event to discuss that. It involves Diana Trager,

yourself and others; you're aware of that?

MS. McGIVNEY: I recall a meeting to that effect.

Q And one of the things that was discussed under that Lower Fraser First Nations Fisheries Plan is actually that -- if I could take you to page number 3 of the document, it talks in bullet 2 about:

Recent economic allocations have been limited to 4 percent of the Canadian commercial TAC plus an additional amount that could be negotiated prior to the season if First Nations were prepared to accept a lower FSC amount.

And it indicates that:

Lower Fraser First Nations have not been attracted to this type of share-based economic fishery, and have largely rejected the concept of a lower FSC amount to offset increased economic access, given the lower priority and higher uncertainty associated with an economic allocation.

You are aware of that?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

Q Yet the instruction of the department was to continue with that approach, despite the resistance of aboriginal peoples?

MS. McGIVNEY: I believe that was in the plan.

I could take you to page 10 of the document very briefly to the risk drivers, and risk number 2, that the intent would still be to proceed with such an approach -- do you see that? If Mr. Lunn could zoom in on number 2:

First Nations might not agree with reducing FSC to increase economic allocations.

And the possible mitigation is:

Do not deviate from this approach and limit any increases through additional licence retirement to levels that maintain incentives for treaties.

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Cross-exam by Ms. Schabus (STCCIB)
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MS. McGIVNEY: You're asking for --
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 2
            So that was the direction that you had. Thank
 3
            you. And just to briefly connect this to 2011, I
 4
            believe --
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       MS. McGIVNEY: This -- I mean, this was a discussion.
 6
            I don't know that this document went through any
 7
            formal approvals, as well. It was a proposal put
 8
            forward by the aboriginal fisheries advisor and
 9
            was discussed as a basis for --
10
            And it's actually in line with what is the
11
            Aboriginal Fisheries Framework or the Coastwide
12
            Framework and the approach suggested therein to
13
            move to a share-based management approach.
14
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     The concept of moving to a share-based
15
            management --
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            So that was already being put in place in 2010.
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       MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, if the witness could be
18
            allowed to finish their answers, please.
19
       MS. SCHABUS: Sorry.
20
            That was already in place in 2010, right?
21
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     I'm sorry, what was in place?
22
            That was the approach that was being actively
23
            pursued in 2010?
24
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     The --
25
            A share-based management approach --
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       MS. McGIVNEY: A share-based management --
27
            -- as set out --
28
       MS. McGIVNEY: -- approach to the economic opportunity
29
            fisheries, yes.
30
            To implement the Aboriginal Fisheries Framework
31
            and the Coastwide Framework, aiming at that?
32
       MS. McGIVNEY: As I said in my previous testimony,
33
            those are documents still in progress, but in --
34
            it would still align with that concept.
35
            And I'm running out of time and I know you were
36
            not in your position in 2011 but you are aware
37
            that actually in 2011 there was no comprehensive
38
            fisheries agreement signed for the Lower Fraser
39
            River, that DFO actually unilaterally made the
40
            decision?
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       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     Actually, I didn't -- I haven't had the
42
            opportunity to be --
43
            Ms. Stewart --
44
       MS. McGIVNEY: -- briefed on that.
45
            -- are you aware of the fact that no
46
            comprehensive --
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       MR. McGOWAN: I'm just going to rise again.
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PANEL NO. 54
Cross-exam by Ms. Schabus (STCCIB)
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continuing to happen.
            continuing to happen. The witness is not being
 3
            permitted to finish her answers and I understand
            we have time constraints, but I am going to ask
 5
            that the witness be permitted to complete each of
            her answers before --
 6
 7
      MS. SCHABUS: Of course.
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      MR. McGOWAN:
                     -- the next question is asked.
      MS. SCHABUS: I'm really sorry.
 9
10
            I understand you weren't in the position. You
11
            can't comment on it. I'm trying to seek an answer
12
            from Ms. Stewart, unless you wanted to add
13
            something?
14
      MS. McGIVNEY: No, I can't comment on it.
15
      MS. STEWART:
                    If I'm -- in my position, this isn't
16
            something that would -- this file wouldn't be
17
            something that I would be intimately involved
18
            with, but I do recall that there were some
19
            discussions about wanting to reach an agreement.
20
            I'm not sure what the outcome of those discussions
21
            were.
22
      MS. SCHABUS: If we could mark this document as an
23
            exhibit and if Mr. Lunn could just very briefly
24
            pull up Exhibit -- my tab -- our Tab 53 and I'm
25
            going to leave it at that.
26
       THE REGISTRAR: Could you slow down just a second,
27
            please.
2.8
      MS. SCHABUS:
                     I know.
29
       THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit -- or Tab 46 you've not marked
30
            that. Did you wish that marked?
31
       MS. SCHABUS: Yes, please.
32
       THE REGISTRAR: That will be 1755.
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34
                 EXHIBIT 1755: Letter to Grand Chief Clarence
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                 Pennier, Sto:lo Tribal Counsel from Kaarina
36
                 McGivney - undated
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38
       MS. SCHABUS: Yes, please.
39
       THE REGISTRAR: Now, Tab 25 consists of two documents.
40
            Can you clarify which ones you want marked?
41
      MS. SCHABUS: I'm fine with just marking the
42
            substantive document. The email doesn't have to
43
            be marked.
44
       THE REGISTRAR: Okay. Thank you.
45
      MS. SCHABUS: And I'm just going to ask --
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      THE REGISTRAR: That's 1756.
47
      MS. SCHABUS: Thank you.
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The witness is -- it's

EXHIBIT 1756: Lower Fraser First Nations Fisheries Strategic Plan - Draft February 22, 2010

MS. SCHABUS:

- Q And I'm just going to ask one more --
- MR. McGOWAN: I'll just say, Mr. Commissioner, in terms of timing, I don't want to interrupt my friend but she has -- is over the allotment and I'm just cautious because we're now in a situation where she's using Ms. Fong's time and I just draw that to everybody's attention to -- hopefully we can proceed.
- MS. SCHABUS: I've confirmed with my friend and she's okay with me asking one last question.
- Q If we could pull up Tab 53 from our list of documents, that was the email. And just, Ms. Stewart, if you could have a quick look at that email, that's an email dated August 8th, 2011 referring to the Comprehensive Fisheries Agreement from that area Port Mann to Sawmill Creek that indicates that while the department was looking for 20 bands to sign the agreement, only 11 signatures were received and therefore, the department is unable to move forwards on this agreement.
- MS. STEWART: I'm not familiar with this email. That's what it says. That's all I can say.
- MS. SCHABUS: If I could ask to have that marked as an exhibit?

