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

Tenue à :

Held at:

Room 801 Federal Courthouse 701 West Georgia Street Vancouver, B.C.

Friday, September 16, 2011

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

le vendredi 16 septembre 2011



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

Errata for the Transcript of Hearings on September 16, 2011

Page	Line	Error	Correction
43	40	sea assessment	CEAA assessment
49	16	Sue Leong (phonetic)	Celia Wong
54	40	allegation	allogation (phonetic)
54	45	draught, draught management	drought, drought management
56	33	rational	rationale
62	9	boards	board
74	18	MS. KRIWOKEN:	MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
81	9	whole are of sensitive streams	Whole area of sensitive streams

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No appearance Heiltsuk Tribal Council ("HTC")

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Vancouver, B.C./Vancouver
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                                 (C.-B.)
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                                September 16, 2011/le 16
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                                septembre 2011
 5
 6
                      The hearing is now resumed.
       THE REGISTRAR:
 7
                     Good morning, Mr. Commissioner.
       MR. McGOWAN:
 8
            you have before you the second panel on the
            hearings dealing with hydro, water flow and
 9
10
            temperature. I'll just introduce the panel to
11
            you, starting on my left. We have Lynn Kriwoken
12
            and Glen Davidson, both from the Province of
13
            British Columbia, Jason Hwang, who you'll be
14
            familiar with, he's been here before, and finally
15
            Paul Higgins, who is from BC Hydro.
16
                 If the witnesses could be sworn, please.
17
       THE REGISTRAR: Good morning. Could you turn on your
18
            microphones, please.
19
20
                           LYNN KRIWOKEN, affirmed.
21
22
                           GLEN DAVIDSON, affirmed.
23
24
                           JASON HWANG, re-affirmed.
25
26
                           PAUL HIGGINS, affirmed.
27
28
       THE REGISTRAR: State your name, please.
29
       MS. KRIWOKEN: Lynn Kriwoken.
30
       THE REGISTRAR: Thank you.
31
       MR. DAVIDSON: Glen Davidson.
32
       THE REGISTRAR:
                      Thank you.
33
       MR. HWANG: Jason Hwang.
34
       THE REGISTRAR: Thank you.
35
       MR. HIGGINS: Paul Higgins.
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       THE REGISTRAR:
                       Thank you. Counsel.
37
       MR. McGOWAN:
                     If we could have our Tab 13 up, please,
38
            Ms. Panchuk.
39
40
       EXAMINATION IN CHIEF BY MR. McGOWAN:
41
42
            I'm going to start with you, Mr. Davidson.
43
            have your biography on the screen there. You have
44
            a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from UBC?
45
       MR. DAVIDSON: I do, yes.
46
            And you're a Registered Professional Engineer.
47
       MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, I am currently. yes.
```

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You have worked for the Province of British
 1
            Columbia for 26 years in the area of water
 3
            resource engineering?
       MR. DAVIDSON: I have, yes.
 5
            And you're currently the Director of the Water
 6
            Management Branch with the Ministry of Forests,
 7
            Lands and Natural Resource Operations?
 8
       MR. DAVIDSON: I am, yes.
 9
            And you've been appointed as the Comptroller of
10
            Water Rights for the Province.
11
       MR. DAVIDSON: I am currently, yes.
12
       MR. McGOWAN:
                    If Mr. Davidson's biography could be the
13
            next exhibit, please.
14
       THE REGISTRAR:
                      That will be 1866.
15
16
                 EXHIBIT 1866: Biography of Glen Davidson
17
18
       MR. McGOWAN:
19
            Ms. Kriwoken, you have a Bachelor's degree in
20
            Geography and a Master's degree in Natural
21
            Resources Management from Simon Fraser?
22
       MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
23
            You've been with the Province since 1994 working
24
            in the area of water resources and land use
25
            policy?
26
       MS. KRIWOKEN:
                     Since 1988.
27
            1988, thank you. You're currently the Director of
2.8
            Water Protection and Sustainability Branch, for
29
            the Environmental Sustainability Division of the
30
            Ministry of Environment?
31
       MS. KRIWOKEN:
                     That's correct.
32
            And you're the provincial Lead on Water Act
33
           modernization?
34
       MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
35
       MR. McGOWAN: If Ms. Kriwoken's c.v., which is on the
36
            screen, could be the next exhibit, please.
37
       THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1867.
38
39
                 EXHIBIT 1867: Curriculum vitae of Lynn A.
40
                 Kriwoken
41
42
       MR. McGOWAN:
                     Thank you.
43
            Could I have Exhibit 647 on the screen, please.
44
            Mr. Hwang, you've been here before, but just to
45
            remind the Commissioner, you hold a Bachelor of
            Science in Biology from Simon Fraser University?
46
47
       MR. HWANG: Yes.
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from BCIT?

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3
       MR. HWANG:
                  That's right.
 4
            You've been with DFO in its Habitat Division since
 5
            1994?
 6
       MR. HWANG:
                   Yes.
 7
            And you're currently the Area Manager of the
 8
            Ecosystems Management Branch in the B.C. Interior?
 9
       MR. HWANG: Yes.
10
            A position which you've held since 2006?
11
       MR. HWANG: That's correct.
12
            And you're responsible for managing DFO's
13
            involvement with the Nechako watershed?
14
       MR. HWANG: Not singularly, but, yes.
15
            Okay. And, finally, Mr. Higgins, you hold a
16
            Bachelor's degree, Bachelor of Science
17
            specializing in Ecology from SFU?
18
       MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I do.
19
            And a Master's degree in Natural Resource
20
            Management, also from SFU?
21
       MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I do.
22
            And you've been with BC Hydro for 19 years holding
23
            a number of positions?
24
       MR. HIGGINS: That's correct.
25
           Your current position is as Manager of the
26
            Environment Program for the Site C Clean Energy
27
            Project?
28
       MR. HIGGINS:
                     That's true.
29
            From 2004 to 2010, however, you were the Manager
30
            of the Environmental Resources Department?
31
                     That's correct.
       MR. HIGGINS:
32
       MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Higgins' c.v. is on the screen.
                                                           Ιf
33
            that could be the next exhibit, please.
       THE REGISTRAR:
34
                      Exhibit 1868.
35
36
                 EXHIBIT 1868: Curriculum vitae of Paul S.
37
                 Higgins
38
39
       MR. McGOWAN:
                     Thank you.
40
            Mr. Davidson, I'm going to start with you, some
41
            questions about the issuing of water licences.
42
            You told the Commissioner when I was asking
43
            questions about your qualification that you're the
44
            Water Comptroller for the Province. I wonder if
45
            you could just briefly explain to the Commissioner
46
            what that position entails.
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       MR. DAVIDSON: The Water Act has a variety of decision-
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And a Diploma in Fisheries, Wildlife & Recreation,

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makers identified. I would characterize the 1 Comptroller of Water Rights as sort of a senior 3 decision-maker with regard to issuing water licences, orders, there's a number of sort of 5 powers under the Act that are identified that the 6 comptroller is responsible for. So think of it as 7 a senior decision-maker under the Water Act. 8 And is one of those responsibilities the ability 9 to issue licences for water extraction --10 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. 11 -- around streams and rivers, including those in 12

- the Fraser watershed?
- MR. DAVIDSON: The Comptroller and Regional Water Managers can do that, yes.
- You're ultimately the chief person in charge of issuing water licences in the Province?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, the roles are similar between Regional Water Managers and Comptroller when it comes to water licences issuing, yes.
- Where does the Comptroller look when attempting to identify criteria which ought to be considered prior to issuing the water licence?
- MR. DAVIDSON: You get direction from a number of, I guess, documents. I mean, the most, the singular piece is the Water Act. I mean, you know, you have to adhere to the Water Act and the **Regulations** around issuing licences. But there's a lot of other also internal sort of guidance, quidelines for issuing, quidelines for water use, quidelines for fish flows, quidelines for a number of things associated with water licensing and water use.
- Okay. If we're speaking of legislation and looking at the Water Act, to your understanding does it mandate you to consider in-stream flows or impacts on fish or fish habitat when deciding whether to issue a water licence?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Current Water Act, I wouldn't characterize it as mandating it; it allows for it.
- Okay. Is there any specific direction in the Water Act, to your understanding, that requires you to do that?
- MR. DAVIDSON: A specific direction in the Water Act that requires you to do that? I would say no.
- Okay. Do you nonetheless in practice engage in a consideration of in-stream flows or impacts on fish or fish habitat prior to issuing the water

1 licence?

- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, it's pretty common in issuing any of the water licences these days.
- Q Do you seek -- is there a document that requires it, or is this a practice that's developed over time?
- MR. DAVIDSON: It's a practice that's developed over time, and say in modifications of the **Water Act** it's allowed for it.
- Q When considering matters related to fish or fish habitat when making decisions about issuing water licences, do you consult with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, we consult with our fisheries folks with our Ministry, or Ministry of Environment, as well as DFO.
- Q Okay.
- MR. DAVIDSON: And may be other consultants working on that issue.
- Q Does that happen as a matter of course? Is it a routine engagement before issuing a water licence?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah. It depends on the size of the licence, but it is quite routine, yes.
- Q Does the Province of British Columbia have in place a program requiring reporting on water use by licensees?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I wouldn't say there's an across-the-board program that requires water use. Various, some licences require water use because of their terms and conditions in the licence. Some require water use because of the way we bill for water licences. So it depends on the size of the licence and the requirements of each specific licence. But I wouldn't say across the board reporting, no.
- Q Can you give the Commissioner any sense of what proportion of water licences in this province require reporting on consumption?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Well, there's 44,000 water licences in the province, and roughly half of those are for domestic use, and they don't require reporting, so it's something less than half. I'm not sure if I could guess, but it's probably more maybe a quarter of the licences.
- Q Okay. Does the province engage in monitoring of water use by any licensees?
- MR. DAVIDSON: There's a number of --

1 Independent monitoring. 2 MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah. So the individual licensee is 3 required to report water use or conditions. 4 Province also does some audits of certain 5 licences, so there is some of that. And there's 6 also some independent, you know, sort of stream 7 flow analysis. I mean, many of the stream flows 8 exist downstream of projects, so if there's, you know, if there's requirements to release certain 9 10 flows and verify that by some of the -- the 11 federal-provincial network, as well. 12 Is there a quantity threshold above which if a 13 licence is of a certain size, is there a certain 14 size above which monitoring requirements or 15 reporting requirements would be triggered? 16 There's nothing specific that I would MR. DAVIDSON: say that triggers that, or guidelines like that. 17 18 I would say that it's the larger licences that 19 require monitoring. Certainly the hydroelectric 20 sector comes to mind. Some of the big water 21 users, some of the big industrial users. 22 the water user communities or water supply facilities require that. It's part of their 23 24 billing, as well. 25 If as you've told us, the majority of water Q 26 licence holders in the province aren't required to 27 report on their use, how in practice does the 28 Province ensure compliance with the water licence 29 and ensure that the limits that are prescribed in 30 the licence are not exceeded? 31 MR. DAVIDSON: I'd say the -- you mentioned the 32 compliance and the monitoring, so there's one 33 method we use. And we really focus that on the 34 big users. The smaller users, they are, they tend 35 to be -- we tend to address that more on a, I want 36 to say, complaint or problem basis, something of 37 the small domestic users. Usually there might be several users downstream, so often if the folks 38

Q Thank you. Mr. Hwang, does the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Habitat Section engage in monitoring water withdrawals or the impacts of water withdrawals on fish or fish habitat?

problems, for the most part.

are taking more than their allotted requirement,

you'll get some complaints that you'll have to

investigate. So it's either policing by their

neighbours, if you will, so it's looking into

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MR. HWANG: Yeah, a little bit.

- Q I wonder if you can explain to the Commissioner the extent to which the Department engages in that in the Fraser watershed.
- MR. HWANG: Well, within the B.C. Interior operating area, for example, we've got about 16 practising Habitat staff, and out of that a small proportion of those staff's time is assigned to monitoring stream flow conditions in areas where we've got high salmon values and known limitations on water supply, especially in dry years. So we have some ongoing monitoring that we do jointly with the Province and other partners, and we are also involved on a bit more of a circumstantial basis when we find a stream is running relatively low.
- Q Okay. Could we have Exhibit 662, please. This is a memorandum I think you're probably familiar with. Just to remind the Commissioner, you're the author of this document?

MR. HWANG: Yes.

Q And you've addressed it previously in testimony dealing with other topics?

MR. HWANG: Yes.

I'm going to take you to the second-to-last paragraph on this one-page document and just ask you about your note here. The document's entitled "OHEB Key issues Habitat", and this is under the -- I suppose the first words say:

Water use - we have no standards like we do for things like riparian - we should set some as the department. We also are stretched beyond our limits to support various processes looking at water-use and availability, and have limited capacity to deliver true expertise. Many needs for data, little ability to gather the data.

I wonder if you could just perhaps expand on the concern you're expressing there and tell the Commissioner if it's a concern you still hold and explain what the difficulty you face is.

MR. HWANG: Well, it's certainly a concern that we still hold. Water use and establishing needs for fish is a very complicated thing. It's difficult even in the best of times when we have a lot of data, monitoring and cooperation. It's very

difficult to understand the interaction between natural fluctuations in water, and the additional effect of human use and activity. And the challenge we have with it is that there are thousands of streams, there's all kinds of water activity, and we've got very, very few people on the ground between our agency and the provincial ministries that are actually able to monitor and assess the habitat quality and the habitat impacts of water use.

- Q Okay, thank you. Have you or the people working under you observed impacts to sockeye which to your observation appeared to be related to water withdrawals?
- MR. HWANG: Generally not. We have seen many impacts to salmon, primarily chinook and coho, and that's largely by nature of the streams that they live in, versus the streams that sockeye live in. But we can foresee those kinds of things emerging into the future as water demand continues.
- Okay. Do you work together with the Province to address drought conditions which pose a threat to salmon?
- MR. HWANG: Yes, we have historically, and more recently the Province has established a drought response strategy, and they've invited DFO to be part of that and we're doing our best to engage in that regard.
- Q Okay. Do you have the capacity to engage?
 MR. HWANG: To a degree. I think there is more potential work that could be done in that regard than we have the capacity to work on, but we're certainly an active part of their Drought Response Plan.
- Q Thank you. Could we have Tab 18, please. Mr. Davidson, I'm just pulling up a document on the screen. Is this the Drought Response Plan that Mr. Hwang was just referring to?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I believe it is, yes.
- Q Okay. That's the most up-to-date version, June 2010?
- MR. DAVIDSON: It is, yes.
- MR. McGOWAN: Okay. If that could be the next exhibit, please.
- THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1869.

EXHIBIT 1869: British Columbia Drought Response Plan, June 2010

MR. McGOWAN:

- Q Mr. Davidson, as the Comptroller, do you understand yourself to have the authority to unilaterally change existing licences to address water scarcity?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I wouldn't say unilaterally change it. There's some conditions in a number of licences that we can change, that I can change as Comptroller.
- Are there licences which do not have conditions and with respect to which you understand you're not able to change them?
- MR. DAVIDSON: There are, yeah, many of them.
- You're familiar with s. 9 of the Fish Protection
 Act?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I am, yes.
- Which I think, just for the record, provides the Minister authority to restrict water use during a drought if a fish population is at risk?
- MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct. So I would say he can go beyond what the Comptroller can do in restricting water use.
- Q Okay. To your observation, how often has s. 9 of the **Fish Protection Act** been used in recent years to address concerns surrounding drought conditions?
- MR. DAVIDSON: In the scheme of water allocation, the **Fish Protection Act** is a relatively new tool and has not been used much. It was used the last time we had a very significant drought, which was a couple of years ago.
- Q Okay. Mr. Hwang, does the Department enforce the **Fisheries Act** or to your observation have they enforced the **Fisheries Act** or sections of the **Fisheries Act** to address water withdrawals and potential impacts on fish?
- MR. HWANG: Generally not, and it ties to the complexity of linking the effect of a water withdrawal to the authorities of the *Fisheries* Act.
- Q I wonder if you could perhaps just explain that in a little more detail, please, for the Commissioner, the challenges associated with enforcing the **Fisheries Act** and the context of

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1 trying to deal with water withdrawals. MR. HWANG: I'll try to be brief, recognizing time is

limited. But the Fisheries Act isn't designed implicitly as a direct measure to manage water. The provisions that would apply would generally be s. 35, which prohibits harmful alteration to fish habitat, which can occur certainly if water's taken out of a stream to the effect that the habitat's limited. And also s. 22(3), which the Minister can order the owner/occupier of a diversion or structure to have minimum flows go past that structure. So and then there's also s. 32, which prohibits killing a fish.

So none of those -- all those things can potentially apply to a water withdrawal situation, but there's enormous complexity in taking those specific authorities and applying them to a water withdrawal situation. Many streams have multiple water users and have multiple points of withdrawal, multiple rates, multiple timings of withdrawal, and it's very difficult to go to stream at any point in time that has that multiplicity kind of situation and put your finger on exactly which water user may be causing what effect.

so in terms of taking the Fisheries Act and saying this particular individual did this, and it harmed habitat, it's very difficult. There are occasions when you may be able to do that, and to say this particular user did this and it caused, you know, these fish to be stranded and die, is also very difficult, and there's an added complexity of teasing out the effect of the human activity to whatever nature may be doing, which, on occasion, will dry up the stream on its own.

Right.

- MR. HWANG: So that's a brief summary, anyway, of that complexity.
- Thank you, that clarifies it. Let me ask you this, then, to your observation and based on your experience, do you feel that you and those that work under you have the regulatory tools at your disposal -- have regulatory tools at your disposal that are sufficient for you to address concerns surrounding water withdrawal?
- MR. HWANG: The tools we have federally are very limited and are not particularly well-suited to

managing water use to the benefits of fish.

Okay. Mr. Davidson, from the provincial perspective, do you have provincially the

regulatory tools available such that you and those that work for you can address water withdrawals,

concerns surrounding water withdrawals?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, there's a number of tools within the Water Act and the Fish Protection Act that you also mentioned. So there's a number of ways that preserve in-stream flows, if that's what you're asking, both within the licence conditions within water reserves that are done under OIC, so there is a number of tools in there. It becomes a little bit more problematic with rights that were granted some time ago that don't have those types of provisions in them.

Do either of you have any suggestion for additional regulatory framework which may assist you in addressing concerns about water withdrawals and potential impacts on salmon?

- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, let me start. I mean, the Province -- and we're going to talk about that I think a little bit later, about some of the **Water**Act Modernization.
- Q Yes, we will come to that.
- MR. DAVIDSON: Where we're considering some of those tools. So there is some tools being proposed that we're looking into right now to look at some of the existing water allocations.

The tools, going forward, with new water allocations are being used and are pretty good. I think that the problem primarily exists with some of the existing allocation, that's a way to characterize it.

- Q Thank you. Mr. Hwang, do you have anything to add to that?
- MR. HWANG: I think currently and linking into **Water**Act Modernization, a big thing that would help would be to have mandatory metering and monitoring. Because right now you can go out to a licensed water user, many of the older historic ones, and you don't know how much they have taken today, how much they've taken this year, and how that effect may or may not be contributing to the current circumstances in a stream. So having some sense of that would then allow more regulatory control, I think.

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- Q Okay, thank you. I'd like to turn now to the issue of groundwater briefly. Mr. Davidson, does the Province issue licences for groundwater extraction?
 - MR. DAVIDSON: No, there's no tenuring of groundwater in British Columbia at this point.
 - Q Does the Province monitor the extraction of groundwater?
 - MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, there is some groundwater legislation right now. It's fairly limited. It's more aimed at, I would say, the quality of the groundwater. So it's around the siting and design of wells.
 - So is it fair to say from the answer you've just given that the province does not at present routinely monitor groundwater extraction?
 - MR. DAVIDSON: No, no, that's not fair. The province has monitored groundwater for a number of years. We do some aquifer mapping. We've monitored ground water levels. We operate a number of wells ourselves where we do track, but it tends to be more of a science exercise at this point as opposed to a rights exercise, and we've been in that business for a number of years.
 - Q Yes. I was drawing a distinction between monitoring extraction and monitoring levels.
 - MR. DAVIDSON: No, we don't monitor extraction, per se, no.
 - Q Okay. But you do monitor in some circumstances or some areas of the province levels?
 - MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.
 - Q What has the monitoring of the levels of groundwater that is conducted by the Province disclosed in terms of any trend in terms of the level of groundwater?
 - MR. DAVIDSON: I mean, I wouldn't draw an across-theprovince trend, but I mean it's certainly showing that in some areas where we have -- the drier areas of the province where there's heavy groundwater use and surface water use, we are seeing some decline in groundwater levels.
 - Q Thank you. Could I please have our Tab 19. And just looking at this, this is the report of the Auditor General on the Management of Groundwater Resources in British Columbia. You're familiar with this document?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, I am.

Q If we could please go to page 8. I'm just going to read to you, sir, some of the overall conclusions of this review under the bottom right quadrant. Now, I'm looking at a page that says at the bottom 2010 -- page 9, pardon me, yes. The bottom right quadrant under the heading "Overall Conclusion". If we could just enlarge that, please.