And just to confirm with Ms. McGivney, that puts us when it comes to the risk management framework that we were looking at and the danger and the risks that arise when agreements can't be signed, that puts us in that very situation where you had an unacceptable risk because no agreement could be reached and you actually do not have an agreement in place, neither regarding economic opportunity, nor FSC fisheries?

MR. TAYLOR: Well, before there's an answer, if there were to be one, I'm rising. This question is an example of something I've noticed, unintentionally, I think, but there's a very long statement that contains many clauses and then there's sort of an inferred "will you agree with that" but it's not clear that that's the question, so two points, and I'm really asking my friend to

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> clarify the question. This is not an opportunity to make a submission or a speech, but rather to ask a question. So I ask that there be a question.

And secondly, try to break it down as opposed to having five questions in one.

MS. SCHABUS:

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- And I'm sorry about that. I'll take you to the very point. A situation like this where no comprehensive fisheries agreement is signed, could you comment on the risk that arises in a situation like that and how it's dealt with in your risk management framework?
- MS. McGIVNEY: It's preferable to have agreements. think we've identified that a number of times and that you have cooperation, common goals, common objectives. We seek to get those agreements.

As you pointed out there's a variety of risks that could arise if you're not able to have an agreement that we discussed in the previous document and I think you went through all of those potential points that had been identified as potential outcomes of not having agreements.

MS. SCHABUS: Thank you. Those are all my questions. MR. McGOWAN: Perhaps have our break, Mr. Commissioner? THE REGISTRAR: Ms. Schabus, in your race to the finish line there, Tab 53, do you want that marked --

Yes, I had asked for that to --MS. SCHABUS:

THE REGISTRAR: -- as 1757?

MS. SCHABUS: -- please be marked. Thank you. sorry for rushing.

> EXHIBIT 1757: Email from Diana Trager dated August 8, 2011 "Subject: Proposed Port Mann to Sawmill Comprehensive Fisheries Agreement

> (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR AFTERNOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

MS. FONG: Mr. Commissioner, Lisa Fong, for Heiltsuk Tribal Council, and with me is my co-counsel, Benjamin Ralston.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. FONG:

My first questions are going to be for Ms.

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September 2, 2011

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Cross-exam by Ms. Fong (HTC)

McGivney, and Mr. Lunn has pulled up my first document very efficiently. It's the Aboriginal Fisheries Framework. Ms. McGivney, if you could just take a look at the second bullet under the first heading, the first heading being the Fisheries Environment, the second bullet, where it reads:

The negotiation and implementation of First Nation fishing arrangements in BC treaties have become increasingly challenging.

And then you'll see a list of dashes of the particular challenges. So you'll agree with me that this paragraph identifies the challenges in negotiating and implementing aboriginal fishery arrangements in BC treaties, correct?

MS. McGIVNEY: Correct.

- And if we can just take a look at that first dash, and you can take a moment to read it. Now, the challenge here is that if the fish allocations in existing treaties were extrapolated to apply to all potential treaties, then there wouldn't be sufficient fish allocation for the non-aboriginal, commercial and recreational fisheries; did I get that right?
- MS. McGIVNEY: That was the concern that was raised. Q Thank you. And then on the second dash, if you could read that --
- MS. McGIVNEY: Am I supposed to read it out loud?

 Q No, no, sorry, just read it to yourself and I'll ask you the question. Thank you. As I understand the challenge there, the challenge here is the amount of resources that's required to manage a large number of diverse fishery arrangements on a broad regional scale. That's the challenge?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Sorry, you're saying it's the number -- the number?
- Q That second dash --
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes?
- Q -- is one of the challenges, and I just want to make sure we understand the challenge for this Coastwide Framework. And so as I understand it, the challenge here is the amount of resources that's required to manage a large number of diverse fishery arrangements on a broad regional scale; is that how you understand it?

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- MS. McGIVNEY: So resources is one element of it, in terms of being able to do it. Part of the other element is that because the fishery needs to be managed on a broader basis, doing small, individual negotiations is -- doesn't bring it all together. If you have a broader, collaborative group, you can bring all of the issues to the table and it's more effective. So it also links into how the fishery is managed and what the best cooperative management arrangements might be.
 - So that focuses on a better result, as opposed to administrative resources of DFO? Am I getting that right?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: I would say both elements contribute.
 - Okay. And then that third dash, if you could read that, so we make sure we understand that challenge as well. Okay. My understanding of that challenge is that it's the same sort of challenge, but respecting a problem of fluctuating abundance of the natural resource; is that right?
 - Yes. There's the fluctuating abundance MS. McGIVNEY: of the fish and just having an integrated management system being able to bring the sort of management in a cohesive, integrated way forward.
 - Okay. And then that --
 - MS. McGIVNEY: And having -- I think the other key thing is that it creates a lot of specific management objectives, so it's always -- it's easier to achieve simpler objectives than many, many small objectives.
 - Multiple objectives, okay. And then that fourth dash, I'm going to read that:
 - over the medium term the Aboriginal rights of most First Nations will need to be managed outside treaties.

Are you able to tell us what that means, the medium term?