We concluded that government is not effectively ensuring the sustainability of the province's groundwater resources. Specifically, we found that:

- the ministry's information about groundwater is insufficient to enable it to ensure the sustainability of the resource;
- groundwater is not being protected from depletion and contamination or to ensure the viability of the ecosystems it supports; and
- control over access to groundwater is insufficient to sustain the resource and key organizations lack adequate authority to take appropriate local responsibility.

The concerns raised there, are these concerns that you're familiar with?

- MR. DAVIDSON: They are, yes.
- Q Okay. And what, if anything, is the Province doing to address the concerns that were raised in this report?
- MR. DAVIDSON: The Province actually has a response, the Minister of Environment at the time actually responded to this report, so there was a number of pieces contained in there. But from my point of view, a couple of these points speak specifically to quantity of groundwater and allocating or licensing groundwater. It's something that we are considering in the **Water Act** Modernization.

 O Okay.
- MR. DAVIDSON: So those two pieces, I would point to that initiative by government as something that

1 we're -- as a response to this. In terms of the information, I mean, we've 3 long had a database system, an inventory system of groundwater. Is it adequate? I think we just --5 I heard some discussion on that yesterday. 6 think any data on water, surface or groundwater, 7 we could always use more. So I'm a big fan of 8 increased hydrometric or groundwater data, yes. 9 It's always something you can do better at. 10 Okay, thank you. Well, that's a nice seque, 11 perhaps, into Water Act Modernization. You 12 mentioned that as one area which the Province is 13 pursuing to at least in part address the concerns 14 raised here. Ms. Kriwoken, I wonder if you can 15 just briefly explain the Water Act Modernization 16 process to the Commissioner, tell him what that 17 is. 18 MS. KRIWOKEN: So the Water Act Modernization project 19 initiated out of the Living Water Smart 20 government's water plan in 2008, and it's been 21 well in play since that time. The process started 22 off with a discussion paper that laid out a range 23 of policy proposals and proposed solutions to a number of key themes. Government's direction on 24 25 scope on that initiative focused on stream health, 26 groundwater regulation, introducing flexibility 27 and adaptability into the allocation system and 28 improving water governance arrangements. 29 Thank you. 30 MS. KRIWOKEN: We --31 Sorry, go ahead. 32 MS. KRIWOKEN: Would you like the whole process laid 33 34 Well, maybe I can -- you've mentioned at least one 35 document and maybe I'll sort of walk you through 36 it a bit to make sure we can get a couple of the 37 documents in. Could I have our Tab 15, please. 38 The present Water Act has been in place for quite 39 some time; is that fair? 40 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 41 And the Water Act Modernization process is the

process of the Province of British Columbia exploring the possibility of enacting new water

MS. KRIWOKEN: That's fair. And I would add that over

legislation to replace the old Water Act, which

addresses some concerns that have been raised over

the years; is that fair?

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the years since the Water Act first came into play 1 that there have been a number of improvements and 3 enhancements as societal values and pressures on the resource have changed. 5 Thank you. You mentioned that the Province had 6 produced a Discussion Paper. This is the 7 Discussion Paper you were speaking of? 8 MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct. 9 If that could be the next exhibit, please. 10 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1870. 11 12 EXHIBIT 1870: British Columbia's Water Act 13 Modernization, Discussion Paper 14 15 MR. McGOWAN: And just before we move on, I believe I 16 neglected to mark the Auditor General's report, 17 which was our Tab 19. Perhaps we could assign 18 that an exhibit number. THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1871. 19 20 21 EXHIBIT 1871: Office of the Auditor General 22 of British Columbia, An Audit of the 23 Management of Groundwater Resources in 24 British Columbia, December 2010 25 26 MR. McGOWAN: Thank you. 27 The Discussion Paper which we see on the screen 2.8 here, along with that did the Province also 29 produce a Technical Background Report that was 30 released with the Discussion Paper? 31 MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct. 32 And if we could have Tab 3 from B.C.'s list of 33 documents. This is the Technical Background 34 Report? 35 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 36 MR. McGOWAN: If that could be the next exhibit, 37 please. 38 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1872. 39 40 EXHIBIT 1872: British Columbia's Water Act 41 Modernization, Technical Background Report 42 43 MR. McGOWAN: 44 And were the Discussion Paper and the Technical 45 Background Report distributed for feedback and 46 consultation? 47 MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct.

1	Q	And the Province did receive feedback and
2	×	consultation from various stakeholders and
3		interested parties?
4	MS.	KRIWOKEN: Yes.
5	Q	And was that feedback summarized in a report
6	~	called The Report on Engagement?
7	MS.	
8	Q	If we could have Tab 4 from B.C.'s list, please.
9	~	Is this the report that reports on the engagement
10		on the Discussion Paper and Technical Report?
11	MS.	KRIWOKEN: Yes.
12	MR.	McGOWAN: If that could be the next exhibit,
13		please.
14	THE	REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1873.
15		
16		EXHIBIT 1873: British Columbia's Water Act
17		Modernization, Report on Engagement
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19	MR.	McGOWAN:
20	Q	Now, the Province, in addition to consulting
21		broadly, had some specific consultations, I take
22		it, with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans
23		about the Discussion Paper?
24	MS.	KRIWOKEN: Yes.
25	Q	Mr. Hwang, were you involved in those
26		consultations?
27	MR.	HWANG: Not directly. Other individuals
28		represented Fisheries and Oceans in those direct
29		consultations, but I was part of the background
30		group of DFO people providing some input.
31	Q	Okay. Could we have our Tab 17, please. Is this
32		a document produced by the Department, Mr. Hwang,
33		responding to the Discussion Paper and expressing
34		some thoughts of the Department on Water Act
35		Modernization?
36		HWANG: Yes.
37	MR.	McGOWAN: Thank you. If that could be the next
38		exhibit, please.
39	THE	REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1874.
40		
41		EXHIBIT 1874: DFO Discussion Document, BC
42		Water Act Modernization Technical Workshops
43	MD	Macourn. If I might inst have a mamont III
44	MK.	McGOWAN: If I might just have a moment. Thank
45 46	\circ	you.
46 47	Q	Following the consultative process, the Province
47		produced another document, which is Exhibit 1856,

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1 Policy Proposal on B.C.'s new Water Sustainability **Act**; is that correct? 3 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 4 And that's this exhibit we see on the screen here? 5 That's correct. MS. KRIWOKEN: 6 I wonder if you can explain to the Commissioner 7 what the purpose of this document is, please. 8 MS. KRIWOKEN: So this paper is a further convergence 9 of the Discussion Paper range of policies and 10 proposals in response to also the feedback we 11 received from respondents to our round 2 of 12 engagement in the spring of 2010. So it frames 13 those four goals that were outlined in the 14 Discussion Paper into seven key policy directions, 15 and those represent the essence of the proposed new Water Sustainability Act on which we received 16 17 further comment in consultation in spring 2011. 18 So there's been further comment and consultation 19 on the intended approach set out in this policy 20 document? 21 MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct. 22 Okav. As a result of that additional 23 consultation, and additional work done by the 24 Province, are there any dramatic or significant 25 changes in direction which the Province is 26 anticipating, any departures from what's set out 27 in this document? 28 MS. KRIWOKEN: Well, the Discussion Paper was framed on 29 the four goals that we're -- government directed 30 us to look at in terms of scope, and those four 31 goals are still foundational to the proposal. 32 If you could just articulate those four goals, 33 please, for the Commissioner. 34 MS. KRIWOKEN: The first goal is around protecting 35 stream health and environmental flows, the second 36 goal is protecting and regulating the groundwater 37 resource - I'm paraphrasing here - and the third 38 goal was introducing regulatory flexibility and adaptability into the allocation system, and the 39 40 fourth goal is improving water governance. 41 Does the direction that the Province is presently 42 planning to take with respect to Water Act 43 Modernization contemplate greater regulations or

the requirement for the licensing of groundwater

Okay. What is the Province's present intention of

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, that's in the proposal.

extractions?

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thinking with respect to whether all groundwater 1 extractions will require a licence, or whether 3 some threshold will have to be achieved first 4 prior to the requirement being triggered? 5 So what the proposal speaks to is MS. KRIWOKEN: 6 regulating large withdrawals and all withdrawals, 7 large withdrawals province-wide, and all 8 withdrawals in priority or sensitive areas. 9 we've laid out in the policy paper some thinking 10 around what those thresholds might be, and our 11 team of scientists are looking at further refining 12 some of those thresholds so that they're easy to 13 administer and practical and make a lot of sense. 14 One thing I might add is that of the 90 to 95 15 percent of the wells drilled in the province are 16 single family domestic, and the intention is not necessarily, unless those wells are in water-short 17 18 areas, to be regulating that use. 19 You were at the hearings yesterday? 20 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 21 You heard then Dr. Orr urge upon the Commissioner 22 the suggestion that what's needed in this province is blanket coverage for groundwater, just not for 23 24 high volume or sensitive extractions. I wonder if 25 you have a response to that and whether you can 26 address issues relating to the potential 27 practicality of that suggestion. 28 MS. KRIWOKEN: In terms of identifying a threshold to 29 quide what's large and what's small, we're looking 30 to a practical threshold that's easy to implement. 31 What I'm hearing from the science and the 32 information around the resource to regulate an 33 individual well in West Coast of British Columbia 34 may not be practical or pragmatic, so that's why 35 we're taking an area-based critical area approach. 36 We know the Gulf Islands, the Okanagan, local 37 jurisdictions there are requesting regulation of 38 groundwater and no distinction between large and small. And because those are critical areas, 39 40 we're looking to tailor the proposal to address 41 that.

MS. KRIWOKEN: The first part of your question,

Is there any reason that you're aware of that

institute a system like with surface water

would make it difficult for the Province to simply

extraction requiring a licence for any groundwater

extraction?

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anything that would make it -- could you repeat that?

- Q Why couldn't the Province or shouldn't the Province simply institute a system requiring a licence for all ground water extraction?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: The Province could do that.
- Q Okay.

- MS. KRIWOKEN: And in fact --
- Q Is there a practical reason why that would be a bad idea?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Administratively it may be focusing on 100,000 wells rather than five percent or ten percent of that.
- Q Thank you.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: The system that we're building is recognizing there's one water, that the groundwater licensing would be integrated with the surface regime.
- Q Okay, thank you. If we could please turn to page 8 of this document, that's Exhibit 1856. One of the things **Water Act** Modernization proposes to address, I take it, is ensuring environmental flows or adequate stream flows; is that fair?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- I just want to read the first sentence under the heading "Policy Direction Protect Stream Health and Aquatic Environments", and ask you a question about it. The sentence reads:

Instream flows will be protected as an environmental value. Guidelines will be used to determine the instream flow, and decision makers will be required to consider these in new water allocation decisions for both ground and surface water.

It's the word "new" that I want to focus on in this sentence, and ask you why are these considerations only going to apply to the issuance of new licences and not apply to existing licences, especially in areas where the existing licences are already causing or potentially contributing to difficulties with environmental flows.

MS. KRIWOKEN: So the statement references new in the sense that the new **Act**, once it's enacted, henceforward environmental -- in-stream flows will

be required and considered. That doesn't take away from the existing tools that we have in the **Water Act** to address existing — that we have an existing **Act** to address in-stream flows during times of scarcity, and Mr. Davidson alluded to some of that earlier in terms of the fish clauses or in-stream flow requirements that are in modern licences and the ability to regulate allocation and rights during times of scarcity.

- Q At present, as I understand it, Mr. Davidson, the approach that's taken to priority of water licensing is first in time, first in right; is that a fair understanding?
- MR. DAVIDSON: It is, it's in British Columbia as well as most of western North America.
- Q Okay. Ms. Kriwoken, is the Province through the **Water Act** Modernization process considering any alteration to that priority scheme?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: The proposal includes a stage process that retains the first in time, first in right principle, but under extenuating circumstances gives the decision-maker an opportunity to deviate from that.
- What is the Province doing, if anything, through **Water Act** Modernization or other legislative or policy development to address what some have described as areas of the Province which are presently oversubscribed?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: One of the mechanisms that's proposed is water resource assessments and watershed sustainability plans. I've mentioned that some of the blanket province-wide provisions around instream flow requirements and groundwater regulation for large will be province-wide. As we get into more water stressed areas and problem areas, the toolkit that we want to provide the decision-makers expands, and that includes tools like water resource assessments and watershed sustainability plans that can apply to both existing and new licences.
- Thank you. Mr. Hwang, you've, I guess, spent some time looking at the documents associated with Water Act modernization.
- MR. HWANG: Yes.
- 45 Q And you've worked in this area for some time on the ground?
- 47 MR. HWANG: Yes.

- Q Do you have any comments about the proposed direction that is being contemplated in this policy document, and any suggestions which you might like to make to the Commissioner about the **Water Act** Modernization?
- MR. HWANG: Well, overarching, I think, from a Fisheries and Oceans' perspective, it's generally very positive. There's certainly many historic issues related to water management as they affect fish that will be improved once this lands. think it doesn't mean that we think it's going to be perfect. The biggest challenge I think is how this lands and gets implemented, because there are lots of decent ideas in the Water Act Modernization, but I don't see from where I sit currently the Province or any other entity being resourced to actually follow through and deliver and ensure that the results that are contemplated in the new guidance or legislation is necessarily going to be followed through in a way that's going to achieve those objectives. So I don't say that it's impossible, but I'm not sure right now that I see all the measures in place or the means to follow through on that.

There are other things like how well this may attend to historic licences in terms of oversubscribed streams, and there's also an ongoing tension of competing priorities that, you know, other provincial agencies have, like Ministry of Agriculture in terms of expanding agricultural production, which is often in the same valleys and watersheds that have water flow problems.

- Q When did the **Water Act** Modernization process start, Ms. Kriwoken?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: The process officially started in December 2009; early January 2010 was the release of the Discussion Paper. It's genesis is Living Water Smart, government's water plan which was released in 2008. And in that plan there are a number of commitments that speak to water law reform.
- Q Okay. What is the present intention of the Province in terms of a timeline for finalizing the process and having in place and in force legislation addressing the various matters which are discussed in the policy paper?

- MS. KRIWOKEN: So where we're at right now, having consulted on the policy proposal from December 2010, is further refining those proposals, drawing the input that we've received from respondents, we're identifying implications for government, government and users, and we'll be taking that recommendation to the Minister. The Minister has indicated he wishes to further engage on draft legislation in 2012, and so we're gearing towards that timeline.
- Q Is that for engagement, or for having legislation in force?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: I can't speculate on timing for legislation in force. Engagement in 2012, the water plan commitment was that water law would be reformed by 2012.
- Based on your observation at this stage, the process is that in your experience working in government is it realistic to expect that commitment can be met?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: It's possible.
- Q Okay.

- MS. KRIWOKEN: In all the years that --
- Q Is it probable?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: In all the years that I've been developing various types of legislation in my career, there are many steps to the process.
- O Yes.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Many decision milestones and with an eye on the prize at the end, there's steps we take and processes and decision points we go through.
- MR. McGOWAN: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, if I might just have a moment.
- Q Mr. Hwang, one of the issues that you raised in your evidence was concern about the resourcing of the Province in addressing the intended direction set out in the policy paper, a direction which you're supportive of. Are you aware of whether the Department has taken steps to address the Province with respect to those concerns and whether it has urged the Province to ensure that there is sufficient resourcing available to carry out the mandates which the new mandates which will be put in place with the new Water Act.
- MR. HWANG: I'm not aware of that. To my knowledge, the Department's been fairly silent on that, and leaving that to the domain of the Province.

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I'm going to turn now to ask some questions about
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            BC Hydro projects. Mr. Higgins, you've been
 3
            avoiding questions so far, so I'm going to turn to
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            you and --
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       MR. HIGGINS: Wake up here.
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            -- give you a chance to weigh in a little bit.
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            You were present at the hearings yesterday?
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       MR. HIGGINS: I was.
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            You heard Dr. Bradford discuss, set out for the
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            Commissioner the various BC Hydro projects that
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            are in place in the Fraser watershed?
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       MR. HIGGINS: I did.
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            And did he do that accurately, to your
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            observation?
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       MR. HIGGINS: He did so.
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            And you heard him describe the various impacts,
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            and those are impacts you are familiar with?
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       MR. HIGGINS: I am.
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            Okay. I'm going to then not re-cover that ground
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                       Instead I'm going to ask you about
            with you.
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            opportunities for addressing some of the impacts.
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            I'd like to start with the Alouette and Coquitlam
            example, historic blockages of sockeye runs. Has
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            BC Hydro explored opportunities for restoring
25
            sockeye habitat and access to these areas?
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       MR. HIGGINS: We certainly have.
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            And have you gone so far, let's start with
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            Alouette, have you gotten to the stage of
29
            assessing the feasibility and cost of installing
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            some sort of apparatus that would allow fish
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- passage both in and out?
 MR. HIGGINS: We haven't quite got to that point, but
 we're on the cusp of that.
- Q Okay. Has the work so far exposed, revealed anything with respect to the feasibility of installing a fish passage for in-migrating and out-migrating sockeye?
- MR. HIGGINS: So with fish passage, we're very interested in first demonstrating the biological feasibility and the work that's been done so far has shown that there's a good potential that this could be the case, and now we would turn to the engineering feasibility of that.
- Q I wonder if you can just address for the Commissioner some of the challenges associated with trying to retrofit a passage to allow both in-migration and out-migration, accepting that --

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well, I'll allow you to address it.

MR. HIGGINS: Addressing a fish passage is a highly site-specific issue and has to take into consideration the characteristics, behaviour, and habitat condition -- of the species present and the habitat conditions that are available. Part of the problem is ensuring that there is -- you need to ensure that there is adequate upstream -- the habitats upstream will be used, and there will be fish that will use those. So you have to make sure that you have a population that's showing up at the dam, that is, that will use habitats.

The next step is really you need to assess whether the habitats are there to produce a viable population, and this would not only be spawning habitats, but you would need to have productive rearing habitats available.

So once those general characteristics are in place, then you must be looking at not only how you get the fish in, but how you get the fish out. And getting fish in is a very difficult issue, because behaviourally the fish are not accustomed to ascending engineered structures. So in some cases that's very difficult to accomplish.

And then you need to ensure that they can migrate through the reservoir, the storage reservoir that's been created, to find those spawning habitats.

And then as juveniles, being anadromous and requiring to go out to sea, you need to be able to get those fish down safely, because with the bringing the fish up into the reservoir you now have a legal obligation to get those fish out safely.

- Q Looking at the Alouette Dam, can you give the Commissioner any indication as to potential cost that might be associated with putting in place the infrastructure necessary to allow passage in and out?
- MR. HIGGINS: The costs, the costs are very difficult to estimate, you know, and it also depends how you define costs. So you know, the way I think of costs is first of all the studies that are required to ensure that you have an application that would likely be successful. You need to consider the design of the facility, the construction of the facility, and the construction

of the downstream works to ensure that fish can pass safely.

The costs vary from structure to structure. There has been a preliminary estimate, which I don't have the details for the Alouette, for the structure itself would be in the range of \$3 million. But I'm not sure that that's really the case. Because I look at similar dams where fishways have recently been completed, for instance, Thompson Falls in Montana, which is at approximately the same height, the cost is more in the range of \$7.5 million to about \$10 million. So that's just for the cost of the structure. The studies usually are in the range of about a million dollars, and the cost of ensuring downstream passage we haven't addressed, safe downstream passage we haven't fully addressed at Alouette, but that could -- the range of the structures could be equal to that that are required for maintaining upstream passage.

- Q Okay. With respect to the Coquitlam site, what's the state of BC Hydro's assessment of the feasibility and cost of addressing that dam and potential fish passage?
- MR. HIGGINS: The studies are currently underway to address, as I said before, the biological feasibility, and I think that the Commissioner did hear some evidence yesterday on the relative level of success. There's great hope, but the biological success has not yet been demonstrated.

As far as the costs of producing a structure that will get those fish up, I had seen costs in the range of -- preliminary costs in the range of \$7.5 million to \$10 million, but I have not seen the details of how those were pulled together. So it's in the right range.

- Q Okay, thank you. There's also been some exploration, I understand, of a possible fish passage at Wilsey Dam in the Shuswap area; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: That's correct.
- I wonder if you can explain the thinking behind that potential addition and what it might open up potentially in terms of habitat for sockeye.
- MR. HIGGINS: Well, sockeye historically didn't ascend above Shuswap Falls, so that would be -- the dam is not built, is not necessarily blocking passage,

it's the falls that block the passage. And there has been plans contemplated since the early 1990s to improve passage up the falls for particularly for other species, coho and chinook, in particular. Sockeye, we are aware that sockeye do accumulate below the falls and in years of high abundance and recent years we've seen large numbers there. So we figure there's some potential that there would be sockeye that could use spawning habitat above the falls. The falls are -- they're approximately a 12-metre rise over about 61 metres, and I think early cost estimates derived back in that period in the 90s was in the range of \$5 million to blast out that fishway, blast out the falls to create a series of pools which the fish could ascend.

- Q Okay, thank you. I wonder if you could explain to the Commissioner BC Hydro's Bridge Coastal Restoration Program.
- MR. HIGGINS: The Bridge Coastal Restoration Program was developed and started in 1999, and it's a program to compensate for the footprint impacts of the development of hydro facilities in the Coastal region of the province. There are similar projects that occur in the Interior, in the Columbia and the Peace, and this was to address facilities in the Coastal region.