- MS. McGIVNEY: Do you mean in terms of number of years? Is that what it -- do you know what that is?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't think there's a specific. think it means in the next while. We're a ways away from the majority of First Nations in BC having treaties, and so that's going to take I don't know how long, if ever we get to that stage, so in that term period, whatever it might be,

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Cross-exam by Ms. Fong (HTC)
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            there will be managing both those in treaty and
            those out of treaty.
 3
            Okay. And the challenge there is exactly as you
 4
            say, if I'm correct, it's managing that interface
 5
            between the non-treaty and the treaty aboriginal
 6
            fisheries; is that the challenge?
 7
       MS. McGIVNEY: That's one of the challenges, the
 8
            combination of the interface between them, but
 9
            also addressing the management of those fisheries
10
            just without even that interface, just the --
11
            Just the sheer number of them?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: -- the sheer -- the number of them, as
13
            well as --
14
            Right.
15
       MS. McGIVNEY: -- the need to manage for the undefined
16
            food, social, ceremonial access.
17
            I see. And this document, I understand the AFF to
18
            be a precursor to the Coastwide Framework.
19
            Coastwide Framework, is it -- it's aimed at
20
            overcoming these challenges; am I right about
21
            that?
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       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     The Coastwide Framework was work that
23
            was done in advance of this, and so this is
24
            actually more the culmination --
25
            I see.
26
       MS. McGIVNEY: -- of the work --
27
            Okay.
28
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     -- that was done there.
29
            Okay. And I'm correct, then, the Aboriginal
30
            Fisheries Framework is aimed at meeting these or
31
            overcoming these challenges.
32
       MS. McGIVNEY: This is why it was initiated. I don't
33
            -- the concepts are there to move forward to
34
            address many of these challenges, but a lot of the
35
            details still need to be worked out.
36
            Okay. But that's the aim, though?
37
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     Yes.
38
            Okay. Now, I just want to drop under Key
39
            Principles, over onto the second page, and if you
40
            could look at the second dash under that second
41
            page, where it reads:
42
43
                 - recognition that all resource users must be
44
                 accommodated (a fishery for all) --
45
46
            Do you see that?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: I did --
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Cross-exam by Ms. Fong (HTC)

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1
            Okay. Sorry.
       MS. McGIVNEY: -- very quickly.
 3
            We're moving fast, I know.
                                        Okay, so the second
 4
            dash:
 5
 6
                 - recognition that all resource users must be
 7
                 accommodated (a fishery for all)...
 8
 9
            Do you see that, now?
10
       MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
11
            Okay. And when you say "all resource users," for
12
            DFO does that include First Nations, or are First
13
            Nations considered the owners as opposed to just
14
            resource users?
15
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     That considers First Nations as well as
16
            other resource users.
17
            Okay. And when you say "a fishery for all," or,
            sorry, when it says, "a fishery for all," does
18
19
            that mean that the FSC access as a priority will
20
            be respected in this AFF?
21
       MS. McGIVNEY: I don't think that particular clause
22
            means that. I think that that's identified in the
            first bullet on the page:
23
24
25
                 - FSC...access has priority after
26
                 conservation and allocations will be
27
                 established and...separated (sic) from
28
                 commercial allocations.
29
30
            Right.
                    So that priority is going to be respected
31
            by this --
32
       MS. McGIVNEY: Fishery for all.
33
           -- fisheries framework?
34
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     Yes.
35
            Thank you. Okay. Now, let's go down to
36
            Allocation Strategy, that first bullet under that
37
            heading:
38
39
                 The Allocation Strategy establishes end-point
40
                 cumulative allocation outcomes for salmon and
41
                 non-salmon species that will guide all
42
                 fisheries negotiations with all BC First
43
                 Nations, inside and outside of treaties.
44
45
            Now, the end-point cumulative allocation, it's a
46
            percentage, right?
47
       MS. McGIVNEY: Can you just go down a little bit
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PANEL NO. 54
Cross-exam by Ms. Fong (HTC)

further, please, down the page? Yes.
Okav. And in fact, that percentage,

- Q Okay. And in fact, that percentage, the number itself, it's been set by DFO?
- MS. McGIVNEY: It's been approved by the Minister.
- Q Right. But there's a number that exists, that's my point?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