The model for it, it's governed by a collaborative group that consists of a nine-member board, which has member representatives from the regulatory agencies, DFO and the Ministry of Environment, members of environmental groups, and First Nations and BC Hydro.

The program works on an endowment of about \$1.7 dollars annually, and it's a competitive process for a bid process for projects to improve the productive capacity of those watersheds, for not only fish, but also for wildlife.

- I take it with a budget of \$1.7 million annually that it doesn't have the capacity to fund things like fish passage projects.
- MR. HIGGINS: Yes. That was recognized early on, and so the way that that was dealt with was that we developed a partnership, BC Hydro developed a partnership with the program, whereas the program would be responsible for investigating the -- on a preliminary basis the biological and engineering

feasibility and making recommendations for BC 1 2 Hydro to proceed on fish passage initiatives. 3 And what's the process for getting funding 4 approved for a fish passage project? MR. HIGGINS: Well, from my perspective, the project 5 6 starts when it's first conceived. So the first 7 parts of those, ensuring the biological and --8 preliminary biological and engineering feasibility 9 comes through the Bridge Coastal Program. Once 10 there is endorsement from the Board of the Bridge 11 Coastal Program to proceed, then it is turned over to BC Hydro and BC Hydro will do an assessment 12 13 that looks at the environmental benefits, the 14 social benefits and the economic cost, the so-15 called triple bottom line approach. And then 16 where it's deemed to have positive and net 17 benefits, there would be a recommendation that 18 would be put to the Board of Directors of BC Hydro 19 to fund the initiative. 20 Thank you. You heard yesterday the Commissioner 21 heard some reference to the water use planning 22 process that's engaged in at BC Hydro, with 23 respect to BC Hydro facilities? 24 MR. HIGGINS: I did. 25 And you've been involved in that process 26 previously? 27 MR. HIGGINS: Most certainly. 28 Yes. And were you involved in the water use 29 planning process with respect to the Bridge-Seton 30 system? 31 MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I was. 32 Okay. To your observation, based on your 33 experience, was that a beneficial process? 34 MR. HIGGINS: It was beneficial in a number of 35 different ways. I think that as a group we worked 36 together with regulators, stakeholders and the 37 St'at'imc Nation to not only develop a plan that had biological benefits, but we also were able to 38 39 develop stronger relationships that have helped us 40 to move farther forward in our management of water 41 in that watershed.

Speaking of the -- looking at the Bridge-Seton Dam

system, you heard some of the historic concerns

associated with potential impacts on sockeye

As a result of both engagement with various

discussed yesterday by Dr. Bradford?

MR. HIGGINS: Yes.

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stakeholders and as a result of water use planning process, have provisions to address some of these concerns been put in place?

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, they have.

- Q Okay. I wonder -- and the ones that I heard yesterday were issues with respect to homing, holding at the outflow from the generation tunnel, perhaps delay at the tailrace, and entrainment issues.
- MR. HIGGINS: Correct.
- Q And I wonder if you can just address for the Commissioner the manner in which some of these are now being addressed, and provisions that are in place, either in the Water Use Plan or otherwise to address them moving forward.
- MR. HIGGINS: So I'll start off with the getting the fish up part, the upstream passage. upstream passage issue, as was heard -- the Commissioner heard from Dr. Bradford's testimony that that, it's a longstanding issue and there was research conducted by the International Pacific Salmon Commission in the '80s, which helped us to come to a conclusion that the way that we operate the facility, the dilution ratio between the Cayoosh and Seton, the way that that was implemented, would provide benefits. And so since then, there's been attempts to meet that target dilution rate. And that was included in the Water Use Plan, and because currently there's uncertainty on the effectiveness of that, so in the Water Use Plan a research program was developed that would help us better understand that effectiveness and alter those ratios as required.

With respect to getting the fish down, the entrainment part, there's a long history of trying to mitigate that problem, five decades of research has been undertaken and the most recent thing that has proven to be -- which we have found that has been effective is just shutting down the generating stations, and that has been implemented since 2006, and we're currently monitoring the effectiveness. And that program was further carried into the water use planning program.

Q Okay. Could we please have our Tab 20. Is this a copy of the Bridge River Power Development Water Use Plan?

MR. HIGGINS: Yes.

MR. McGOWAN: If that could be the next exhibit,

please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1875.

EXHIBIT 1875: Bridge River Power Development Water Use Plan, March 17, 2011, BC Hydro

MR. McGOWAN:

- Q Mr. Hwang, were you also -- did you also have some involvement in the water use planning process?
- MR. HWANG: Not in development of the Water Use Plan, because that was done before I was involved, but certainly since it's been developed, myself and my staff work with it and use it on an ongoing basis.
- Q Okay. And to your observation, based on your experience with it, is the existence of a plan and the process that was undertaken to develop it, a beneficial one?
- MR. HWANG: Yes, tremendous.
- Q I'll ask perhaps then, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Hwang, has either the Department of Fisheries and Oceans or the Province considered instituting a similar process in other areas where large withdrawals are contemplated, or perhaps with respect to other hydro facilities, such as independent power projects?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah. I think what's unique about the BC Hydro process is it's being that BC Hydro is a Crown corporation, they were directed by government to undertake this planning process, and enabled by the Comptroller's office and that kind of stuff. Directing other non-Crown corporations is a little bit more problematic. Having said that, there is a number of places that are exploring a similar water use planning process to this now, and we've engaging with a number of existing dam owners and they've been talking about would this work for us to resolve of a number of ongoing issues that we have.
- Q Okay.
- MR. HWANG: And from a Fisheries and Oceans side, we're not in a position or have an authority to direct that these occur. But when they are out there and there's an opportunity, we've generally found it useful to be involved and quite helpful, the Okanagan being an example where there's something

we call a "fish water" management tool that's been very beneficial for fish, as well as for other uses of water.

MR. McGOWAN: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, I note the time. It's 11:25. Would you like to take a short morning adjournment now?

THE COMMISSIONER: That would be fine, thank you.

MR. McGOWAN: Thank you.

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

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR MORNING RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed. We're still missing a witness here. We're missing one witness.

MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Giles, do we have the ability to page?

THE REGISTRAR: No, we don't.

MR. McGOWAN: The witness is just on her way, Mr. Commissioner. I apologize. Perhaps while the witness is coming, there's a matter I can address which only impacts on two of the witnesses that are here.

If we could pull up the Police and Practice Report number 21, please. If we could go firstly to page 44. Mr. Commissioner, there's two statements in this Policy and Practice Report which we have identified which may not be entirely accurate, and I'm going to ask a couple of questions in hopes of clarifying the true state of affairs.

EXAMINATION IN CHIEF BY MR. McGOWAN, continuing:

Q Looking at paragraph 102, Mr. Hwang, I'm going to ask you about this -- or actually, Mr. Higgins, I think perhaps you're the right person to ask about this one.

Paragraph 102 reads:

Specific circumstances delayed the comptroller's approval of the Bridge River WUP until March 2011. The Consultative Committee report was completed in 2003 and supported by all participants, except for one

1 abstention (the St'at'imc Nation). 3 I understand that to be an inaccurate statement, Mr. Higgins. I wonder if you can just explain to 5 the Commissioner what the true state of affairs 6 was, who the abstention was and what St'at'imc's 7 degree of participate was. 8 MR. HIGGINS: That's correct, it is an error. 9 St'at'imc Nation were observers in the process. 10 They were not participants in the process. They 11 were observers, and it was the town of Lillooet 12 that was the abstention. 13 Thank you for that clarification. Turning over 14 the page to page 45 and paragraph 106, Mr. Hwang, 15 there's a question I'd like to ask you about 16 paragraph 106 which states that the Department has 17 issued Fisheries Act authorization for B.C. 18 Hydro's Shuswap Project. I understand that 19 statement is in error. I wonder if you could 20 correct it for us, please. 21 MR. HWANG: You're correct in that it's in error. 22 authorization is under development and largely 23 close to closure, but it's not complete yet. 24 Okay, so it's close but just not quite there? 25 MR. HWANG: Right. 26 Okay, great. While we've got you, Mr. Hwang, I'd 27 like to address several questions related to the 28 Kemano Project to you. You were DFO's 29 representative on the Nechako Fisheries 30 Conservation Program from 1998 to 2004? 31 MR. HWANG: I was the Technical Committee 32 representative over the alternate during that 33 time, yes. 34 Okay, thank you. During the time of your 35 experience with that project, what were your 36 observations with respect to the effectiveness of 37 the summer temperature management program in 38 achieving its target? 39 MR. HWANG: It was largely effective, not perfectly so, 40 but within the bounds and limits of the operating 41 infrastructure, it was meeting objectives as far 42 as the committee was concerned. 43 You have some familiarity with the Nechako Okay. 44 Environmental Enhancement Fund? 45 MR. HWANG:

I wonder if you could please explain to the

Commissioner what that fund is.

46 47 Yes.

- MR. HWANG: Briefly, it comes out of the 1997 agreement between the Province of British Columbia and what was then Alcan, reconciling issues coming out of the decision to cancel Kemano completion, and the fund at least as I would describe it is one where Alcan has committed to put up to \$50 million into the fund on a matching basis by -- based on a contribution first coming from some other party.
- Q I see. Is the other party specified?
- MR. HWANG: No, not to my knowledge.
- Q And how much of that 50 million, if you know, is still available?
- MR. HWANG: I think most. There's been somewhere in the neighbourhood of one to two million, to my understanding, used for studies that were done investigating the feasibility of a cold water release facility, but I'm not absolutely certain on those numbers.
- Q To your knowledge, are there any other parties who have agreed to put up money on a matching basis?
- MR. HWANG: Not at this time, except for the portion that I was describing. I think British Columbia also put some money in towards those studies on the cold water release. I'm not sure if, Glen, you know more detail than that?
- Q Yeah, Mr. Davidson, if you can assist with that, that would be helpful.
- MR. DAVIDSON: Sure. I mean, yes, so both the province and Rio Tinto Alcan has put money into those commitments under the NEE fund, yes.
- Q Does the province have an amount of money such as the \$50 million that Rio Tinto Alcan has pledged that's available?
- MR. DAVIDSON: The province has not set aside funds for that yet, no.
- Q Okay. Have they committed to contribute funds to a certain dollar amount?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Not over and above the agreement. This comes out of the 1987 agreement, but I mean the partitioning of funds or anything like that, there's been no more agreement by the province other than what's in that agreement. Is that what you're asking, or...?
- Q Has the province, as a result of that agreement, pledged a certain dollar amount?
- 46 MR. DAVIDSON: No.
 - Q We heard some evidence with respect to potential

release facilities at the Kenney Dam that have been considered, one a deepwater release facility and one a surface water release facility. I understand, as a result of some conversations with Dr. Macdonald and others, you have enquired as to the present thinking on potential costs of both of those two types of release facilities; is that right, Mr. Hwang?

- MR. HWANG: Yes, I got some information just clarifying a few numbers yesterday.
- Q Okay. I wonder if you can share with the Commissioner the results of your inquiries.
- MR. HWANG: Just with regard to costs?
- Q Yes.

MR. HWANG: I think, as I understand the issue, it's trying to understand the comparative costs between a surface water release facility and a coldwater release facility. There was a study done in 2009 to put an all-in cost for a surface water release facility at about \$259 million. Of that, about 150 million was the construction of the facility itself, and then the rest of it is other necessary things to operate the facility.

There is a previous calculation done for slightly different purposes for a coldwater release facility and that put it in the neighbourhood of 190 million. So the closest that I can sort of generate that compares roughly equivalent things is a surface water release facility, just its construction would cost about \$150 million. A coldwater release facility would cost about 190 million, but the coldwater release facility numbers are a little bit older, so those costs would likely be proportionately a little bit more.

- Q Okay. And, of course, as you've alluded to in your evidence, other costs in the tens of millions of dollars which would be associated with putting in place the operation of these facilities.
- MR. HWANG: Yes, that's my understanding, and I think it's addressed in some of the material that is in the Rio Tinto Alcan binder there.
- Q Okay, thank you. You're aware, Mr. Hwang, that the province and Rio Tinto Alcan have recently decided to reconvene the NEEF, the Nechako Environmental Enhancement Fund Management Committee?

1 MR. HWANG: Yes. 2 Have you received information as to why that's 3 happened? 4 MR. HWANG: Not formally, but in conversations with 5 people that I know who have been involved with me 6 on the file over the years, it's recognizing that 7 the original decision, which was to pursue a 8 coldwater release facility at Kenney Dam has now 9 -- not feasible or viable or going to meet all the 10 objectives that it was originally thought it 11 might. There is a desire to move past that point 12 and say, well, what do we do now? 13 So it's for the purpose of exploring alternative 14 uses for the funds that are available, is your 15 understanding. 16 That's my understanding, yes. MR. HWANG: 17 Mr. Davidson, does that accord with your 18 understanding? 19 MR. DAVIDSON: It is. I would describe it as --20 there's been ten years of work since the original 21 NEEF, or in the order of ten years of work. 22 then, we've realized the costs are considerably higher. The risks are high. It might not meet 23 24 objectives, so it's, I think, appropriate to 25 reconvene NEEF, put the information in front of 26 them and see if there's a better use of the fund. 27 I'd like to turn now to the issue of Thank you. 28 independent power projects, Mr. Hwang. With 29 respect to any independent power projects that may 30 have impacts on anadromous fish, what is the 31 Department of Fisheries and Oceans' degree of 32 involvement in the process for approval of those 33 projects and in monitoring the projects once 34 they're in place? 35 MR. HWANG: It would fall under the umbrella of our 36 Habitat Management Program and largely follows the 37 pattern for any type of development or if there is a project proposed that has the potential for a 38 39 significant impact in a highly sensitive or 40 important fish habitat - for instance, a place 41 where salmon live - that Fisheries and Oceans 42 would review it pursuant to our authorities under 43 the Fisheries Act and the guidance in our Habitat 44 Policy. If something would potentially trigger a 45 regulatory decision like a Fisheries Act

authorization under s. 35 for alteration of fish

habitat, we would also do an environmental

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assessment, **CEAA**, that would be linked to whether we would make a favourable decision on that project.

Does the Department, prior to issuing an

- Does the Department, prior to issuing an authorization for a project such as this, engage in any form of public consultation?
- MR. HWANG: If there was an authorization for -- if there was a statutory decision such as issuing an authorization to harm fish habitat under s. 35, we would have to do an environmental assessment under **CEAA** before we could make that decision, and part of that environmental assessment would typically provide for public engagement.
- What proportion of independent power projects that have gone forward have gone down that path and actually had the formal public engagement?
- MR. HWANG: I couldn't say for sure. I'd have to say I'm not aware of any that haven't, but I can't say for sure about that.
- MR. McGOWAN: Okay. I wonder if we could have our document 25 on the screen, please.
- Q Mr. Hwang, can you please explain to the Commissioner what this document is?
- MR. HWANG: This one here or the one with the colours on it?
- No, the colourful one that was up a moment ago. Yes, that's the one.
- MR. HWANG: So this document is largely a summary of work done by an internal working group that we have within Fisheries and Oceans that tries to categorize potential in-stream flow diversions or works into sort of streams, so that we can identify both for ourselves and to potential project proponents, the considerations that Fisheries and Oceans would have, and what the likelihood of certain decisions or outcomes or pathways would be.

The intent was to make sure that a project proponent would understand that if you're proposing something that was going to have a potential significant effect in a sensitive or high-value fish habitat, that there was going to be difficulty in getting that approved and potentially a decision that would not be supportive of that, and to try to push proponents, if they were going to be exploring projects for significant water use or in-stream flow use,

towards the green side of this matrix that would have lower risk to fish and fish habitat. Was this document created and is it used

- Q Was this document created and is it used specifically for independent power projects?
- MR. HWANG: Initially that was the focus, but it's not exclusive to that.
- Q Has the Department authorized the construction or implementation of any independent power projects in salmon-bearing waters?
- MR. HWANG: I don't know for sure. I don't think so.
- Q In your area.

- MR. HWANG: In my area? I have to say again I don't know for sure. None that I'm aware of recently. I'm aware that there are some that are sort of in various stages of proposal, but there's none that I'm aware in anadromous waters that we've approved recently.
- Q Are you aware of any existing or proposed independent power projects that have the potential to impact on sockeye migration?
- MR. HWANG: Not in any substantive way, no.
- Q Mr. Davidson, what's your answer to that question?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I was just considering that. There's about 650 applications right now so I can't speak to all of those, whether there's -- there could potentially be, but I can't speak to that.
- Q Okay, thank you. With respect to the independent power projects that are presently operating, Mr. Hwang, what active role, if any, does the Department play in monitoring the operation of these and their potential impacts on fish or fish habitat?
- MR. HWANG: Well, there aren't many in our operating area, and our monitoring is sort of fit in, in the context of monitoring all other types of land use and water use that have the potential to affect fish and fish habitat, so we do go out and have a look, but I would not describe it as extensive.
- Q Mr. Hwang, does the Department of Fisheries and Oceans I'm coming back to the Kemano issue just for a moment does the Department have a position or have they expressed a position on what the new funding ought to be used for in their view?
 - MR. HWANG: No, not at this time.

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PANEL NO. 64
Cross-exam by Mr. Fugère (CAN)

MR. McGOWAN: All right, thank you. Mr. Commissioner, those are my questions for this panel. 3 If we could just mark the last document as an 4 exhibit before I sit down. 5 THE REGISTRAR: Yes, Tab 25 will be marked as 1876. 6 7 EXHIBIT 1876: DFO, Instream Flow Risk 8 Management Framework, March 2011 9 10 MR. FUGÈRE: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner, it's 11 Charles Fugère, spelled F-u-g-e-r-e, counsel for 12 I'm here with my co-counsel Mark East. Canada. 13 was allocated 30 minutes. 14 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FUGÈRE: 16 17 I'd like to start with the topic of Water Act 18 modernization and Water Regulations. Lots of 19 these topics have been touched upon by yesterday's 20 panel, but I mostly direct my questions to Mr. 21 Hwang. I want to give him a chance to weigh in 22 from a DFO management perspective. 23 MR. FUGÈRE: If we could please have document Tab 15 on 24 Canada's list on the screen, please? 25 Mr. Hwang, do you recognize this document? 26 MR. HWANG: Yes. 27 Could you explain briefly what this is? 28 MR. HWANG: It's a brief summary, I guess, of DFO's 29 review and engagement and key points on Water Act 30 modernization. 31 So is it true that these would be the comments 32 that DFO forwarded to B.C. after looking at a 33 draft version of the **Water Act** modernization 34 discussion paper, which is now Exhibit 1870. 35 MR. HWANG: This would reflect the main points, yes. 36 MR. FUGÈRE: Could I please have this marked as the next exhibit? 37 38 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1877. 39 40 EXHIBIT 1877: Fisheries and Oceans Canada 41 Preliminary Comments on the Province of BC 42 Draft Water Act Modernization Public 43 Discussion Paper 44

September 16, 2011

Thank you.

you. I'll just read that bullet.

If we could please go to page 3, bullet 9. Thank

MR. FUGÈRE:

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Metering is proposed as a requirement for large water users, but the problems facing aquatic ecosystems are often the result of many small, cumulative and incremental withdrawals. How is it contemplated that the broader array of withdrawals will be monitored?

Now, this is something that Dr. Orr has discussed yesterday, and I wonder, Mr. Hwang, if you can elaborate on whether it is something that you consider important in the management for the sustainability of sockeye?

MR. HWANG: Well, I think it's important. Certainly the -- I wasn't here yesterday, but I understand that the relationship between groundwater, surface water and fish habitat was discussed to some degree. From a Fisheries and Oceans perspective, what we are concerned about are changes to the water regime in a stream that can have negative effects to fish and their fish habitat.

With the groundwater interaction, it is not always an obvious interaction, but nonetheless, it can be a significant one in terms of contributing cooler water during warmer times of year, contributing consistent water during dry times of year, and even contributing warm water during cold times of year. So there are numerous ecological benefits from groundwater to fish and fish habitat. I think from a Fisheries and Oceans perspective, we would be supportive of measures that would allow for thoughtful and hopefully effective regulation in that regard.

- Q Thank you. And on the issue of focusing on large users, is this something that you have concerns with?
- MR. HWANG: Well, I don't think we are opposed to regulating large users, but the concern would be not having an effective degree of regulation and monitoring on the small users for the point that's illustrated in this bullet about the effect of small cumulative incremental withdrawals.
- Q And another topic of concern that we -- the Commissioner heard about yesterday is the fact that some streams in the Fraser watershed might be over-subscribed in terms of the water licences issues. Is this a concern that you share as a

habitat manager?
MR. HWANG: Certainly
interaction between

- MR. HWANG: Certainly. We have seen the results of the interaction between low flow conditions. It might be starting with a natural situation compounded by effects of human water use in many salmon streams, particularly in the southern Interior. It's an ongoing issue.
- Do you see the **Water Act** modernization process as a good opportunity to address some of these issues?
- MR. HWANG: I think from a Fisheries and Oceans perspective, we see potential there. There is certainly some uncertainty at least within DFO's side as to how the **Water Act** modernization may or may not create opportunities to deal with historic water licences. It's our general impression that new water licences moving forward will have the potential to address some of the things that we've seen emerge as shortcomings historically.