- Q Right. And you testified, I read your testimony on August 19th, so as I understood it, you testified on August 19th that the end-point percentage is currently in use by DFO to manage fisheries; is that correct?
- MS. McGIVNEY: It's being used to -- in consideration of new -- of changes to access so that it will be in line and consistent with that broad outcome in the long term. So there's still a lot -- I think I explained, also, that there is still a lot of work to undergo about exactly how to implement and to look towards achieving that outcome, but what we're doing is any changes that we're making now, we're looking to ensure that it doesn't limit our ability to achieve that outcome.
- Q Okay. So when you say "changes" I just want to be clear; changes to what?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Well, for instance, the -- looking at the PICFI allocations in terms of providing groups additional allocations.
- Q Okay. And any other changes? Can I sort of get a laundry list of the changes? We just want to understand what the effect is of this percentage, currently.
- MS. McGIVNEY: Well, it would relate to percentage -- it would relate to provision of allocation.
- Q Okay.
 - MS. McGIVNEY: To changes from where sort of things have been.
 - Q Okay. So apart from PICFI, what about other -- does it affect other programs like, for example, the FSC allocations?
 - MS. McGIVNEY: Changes to FSC allocations would be considered in this context as well. Any treaty allocations that might be being negotiated, but we're not negotiating treaty allocations right now until the --
- 45 Q Right. Okay. But that concept?
- 46 MS. McGIVNEY: But that concept.
- 47 Q Okay. So apart from PICFI, the FSC allocations,

```
treaty allocations, if they were being negotiated
 1
            at this time, are there other allocations or
 3
            programs that are being -- where the percentage
 4
            number is being reflected upon or used somehow in
 5
            moving forward?
 6
       MS. McGIVNEY:
                     Potentially the Allocation Transfer
 7
            Program as well, and any others?
 8
           Right.
                   The ATP?
 9
       MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, ATP. I can't think of any other.
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       MS. STEWART: If there were to be --
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            I'm sorry, can you speak into your mike?
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       MS. STEWART:
                     If there were to be new programs, they
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            would --
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            Okay.
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       MS. STEWART: -- have to reflect it as well.
16
            Sorry, Ms. Stewart, are you aware of any new
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            programs that are currently being -- where this
18
            number, this percentage number, is being used or
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            somehow factored in?
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       MS. STEWART: No, you were asking for a laundry list.
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            That would be another --
22
            Okay. Okay. But you don't know of any specific
23
            new programs?
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       MS. STEWART: No.
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            Okay. And Ms. McGivney, do you know of any
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            specific new programs?
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       MS. McGIVNEY: No, I don't.
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            Okay. So in terms of the laundry list, we've got
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            PICFI, the FSC allocations, treaty allocations, if
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            there were treaty, which there isn't right now,
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            ATP, and if there were new programs. Is there
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            anything else, between the two of you, you can
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            think of that this number would currently feed
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            into or assist in developing?
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       MS. STEWART: Economic opportunity fisheries that were
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- encompassed in an agreement.
- Q And those are First Nation economic opportunity fisheries you're talking about?
- MS. STEWART: Yes.
- Q Okay. And these are ones that are being negotiated annually; is that right, the economic --
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, the annual economic opportunity fishery allocations --
- 45 Q Okay.

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MS. McGIVNEY: -- would be considered within the context of this.

- Q Okay. I was just picking up on the thought that you had initially -- when you were telling me that it's the increases where the percentage number of is of assistance. But it's not just the increases, it's also these annual negotiations where this end-point number is being factored into?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Well, existing is obviously part of that, now. So "any changes to existing," that's what I was meaning by "increases".
- Q Okay. Thank you. Now, we've heard -- now, this is my question for Ms. McGivney. We've heard evidence earlier in this proceeding of DFO having a mandate number representing the maximum allocation when negotiating FSC allocations. Now, is that mandate number concept still in place such that it's working in tandem with the end-point percentage?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.

- Yes. And are you able to explain to me, like what's the relationship between the two? And I ask that because the mandate number, as I understand it, it's a number, it's a static number, as opposed to an end-point allocation percentage, and percentage is a variable number, can change year to year. So what is the relationship between the two of them? How are they used together?
- MS. McGIVNEY: The end-point outcome is looking at a percentage based on looking at a number of years and sort of a year period, and so then you can look at what the actual percentage might work out to be. That's going to be comprised of some of the more number-oriented FSC plus any share-based FSC or any share-based commercial. So it rolls it all up to look at what that percentage is over that period of years, assuming what those fixed numbers for the FSC that you're referring to, how they would be included within that.
- Q Okay. And what confused me, when I was trying to understand how this system works, is if you've got both the static number of FSC allocation and you have a percentage which is variable, what happens in one of those years where there simply isn't enough fish to meet the percentage, so 30 percent of nothing is nothing, but you have this number that's static? So how does this cumulative system

of running both of these systems deal with that situation?

- MS. McGIVNEY: Well, you can't -- it can't be applied to a single year because of that factor of the variance, so you need to be looking at a period of years and looking at an average of what you're trying to achieve.
- Okay. But the reality of life is that the year occurs, people -- First Nations have to fish, and if they're being told at the same time that they've got a percentage allocation as well as a static number allocation, and there's, you know, nothing left for -- like there's no fish for the percentage allocation, they're still left with the number, like what's the system?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Well, it's the same system that we have now. If the food, social, ceremonial allocations have a priority, most of those are in the context of an actual -- of a fixed number or a level, and that priority needs to be achieved first. So in a low run, if there's only that many fish, then that's the only fishery that would occur. Beyond that, the commercial fishery would be able to take place and that would be based on share base for both the aboriginal commercial as well as the non-aboriginal.