- Thank you. Mr. Davidson, you've heard Mr. Hwang respond to Mr. McGowan earlier about the fact that he has a concern that B.C. possibly does not have all the resources it needs to fully implement the regime that will come out of the new **Water Act**. Do you share some of his concerns?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Moving forward, I mean, with any new legislation, we do a lot of economic analysis that would be part of that, so there would be various resource requirements to implement any kind of new regime, and that would be part of the entire **Water**Act modernization package. So I can't speak to what resources will be in the future, but that will be part of the package.
- Q Thank you. Back at you, Mr. Hwang. How much of the success of the new regime that will follow from the **Water Act** modernization process will depend on its successful implementation?
- MR. HWANG: Well, from sort of a manager level, not too far from the ground level, I guess. I would say that it's very important and it's not necessarily something that is only going to be achieved through dollars. It also would require policy commitments and regulatory commitments. All the good ideas in the world written on paper don't necessarily mean much if they don't translate to effective results. I think all of us in government can see that and have experienced that.

- Q Thank you. Before we leave that topic, how would you assess the current cooperation between DFO and B.C. on the issue of **Water Act** modernization?
- MR. HWANG: It's my impression that it's very good and very cooperative. B.C. has been very open to involving DFO in the process and it's our impression that the input we're providing seems to be well received.
- Q Thank you. I'll move now to the water use planning process. The first question for you, Mr. Hwang, are -- the water use plans currently in place, do you consider them an effective management tool to mitigate the impacts of hydro operations on Fraser sockeye?
- MR. HWANG: Yes. Certainly much better than the circumstances that existed before, and with the benefit of the research and the multi-party input and perspectives that went into those, I think we find them to be very effective.
- Q And has B.C. Hydro been a helpful partner for DFO in terms of managing environmental issues?
- MR. HWANG: Certainly. I wouldn't necessarily want to say that everything is perfect all the time. We do have our occasional points of friction, but at the same time, my understanding of how major hydro utilities across Canada operate in terms of fisheries considerations, I would describe B.C. Hydro as at the forefront in terms of considering fisheries and environmental circumstances.
- Q Thank you. Mr. McGowan has discussed with you briefly the Bridge Coastal Fish and Wildlife Restoration Project. Can you elaborate briefly on what DFO's contribution and role is as part of the BCRP?
- MR. HWANG: Sure. I think Mr. McGowan raised that to Mr. Higgins.
- Q Yeah, sure.
- MR. HWANG: But Fisheries and Oceans has been invited by B.C. Hydro to be part of the Steering Committee and we've also been involved technically in terms of providing in-kind support or steerage and guidance to numerous projects that have occurred under the umbrella of that program.
- Q Thank you. Mr. Higgins, we've heard that the water use planning process is quite adaptable and that B.C. Hydro is open to new inputs. Has there been a situation where disagreement on how to

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interpret the water use plan, at the Bridge-Seton facility for example, may have led to specific concern affecting sockeye.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I think that there has been some difficulty in interpreting particularly the upstream migration component and the dilution rates, and so there's been lots of dialogue and part of that is a learning process on both sides as new staff are integrated into the system to support the operational function. I think that's on both sides, but yes, what we have done is work together to find the solution.

So as Mr. Hwang pointed out, there are at times friction, but at other times over-archingly we've successfully found our way through those issues.

Q Thank you. I'll follow up on your answer with discussion on the dilution ratios. It's something that has been presented to me as a true sockeye issue, so it might be worth exploring.

You've mentioned, Mr. Higgins, that one of the objectives of the water use plan at the Bridge-Seton facility is to ensure that the returning adult sockeye migration is not impeded by the dilution ratios. I understand that to deliver on this objective, one of the things that B.C. Hydro is doing is it operates a fish-counting station to monitor the passage of these returning adults; is that correct?

MR. HIGGINS: That's correct.

- And would you agree with me that, to be successful at meeting this objective and for the fish-counting station to be efficient, it's fair to say that the data from the fish-counting station must be assessed in real time in case a response is needed?
- MR. HIGGINS: That's a fair statement.
- Q And have you been successful at collecting and processing the data in real time to meet the objective under the WEP (sic) thus far?
- MR. HIGGINS: The -- pardon me, the W...?
- Q Have you been successful at basically collecting and processing the data from the fish-counting station in real time so far?
- MR. HIGGINS: I would say we have not been successful, though we're trying to improve on that.
- Q Thank you. Mr. Hwang, do you agree with what Mr.

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Higgins just said? MR. HWANG: Yes, I think we share the same perspective. The concern Fisheries and Oceans has is making sure that we've got the information available in real time such that if fish passage is being impeded, that a suitable response could be considered. What I should say at the end is we haven't seen a problem in that we can see the fish showing up on the spawning grounds for the most part, but we are also -- with the limitations that Mr. Higgins was describing, not currently having available a tool that would be able to detect en route issues at this time.

- MR. FUGÈRE: Thank you. I'd like to go to Canada Tab 13, please.
- Higgins, this question will be for you. Mr. is the terms of reference for the DFO, B.C. Hydro, Fish-Hydro Management Committee. Do you recognize this document?
- MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I do.
- Could you explain briefly what this committee is
- MR. HIGGINS: This committee was put together to provide a forum for us to explore fisheries and aquatic issues so that we could do that with the province and with DFO.
- UGÈRE: Thank you. exhibit, please? MR. FUGÈRE: Could that be the next

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1878.

EXHIBIT 1878: Terms of Reference for Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Ministry of Environment (MOE) and BC Hydro (BCH) Fish-Hydro Management Committee, Dec 9 2004

- MR. FUGÈRE: Could we please have document 14 on Canada's list? Sorry, if I may have a moment? Okay, thank you. This is the right document.
- Mr. Higgins, is this what is usually referred to as the compliance protocol?
- MR. HIGGINS: No, this is not.
- I'll ignore that, sorry. I'll move on to Kemano. One quick question for Mr. Hwang.

The Commissioner has heard from the science panel about the several options that have been studied to change the current status quo of the operation of the summer temperature management

program on the Nechako River. From a management perspective, what is DFO's main priority when assessing whether or not to support any of these alternatives?

think one that DFO has developed fairly recently, like over the last three or four years, has been to make sure that conditions are not worse for sockeye including the sections downstream of the Stuart confluence. That came as a result of some of the work that Dr. Macdonald did with his counterparts.

MR. HWANG: Well, there are several considerations.

We also are interested and concerned about effects it may have on chinook salmon in the Nechako as well as chinook salmon migrating up in the Nechako and other places.

There are concerns about how decisions would affect white sturgeon, which are **SARA** listed in that area as well as other resident fish species, fish in the Nechako reservoir, fish in the Murray/Cheslatta system and even so far as how it affects fish in the Kemano system at the other end of the infrastructure.

MR. FUGÈRE: Thank you. I'll be moving on now to the issue of IPPs. If we could please have Exhibit 1876? That was Commission Tab 25.

Now, Mr. Hwang, when I'm looking at this chart trying to understand where sockeye would fit in this situation, I am using the first row which is called "Fish Presence". I see that the reference to anadromous fish is in the fourth column labelled "High to Unacceptable Risk". Is that a proper reading of the chart?

MR. HWANG: Yes.

Q So does that mean that any proposed IPP that would potentially affect sockeye or sockeye habitat would be processed or reviewed according to what's outlined in the fourth column?

MR. HWANG: Yes, that's certainly where it would start.

That includes a sea assessment as you have described for Mr. McGowan earlier; is that correct?

MR. HWANG: Yeah, it would -- a decision that looked like it may be leading to considering and authorization would require a **CEAA** screening before we could issue that authorization.

MR. FUGÈRE: Thank you. Can we please have document

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PANEL NO. 64
Cross-exam by Mr. Fugère (CAN)

1 number 4 on Canada's list of documents? 2 Mr. Hwang, do you recognize this document? 3 MR. HWANG: Yes. 4 Can you explain briefly what this is? 5 MR. HWANG: This is a two-page document that 6 essentially gives some description that would 7 align with the table that was just shown 8 previously, and the intent is to provide this to a 9 potential IPP proponent so they could understand 10 the prospective of Fisheries and Oceans on 11 projects. I think as I described earlier, the 12 hope was to steer proponents who were 13 contemplating a project from those on the red side 14 of that matrix and down towards the green side, 15 which would be situations that would have a lower risk or a lower impact to fish and fish habitat. 16 17 MR. FUGÈRE: Thank you. Could that be the next 18 exhibit, please? 19 THE REGISTRAR: Would be 1879. Mr. Fugère, did you 20 wish to mark Tab 14? 21 MR. FUGÈRE: No, thank you. 22 THE REGISTRAR: Thank you. 23 24 EXHIBIT 1879: Fisheries & Oceans Canada's 25 Small Hydro Instream Flow Risk Management 26 Framework 27 28 MR. FUGÈRE: And if we can please have now document 29 number 5 on Canada's list. The DFO Pacific Region 30 Small Hydro Instream Flow Working Group Terms of 31 Reference. 32 Are you familiar with this document, Mr. Hwang? 33 MR. HWANG: Yes. 34 Could you explain briefly what this working group 35 is about? 36 MR. HWANG: Within Fisheries and Oceans Ecosystem 37 Management Branch, we have provision for working 38 groups that would work on collective issues that 39 occur throughout our region. The idea is to share 40 expertise to provide for some degree of 41 consistency and sort of have multiple people 42 looking at common problems. These terms of 43 reference is to just establish what the group is 44 going to work on and how they'll function within 45 our organization. MR. FUGÈRE: 46 Thank you. Could I have this marked as

the next exhibit, please?

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THE REGISTRAR: That's already been marked as Exhibit
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            1848 on the Commission's list from yesterday.
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       MR. FUGÈRE: Okay, thank you.
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            Before I leave this topic, Mr. Hwang, to close a
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            loop, as a habitat manager --
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                    Sorry, I'll just rise.
       MR. McGOWAN:
                                             I wonder if we
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            could pull up 1848 because my note is that 1848 is
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            something different.
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       MR. FUGÈRE: Mine too, but...
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       MR. McGOWAN: I wonder if we could please pull up
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            Exhibit 1848. My note is that it is something
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            different than the document that's on the page,
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            yes.
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       THE REGISTRAR:
                      We're just realizing that now.
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            looks very similar.
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       MR. McGOWAN: Okay. Perhaps Mr. Fugère would again
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            like to seek to have the last document marked.
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       MR. FUGERE: Yes, I would seek to have the terms of
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            reference marked, please.
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       THE REGISTRAR:
                      Right.
                              That'll be 1880.