- Q Okay. I'm going to come back to it a little bit later. I'm going to think about what you said. But now I'm going to move onto PICFI. Mr. Lunn, could you please pull up document 104. And now I've got questions for Ms. Stewart. Heiltsuk document 104. Thank you.

Ms. Stewart, this is an e-mail and it's from, it says, Julie Stewart, and it's got an address on it. Is this your e-mail? Is that your address, your e-mail address?

- MS. STEWART: Yes.
- Q Okay. And so is this an e-mail from you to Mr. Lamirande?
- 40 MS. STEWART: Yes, it does appear to be.
- 41 Q Okay.

- MS. STEWART: I'm just reading it here.
- Q Sorry. Just let me ask the question, because I'll read it through with you. Mr. Lamirande, who is he?
- MS. STEWART: He's a colleague of mine. He works in our Program Policy Branch. He is with the treaty

1 2 3 4	Q	side of the house. Treaty side of the house, okay. And the date of this e-mail is November 23rd, 2010, and you'd agree with me that this date occurred after the
5 6 7 8 9	MS. Q	commencement of these Commission hearings? STEWART: Yes. Okay. Now, coming down to the e-mail, I'm going to skip that first paragraph, but I'm going to go to the second paragraph where it starts, "I need
10 11 12 13		to talk to Sarah," do you see that? STEWART: Yes. Okay. So it reads:
14 15 16 17 18		I need to talk to Sarah about TAPD opposition to PICFI negotiations, and potential refusal to sign off on agreements because of incorporation of FSC future needs into coastwide allocation framework.
20		Stop there. I'm just going to go back. Who's
21 22 23	MS.	Sarah? STEWART: That's referring to Sarah Murdoch, who is the acting director of TAPD, Treaties and
242526	Q	Aboriginal Policy Development. Okay. And then further on in that sentence, where it reads:
27 28 29 30		and potential refusal to sign off on agreements
31		What kind of agreements are we speaking of?
32 33		STEWART: PICFI agreements. Okay. So these are individual agreements with
34		First Nations?
35 36		STEWART: With either First Nations or First Nation aggregates who are PICFI groups.
37	Q	Okay. And then there it says:
38		because of incommenting of DOC fortune
39 40		because of incorporation of FSC future needs into coastwide allocation framework.
41		needs into coastwide diffocation framework.
42		Can you explain to me, what are you trying to
43 44	MS	convey there is the problem or the tension? STEWART: This is referring to some conversations
45	1.10 •	that we were having between the PICFI group and
46		the TAPD group around the around the
47		application of the AFF, the Allocation Framework,

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with respect to PICFI.
Okay. And specificall

- Q Okay. And specifically, like what about the AFF would somehow affect the signing off of PICFI agreements?
- MS. STEWART: So as Kaarina said, we are taking into account the AFF as we move forward, and that is a consideration, and so TAPD looks at PICFI agreements with a view to what the impact is.
- I see. And when you say like considering the AFF, are you speaking about that holistically, or are you talking about particular aspects of the AFF, like we've talked about the end-point percentage, or are we talking more broadly than just the end-point percentage?
- MS. STEWART: In particular, the end-point percentage --
- Q Okay. So that was the tension --
- MS. STEWART: -- concept.
 - Q Okay. But in this e-mail, then, the tension here, then, was the percentage is somehow causing some conflict in terms of signing off on these PICFI agreements; is that right?
 - MS. STEWART: So let me just clarify that this was more around the process of getting agreements through the approval stages than it was anything substantive. It was a question of we were wanting to get agreements through and we were having some bottlenecks with respect to TAPD consideration of those agreements. So it's really a -- it was a process issue.
 - I see. So then it goes on here and says, "We've got a real problem brewing," so what's the real problem brewing that you're trying to convey here?
 - MS. STEWART: That we were having this bottleneck and we weren't able to get agreements out and, of course, some of those agreements were impacting on the ability of groups to go out and fish.
 - Q Right. Okay. And did you eventually have a discussion with Mr. Lamirande?
 - MS. STEWART: He sits right beside me, so we have a lot of conversations.
 - Q So you sent him this e-mail? Okay. But did you have a discussion with Mr. Lamirande respecting this e-mail?
- MS. STEWART: Yes.
- Q Okay. And is that discussion any different than what you've been talking to me about?

- MS. STEWART: I think we probably -- well, we were just talking generally about Coastwide Framework.
 - Q Okay. Were the agreements eventually signed?
 - MS. STEWART: I believe so. I can't remember the specific agreements that were getting caught in this bottleneck. I believe so.
 - Q Okay. And what were the bottlenecks, just so I have some clarity?
 - MS. STEWART: The fact that there are a number of approvals that are required for PICFI agreements which provide access, short-term access, for the PICFI applicant groups. There's a number of people who have to sign off on them and we were having a problem with getting agreements through the TAPD review --
 - Q Mm-hmm.

- MS. STEWART: -- and moving along through the process.
- I see. Ms. Gaertner referenced the end of this PICFI program and how it -- there's a consideration for renewal of this program, and what I'm wondering is, the AFF, is that a consideration in determining whether PICFI is going to be renewed? I'll use the word "renewed" or "recreated".
- MS. STEWART: It would certainly be a consideration, and particularly with respect to what would the impact going forward be.
- Q Okay. And specifically, that end-point percentage, right?
- MS. STEWART: I would say the whole of the AFF.
- Q Okay. And so is that part of the holdup for why PICFI -- the PICFI number two hasn't, you know, been announced or occurred, is that there's -- you're developing the AFF or you're waiting for the AFF or it has to do with the AFF?
- MS. STEWART: Well, I wouldn't say that there's any holdup because of the AFF. We're now in a situation where there's analysis that's ongoing. We are providing advice and options and analyses to senior management. Before a program can be established and before resources can be accessed for a new program or a renewed program there has to be a process where cabinet makes a decision. All of that still -- all of those considerations and whether or not there would be an option put forward to cabin that there be another PICFI, that's still all under discussion.

I'm back to Ms. McGivney. And what I'm 1 Q asking you is: What was the span of time between 3 formally beginning to consider and end-point cumulative allocation to actually coming up with 5 the actual number itself and then putting it in 6 effect. I'm assuming we're talking years. 7 many years are we talking; do you remember? 8

MS. McGIVNEY: Yeah, I can't remember.

- Okay. More than a year; more than two years; more than three years; as many as 10? Where's your ballpark?
- MS. McGIVNEY: Sorry, moving from the concept that there needed to be some kind of end-point --
- Or identifying the end-point accumulation system as a possibility and then deciding that, yes, that's a great way to go, and then coming up with a number and now implementing it, what span of time are we talking about?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I'd have to go back and look at the records in terms of the discussion, but like the concepts began, I'd say, probably -- it probably took two years since sort of the concept and then the decisions to the decision by the Minister. But that's kind of a rough estimate.
- That's fine. And I think what I'll do is Q Okay. I'm going to write a letter to your counsel and ask that question, then you can reflect back on that and answer it.

Now, in the formative stages of considering --

- MR. TAYLOR: We'll reflect back on whether we'll answer it.
- MS. FONG: Always.

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- Okay, so in the formative stages of considering an end-point allocation system, were First Nations consulted over this kind of system? And I do mean a formal consultation process.
- MS. McGIVNEY: This is internal work that was done within the Department that was informed by a number of things in the past, one being the First Nations Fisheries Panel, the Panel report, the First Nations Fisheries Action Plan, all of our consultations with First Nations over the years, et cetera. And so that -- all of those things fed into the development -- were considerations in terms of moving forward with that, as well as the common table discussions.

Q Right. But in terms of the actual like end-point allocation system itself, there was no direct consultation on that, is what I'm hearing from you; that's right?

MS. McGIVNEY: No.

- Q Okay. And in terms of the percentage number itself, the number, there was no consultation on the number, itself, as well?
- MS. McGIVNEY: No.
- Q Okay. And then this number, given that it's being used currently to negotiate FSC access, is this end-point percentage number disclosed to First Nations?
- MS. McGIVNEY: So it's not being used to negotiate current agreements. We're testing the negotiations in the levels that we do against to ensure that there's room, but there's a lot of factors in terms of how to implement, how to move forward with that, that are identified within the framework that there's more work to be done in terms of implementing and moving forward. What we're doing is we're -- when there are, as I said, these changes coming in, we're testing them against consistency with this so that it doesn't -- we don't do anything that isn't going to be inconsistent with the general outcome that's given by the AFF.
- Right. And this testing of consistency against this percentage number, do you disclose that to First Nations, both the testing and the number?
- MS. McGIVNEY: No, it's an internal process because, up till now, this has been internal.
- All right. And are you able to tell me why there's that lack of disclosure to First Nations? What's the rationale behind that?
- MS. McGIVNEY: This process was under development and the Minister had made the decision just prior to when the Cohen Commission was announced, and so then the decision was before advancing further on the AFF in terms of the -- developing the ideas further or advancing the specifics that we would await the outcome of the Commission and be informed by that in terms of how to move forward into the future.
- Q Okay. Mr. Lunn, could we go back to the Aboriginal Fisheries Framework, and while you're doing that, I'm just going to ask Ms. McGivney:

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Is there a plan to disclose the end-point percentage number or that end-point percentage system to First Nations, currently?

CGIVNEY I don't think there's been a plan to

MS. McGIVNEY: I don't think there's been a plan to disclose it or not to disclose it. That hasn't been determined yet. As I said, the decision had just been made by the Minister, but I think if you look towards the end of the Aboriginal Fisheries Framework - I think it's almost at the every end section - it does refer to developing it. It's the next page, I believe, please. Sorry, the next page. So the last bullet:

Following the process of policy development and engagement, the Minister...will seek any necessary policy or financial approvals...as required.

So the content is that there would likely, as DFO does with the majority of its work, would be some kind of engagement around the elements of the framework.

Q Okay. Since we're there, Mr. Lunn, could you scroll up the page, and I'm looking for the first bullet on that page where it reads, "Under the New Fisheries Arrangement component," okay? So Ms. McGivney:

Under the New Fisheries Arrangement component of the Framework, DFO will adopt a differentiated approach for treaty settlements, with the scale and scope of a treaty group's involvement in collaborative decision making...differing depending on the size of the treaty group and with allocation arrangements varying depending upon the species and their current management regimes.

Am I understanding it right, that DFO is going to treat small treaty groups differently from large treaty groups?

MS. McGIVNEY: Well, the concept in this is that because of the details and the way that the fisheries treaty settlements were going, that we can better manage the fishery for sustainability in terms of different kinds of management arrangements. So when dealing with very, very

small groups within a network of a fishery where there's many other groups that aren't part of that treaty, what we might be able to provide in that agreement might be a little less or require some different connections to those other groups than a system where you may have a whole watershed of all of the First Nations within that agreeing to a common treaty that then they would be able to have greater treaty arrangements that would relate to the broader management of the fishery. So the concept is that you would have a different approach based on what aligns with the fisheries management as well as with the various treaty groups.

- Q Right. And has it decided largeness or smallness, whether that's based on number of groups, aggregate of number of persons, mass of land covered by groups, like what does that mean, the largeness or smallness of a treaty group?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I think there's a lot to still be developed under this. It's a concept about fitting things towards what makes sense from a fisheries management perspective as well as what is being entered into from the treaty perspective. And there's a resources issue as well that comes into this in terms of the cost associated with delivering the treaty obligations.
- Q Right. So when it says:

...with the scale and scope of a treaty group's involvement in collaborative decision making...differing depending on the size of the treaty group.

I read that to mean the extent of co-management opportunities are going to -- for a First Nation are going to depend on the size of their treaty group; is that right? Like that's the idea, you get more co-management if you're bigger; you get less co-management if you're smaller?

MS. McGIVNEY: Yes, but it's not just the size. I think it relates back to the fisheries management units and how they -- how much the management with that treaty group relies -- is potentially affecting the -- affecting other groups. So if you're able, as I said, to have a coordinated group and they were willing to come to a treaty

arrangement in a watershed that was managing particular stock, then the management elements wouldn't have to include as many others. It would still link -- need to have some linkages towards the broader, you know, the Tier 3 level, but you would have less of the individual bilateral arrangements.

- So would it be your view that the smaller treaty groups are going to be -- they're going to be disadvantaged or penalized for just being smaller and not being given that level of co-management?
- MS. McGIVNEY: I don't think it's about penalizing the small groups, it's about managing the fishery and having those groups participate in the management processes that are necessary to get to sustainable fisheries.
- I'm being given my five-minute warning here. Very quick question for Ms. Stewart, and Ms. McGivney, feel free to jump in quickly, which is that I've looked at that PICFI five-year plan which was brought to your attention in the last proceeding we're not going to go there, because we don't have time but it identifies a share-based option being contemplated by DFO for First Nations' fisheries arrangements. And as I understand it, that share-based option is what's referenced as well in the AFF under New Fishery Arrangement Options; is that right? Did I make that connection properly? That's the same option?
- MS. STEWART: I think the share-based arrangement referred to with respect to PICFI is the Department's objective to explore a defined share or share-based mechanism for the management of salmon.
- Q Right. And my question to you was: The five-year PICFI plan identifying that share-based option is the same share-based option that's being identified in the AFF?
- MS. STEWART: No, they're different share-based options.
- Q Okay.
- MS. STEWART: The option in PICFI, or the share -- the reference to share-based in PICFI is referring to a change from the present mechanisms that we use for managing salmon fisheries, particularly with respect to sockeye, where there's a total allowable catch that is managed through control on

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effort, to a new way of managing, where it would be a percentage-based approach where -- buttressed by strong monitoring, catch monitoring and reporting, so that participants in a commercial fishery would fish to a share, rather than having an open -- rather than a management regime where we open the fishery, everybody fishes, but there's not sort of a share of the TAC that's assigned to a licence, per se. So that reference in the five-year plan is to define shares as one of the objectives of PICFI, and that's why we're using PICFI resources to explore demonstration fisheries that would -- where we could explore those mechanisms.

MS. FONG: Okay. I see I'm running out of time. I still have a significant number of questions and documents which I need to exhibit. And Mr. Registrar, if I could please exhibit that e-mail, the one from Julie Stewart.

THE REGISTRAR: Yes, your document number 4, yes.

MS. FONG: So what Heiltsuk will be asking for are some answers to written questions and also submitting our documents in writing, if we can manage that.

MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, it might be an appropriate time for me to rise and address this issue. I don't have an objection to what Ms. Fong is requesting. There are a couple of other participants who had requested allocations after the time allocations were already handed out, and recognizing that there was not likely to be any time for them to ask their questions orally, have asked that I communicate to you their desire to submit written questions to be answered by this panel.

Mr. Harvey, for one of the commercial groups, is one, and Ms. Dion, who had planned to be here, but I think recognized that there was not sufficient time for her to ask her questions orally, had indicated that she may seek to do so in writing.

I would suggest a procedure whereby Ms. Fong's additional questions, and anybody else who didn't ask or didn't have sufficient time, provide their questions in writing, but perhaps an interim step of an opportunity of circulating them to counsel for objections, if necessary.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would not be encouraging written

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questions, Mr. McGowan. I understand Mr. Harvey has --

MR. McGOWAN: Yes.

- THE COMMISSIONER: -- sent you some questions, which you're going to circulate to the participants for their reaction, or their views, I should say, and I'm not, at this point, granting leave to Ms. Fong to provide written questions. I think she can submit them to you and you can circulate them to the participants and I can hear any views that they might have with respect to whether those questions should be put to these witnesses in writing. And I say that because it places a burden on the witnesses and on counsel with regard to answering written questions. So I'm not saying they can't be done that way, I'm just saying there should be an opportunity for participants to respond.
- MR. McGOWAN: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. I'm sure counsel will bear in mind your comments regarding the burden and consider only those questions that are absolutely essential.
- MS. FONG: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. Thank you very much. Those are my questions.
- THE REGISTRAR: Ms. Fong, your document number will be 1758.

EXHIBIT 1758: E-mail from Julie Stewart to Robert Lamirande, Subject: PICFI and Coastwide Framework, dated November 23, 2010

32 MS. FONG: Thank you. 33 MR. TAYLOR: I have s

MR. TAYLOR: I have some re-direct, and it all comes out of today's evidence, and I think they're all for you, Ms. McGivney.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. TAYLOR, continuing:

- Q Mr. Eidsvik asked you some questions this morning about common rules versus different rules for different fishers, and he referred to New Zealand and Alaska and the Maritimes in Canada, and then brought you back to the BC Coast; do you recall that --
- MS. McGIVNEY: Yes.
- Q -- evidence, generally? Now, this was in the context of PICFI. Just to be clear, as I

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understand it, and there's been mention made of this, there are two programs, are there not, that 3 involve, at least as part of these -- part of what they do, the buying of licences from fishers, the 5 Federal Government buying licences from the 6 fishers and then, through a process, transferring 7 the, what I'll call, freed-up capacity over to 8 First Nations as communal licences, and that's an 9 element of both PICFI and the Allocation Transfer 10 Program; is that right? 11 MS. McGIVNEY: Correct. 12 And the Allocation Transfer Program, I think, has 13 about 75 million dollars for that purpose, in it? 14 MS. McGIVNEY: The Allocation Transfer Program had an 15 annual budget of about five, six million 16 dollars --17 Okay. 18 MS. McGIVNEY: -- for Pacific Region, and so it's 19 probably totalling that since the beginning in 20 '93. I don't have the exact number, but... 21 All right. And that's still going on? 22 MS. McGIVNEY: Yes. And PICFI is a five-year program that, I think you 23 24 said this morning, that about 100 million was 25 available for licences, buy and transfer, and 26 about 84 has been paid or spent? Maybe Ms. 27 Stewart wants to answer that. 28 Yes. About 86 --MS. STEWART: 29 All right. 30 MS. STEWART: -- at last count. There are some 31 additions, but... 32 Okay. And then, to be clear, these purchases of 33 licences that are then retired, and then the 34 capacity, as I call it, is moved to a First 35 Nation, those purchases are on a willing sell or 36 willing buyer basis, aren't they? 37 MS. McGIVNEY: Correct. 38 They're voluntary? 39 MS. McGIVNEY: Correct. 40 And then, with PICFI, and Mr. Eidsvik, I think, 41 was primarily focused on that, do I understand 42 that PICFI is, if you like, testing out economic 43 opportunity fisheries, that's one of the 44 objectives for First Nations?

MS. STEWART: It's one of the objectives.

And the licences that are retired and then

capacity made available for First Nations, some of

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that goes inland -- in river and some of it stays in the marine area; is that right? In other words, some of the reallocated capacity stays in the marine area and some of it goes into the river?

MS. STEWART: Yes, under PICFI we're relinquishing

- MS. STEWART: Yes, under PICFI we're relinquishing access in a number of fisheries, groundfish, shellfish, et cetera, as well as salmon.
- Q And for the marine side of it -- well, firstly, do you know the percentages of this freed-up capacity that stays in the marine area versus what goes into the river?
- MS. STEWART: Are you referring to salmon or to overall --
- Q Overall.

- MS. STEWART: -- relinquishments?
- Q But if you know the information for overall and salmon specifically, you can say it.
- MS. STEWART: I believe that about seven percent of the resources for relinquishment have gone towards salmon, if I'm not mistaken.
- Q Okay. I'm interested --
- MS. STEWART: Sorry.
- Q -- in, at the moment, the division between marine and inland.
- MS. STEWART: So to date of the salmon access that has been relinquished, it has, if not 100 percent, very close to it, been used to mitigate for the inland demonstration fisheries in aid of this move to defined share management regime.
- Q All right. And the amount beyond seven percent that's salmon is other species, I take it?
- MS. STEWART: Yes.
 - Q And where did that go, marine or inland?
 - MS. STEWART: So those would be --
 - Q That would stay in the marine, because there's -- it's salmon in-river and other species are in the marine; is that the idea?
 - MS. STEWART: Yes. Salmon is the only species that DFO manages that would be available for inland First Nations.
 - Q And for the marine, which would be the other species, then, for this new capacity with new licences, firstly, those are communal licences that are given to the First Nations; is that right, as opposed to individuals?
- MS. STEWART: Yes. No, they're licences issued under

the **Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regs**.
And the rules that would apply to those other species marine licences, the new ones, those would

would they?

MS. STEWART: Yes. There are some differentiations because of the way that the regulations have been written. So for example, licences under the ACFLRs, the **Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences****Regulations**, allow for the designation of the actual individuals who will carry out the fishing by the aboriginal organization --

be the same rules as for other commercial fishers,

Q All right.

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- MS. STEWART: -- so there are some differentiations, but largely, yes.
- Q But in principle, you're taking old marine capacity for non-salmon species, buying it and putting it into communal First Nation licences, and putting them back in the same marine area or in the generally same marine area?
- MS. STEWART: Yes. And the objective is that there would be integration of the Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fishing --

Q Right.

- MS. STEWART: -- and the fleet at large, so fishing under common rules.
- Q All right. So you're staying in the same geographic area. And that's essentially the same thing as what was done in the Maritimes, isn't it?
- MS. STEWART: Yes, under the MRI, the Marshall Response Initiative.
- Q Right. And in New Zealand as well?
- MS. STEWART: I'm not a hundred percent familiar with the --
- Q That's fine, then.
- MS. STEWART: -- New Zealand --
 - Q In terms of the freed-up capacity under PICFI that's now moved in-river, you're moving it into a different geographic area, of course, and, therefore, rules are set that fit that different geographic area; is that the situation?
 - MS. STEWART: For example, the techniques and the gear that would be used in those fisheries, inland would be quite different from that used in coastal salmon fisheries.
- Q You don't have a seine boat in Kamloops, for example?

- MS. STEWART: Well, actually, there is beach seining. All right. You don't have a big boat, though? MS. STEWART: There's no big boats in those lakes, no. Except for the fast ones that go up and down the river with skiers, I guess. Moving on, though, is it the case, though, that when you have the new licences, the same conservation, escapement, TAC priorities, all of that's the same under the new licences, the same principles apply under the new
 - licences as what existed under the old licences?

 MS. STEWART: In terms the escapement numbers don't change. Those are set as part of the broader management, and they're set in the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan, so those numbers don't change. The catch that's associated with those licences are accounted for in the broader management. I'm not sure I'm answering your question.
 - Q Well, I just wondered if there's any differences in principles or objectives for conservation, or priority or TAC that would apply just because you moved a licence capacity from the marine area under the old one, now bought it and moved it inland, you still have the same conservation objectives and priorities of fishery that would apply, don't you?
 - MS. STEWART: No, and in fact, the whole raison d'état for doing these demonstration fisheries inland is because of conservation concerns and the mixing of weak stocks with the stronger stocks, and the fact that coastal fisheries are not, from time to time, are not able to fish --
 - Q All right.
 - MS. STEWART: -- because of the weak stocks.
 - Q Right.

- MS. STEWART: So this allows us to target and --
- Q Inland you can have targeted fisheries?
- MS. STEWART: You can avoid the conservation concerns a whole lot easier when you're fishing in terminal or near terminal fisheries.
- Q All right. Thank you. One final question, Ms. McGivney. Mr. Lunn, I didn't alert you, I'm sorry, 1744, it's a briefing note from the 205. Ms. DeForrest put this briefing note that's coming up -- now up on the screen to you, Ms. McGivney. On page 2, there is a statement in that second -- third bullet:

Current allocations have not been based on a consistent policy framework.

Ms. DeForrest asked if you would agree with that and you said, "I don't agree," and then she moved onto another question and you didn't have a chance to expand or explain. When you say you don't agree with that statement, can you just explain your answer?

MS. McGIVNEY: While I think we do have a consistent policy framework and a large part of what follows in that paragraph includes that, we have some basic elements which are conservation is a key priority, that -- conservation is paramount, that FSC has a priority in terms of management, and that fishing will occur in areas fished historically. That's the main policy guidance. And then we consider a number of individual situations for that particular First Nation, which are -- many of them are outlined: What are the available stocks; What's the capacity to fish; What's the historic catches; the specific circumstances. And so the policy framework is that there's that broad-quiding policy and we look and adjust based on the specific circumstances of the First Nation and --

Q All right.
MS McGIVNEY: --

MS. McGIVNEY: -- the information available.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. Those are my questions.

MR. McGOWAN: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I see that it's four o'clock. I should just say, my colleague, Ms. Chan, alerted me to the fact that when I suggested perhaps written questions, the way I addressed it may have suggested I was opening it up to those who had already asked and concluded their questioning. That was not my intention, and if it sounded like that, I certainly apologize. I was certainly limiting it to those two who had alerted me and addressed that with me ahead of time, and perhaps if Ms. Fong had a question she didn't get to ask. But I apologize if it sounded like I was attempting to open it up to the room.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. McGowan. First of all, I want to thank all of the counsel in the room for your cooperation. Ms. DeForrest, I'm

sorry?
MS. DeFORREST: Sorry, Mr. Commissioner, I'm not sure of the process. Just a question has arisen for me just with respect to my friend's redirect on that last exhibit. I'm just not sure if I have an opportunity to --

THE COMMISSIONER: I think not, Ms. DeForrest.
MS. DeFORREST: Thank you. Sorry. I wasn't sure.
Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: I'd like to thank counsel who are in the room. Ms. Gaertner and Mr. Taylor, for sure, have had a long week, I know that, and all of you have had long weeks, but perhaps in other locations. So I thank you all for your cooperation and particularly for Commission Counsel, who prepared for today, and also the last time that these two panel members were here, and I want to thank them for coming back. We never know whether people are really going to return, but you did and we're very grateful for that and thank you so much. I think you've travelled a distance, one of you has, anyway, so thank you for doing that.

It's a long weekend. Take advantage of it. We'll see you next week, some of you, anyway. Thanks very much.

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now adjourned for the day and will resume Tuesday, September 6th, at 10:00 a.m.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 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.

Diane Rochfort

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