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                 EXHIBIT 1880: DFO Pacific Region Small
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                 Hydro-Instream Flow Working Group Terms of
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                 Reference, Nov 2010
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       MR. FUGÈRE:
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            So just again to close a loop, Mr. Hwang, as a
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            habitat manager, are you concerned about IPPs
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            right now in relation to sockeye populations?
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       MR. HWANG: I would say that we don't see them as a
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            particular imminent concern specifically because
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            most of the IPPs that are coming in, are in places
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            that are not interacting or intersecting with
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            sockeye. It's not to say that there is no concern
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            ever. If IPPs continue to be something that is
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            emphasized and development is pursued across a
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            wide portion of the landscape, we can foresee that
            becoming a potential issue, but at this time, it's
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            not one that's high on the list.
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       MR. FUGERE: Thank you. Now, I quess a housekeeping
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            matter, if we could please call again document 14
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on Canada's list of documents. We had an issue

our list is the compliance protocol. I have the

have on the screen is not our Tab 14.

MR. McGOWAN: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, I've just

ringtail number that's 437263. I believe what we

I believe the document 14 on

with this earlier.

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consulted with my friend from the province. They
have -- I believe that somehow the wrong document
has been loaded on by the Commission, that Mr.
Fugère did in fact give us the compliance protocol
at number 14.
Ms. Panchuk, it's a document that looks like

Ms. Panchuk, it's a document that looks like this if that assists at all.

MS. PANCHUK: I'll just need a few minutes.

MR. McGOWAN: Thank you.

MR. FUGÈRE:

- Q Perhaps while we wait for this, Mr. Hwang, just my last category of questions was on the issue of drought response and tools. You've said a bit earlier that the *Fisheries Act* was not an ideal tool to manage water, and you've explained to the Commissioner the difficulties in moving forward with s. 35 prosecutions in respect of water use. Would you agree that the *Fisheries Act* nonetheless gives you the authority to engage users and apply pressure in order for them to do actions that are less harmful for fish?
- MR. HWANG: Yes, certainly. I think I may have undervalued the potential of the *Fisheries Act* as a tool. It's not to say that it's a perfect tool, but there's value in terms of being able to apply pressure and there are certain circumstances where it can be used very directly in terms of issuing an order under s. 22(3) or advising someone that their activities are either currently or imminently going to be causing a harmful alteration to fish habitat and being able to apply regulatory authority in that regard.
- Q Thank you. Mr. McGowan has marked the new June 2010 B.C. Drought Response Plan as Exhibit 1869. Mr. Hwang, since that new Drought Response Plan has been in place, how do you assess the relationship between the province and DFO on drought response issues?
- MR. HWANG: It's better than it's been in my time at DFO. I would say that it's been very useful in terms of the leadership and coordination that the province have taken on drought response. We saw that last year and we've seen that very recently this year even in the southern Interior which had, I think, the driest August on record, and we went from the situation where no drought was foreseen to having some fairly serious conditions, and

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1 having the Drought Framework and Response Plan in place has helped considerably. 3 MR. FUGÈRE: Mr. Commissioner, those were my questions subject to clarifying. I was hoping to mark our Perhaps one of my friends can deal with 5 Tab 14. 6 this later. 7 MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, there's I quess a 8 couple of ways we can do it. Subject to your approval, I'm content for a hard copy to be put to 9 10 the witness and Mr. Fugère can ask his question 11 and we can attend to having an electronic copy put 12 in place over the lunch hour if that is agreeable 13 to you. 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly. 15 MR. McGOWAN: The alternative, I guess, is somebody 16 else could ask or Mr. Fugère could ask the 17 question later. 18 THE COMMISSIONER: Do we have a hard copy available? 19 MR. McGOWAN: We do. I provided Mr. Giles with a clean 20 copy which can be put before the witness. 21 MR. FUGÈRE: I was simply hoping to have Mr. Higgins 22 identify the document and briefly tell us what the 23 compliance protocol is about and have it entered 24 on the record. 25 So, Mr. Higgins, is this something you're familiar 26 with? 27 MR. HIGGINS: I am. 28 Could you please describe what's the context for 29 this compliance protocol? 30 MR. HIGGINS: The context for this protocol, it was in 31 the face of conflicts we found we needed to find a 32 way that we could engage with the regulators in a 33 predictable way. So through that Fish/Hydro 34 Committee that you showed me the terms of 35 reference for, we developed this protocol so that 36 there would be a predictable way that we could 37 resolve conflicts. 38 MR. FUGÈRE: Thank you. So could that please, Mr. 39 Giles, be entered as the next exhibit? 40 THE REGISTRAR: Yes, it'll be marked as 1881.

> EXHIBIT 1881: Compliance Protocol Between BC Hydro - The Department of Fisheries and Oceans - British Columbia Ministry of Environment, March 8 2006

MR. FUGÈRE: Thank you, panel. Thank you, Mr.

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 Commissioner, those are my questions.

- MR. McGOWAN: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, the Province of British Columbia will be next and we will attend over the lunch hour to having an electronic copy entered as the exhibit.
- MR. PROWSE: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, the Province of British Columbia, Cliff Prowse. From time to time, it's possible you may see my lips moving but hear Mr. Tyzuk's voice, but we're going to do our best to let me do the talking.

CROSS-EXAMINATIONBY MR. PROWSE:

- MR. PROWSE: Ms. Panchuk, could you turn to B.C. Tab 1, please.
- Ms. Kriwoken, this is the 2008 Living Water Smart, B.C.'s water plan. Can you say how that relates to the discussion plan that's been marked as an exhibit this morning -- or I think it may have been yesterday.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. The Living Water Smart plan contains a number of commitments which speak to reforming B.C.'s water laws in the province, and it's from this document that the **Water Act** modernization process originated.
- Q All right.
- MR. PROWSE: And if you can turn to the end of the document, pages 90 and following, please, Ms. Panchuk.
- That's the correct page, so the first heading is called "Doing Business Differently", and then we follow with different headings through pages 91 through 95, two of which are "Preparing Communities for Change" and "Choosing to be Water Smart". What's the significance of this "Plan at Glance" part of the document, Mr. Kriwoken?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: So the "Plan at a Glance" document contains the 45 government commitments around water, and 19 of those 45 specifically speak to water law reform.
- MR. PROWSE: All right. Mr. Commissioner, might that be the next exhibit?
- THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1882.

EXHIBIT 1882: Living Water Smart - British Columbia's Water Plan, 2008

1 MR. PROWSE: 2 Q Ms. Kr

- Ms. Kriwoken, I'm not going to go to the documents marked as Exhibits 1870 and 1872, which are the discussion paper and the technical background report dating to February and March of 2010. But there has been engagement with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans up to and since those February/March 2010 dates?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct.
- Q And there's also different technical committees and groups that are working on the **Water Act** modernization. I think Dr. Bradford said he was a participant. Are there other participants from Department of Fisheries and Oceans?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, Dr. Bradford, Kim Hyatt, Dean Watts (sic), a few other Melody Farrell, Sue Leong (phonetic) --
- Q All right.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: -- are some of the few individuals that we --
- Q And I think we've heard that the working relationship with DFO on this issue has been very good.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- MR. PROWSE: So, Mr. Commissioner, if we could turn, then, to Exhibit 1873, which is the report on engagement, and at page 3, it's the executive summary.
- So, Ms. Kriwoken, I wanted you to turn to the fourth paragraph if we could highlight that, Ms. Panchuk, in addition to -- so can you just describe what the report is telling us as of the date of the report in September 2010?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Would you like to hear the key -- what in general we heard?
- Q The key points as outlined in the -- starting from what's outlined in writing there and just elaborate it a bit.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: So the process of engagement, once the discussion paper was released, involved 12 workshops, three First Nation workshops and written submissions. The input from those engagement meetings culminated in this report on engagement. If you scroll down the page, you'll see a highlight of some of the key themes that we heard from respondents.
- Q And the first one at the bottom of the page is to

do with protecting stream health, clear standards. Can you -- so that was one of the themes that you

- MS. KRIWOKEN: Clear standards and certainty around process and clarity around rules and
- MR. PROWSE: And then turning to the next page, Ms.
- So groundwater extraction and use, that's something that we've heard discussed yesterday and
- MS. KRIWOKEN: We heard a strong call from respondents to regulate groundwater use in the province.

Improved current groundwater governance

What did you hear about that, in a nutshell? MS. KRIWOKEN: We heard that British Columbians want more of a say in water decisions and have a number of proposals and suggestions around how local water boards or local advisory bodies may help inform water management functions and decision

Proactively protect drinking water, food production, clean energy and ecological

So that's, again, something that you heard from

- MS. KRIWOKEN: We heard this mix from a variety of sectors, drinking water as a priority of use. agriculture sector spoke to the importance of water for food security. We heard the importance from the energy industry around importance of water to clean energy, and we heard from many across those sectors including NGOs and First Nations, the importance of protecting the ecological health.
- All right. And the next heading is:

Recognize land-water connection.

MS. KRIWOKEN: So we heard overwhelmingly while we --

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the **Water Act** modernization is focusing on the water resource, but from respondents, it's not just about water resource. It's also about watersheds and that what happens on the land base affects the health of the water. So this, in particular, was a response to the policy direction around better linking land and water, and we heard support for that.

Q All right. And the next heading says:

Balance ecological protection with economic priorities.

MS. KRIWOKEN: So this spoke to two sides, the importance of environmental protection, and the important natural goods and services that ecosystems provide to communities, to environment and economies. We also heard the importance of water as an underpinning to virtually every industrial process in the province and a certainty around water allocation regimes for water users and the economy was equally important.

Q All right. The next bullet is:

First Nations interests must be respected.

I'm not going to ask you to turn to it, but there's some elaboration on this topic at pages 67, I think, and 68 of the document, as I recall; is that right?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

 Q And the bullet identifies key themes that emerged from what you heard from First Nations?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, and in particular, we heard concern about provincial ownership of the water resource, we heard concern about aboriginal rights and title, we heard concern about the process of engagement around **Water Act** modernization from First Nations and a strong plea for more time so that draft legislation could be reviewed and be further consulted on.

Q And then the next heading leads to the province's timelines for modernizing the **Water Act** are too short. That was something you heard up to September 2010?

MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct. We heard resoundingly on the first round with the discussion paper in

the spring of 2010 government had not planned to produce a further policy proposal with hearing the resounding call for more engagement on proposals that led to the release of the proposal paper in December 2010.

We've heard this again on the second round of engagement this past spring that more engagement on the details of the legislation is warranted and requested.

- Q And so I understand from your comment this morning that in fact the expectation now is that there will be draft legislation in 2012 and further engagement there is --
- MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct.
- MR. PROWSE: And following on from that was the policy proposal which is found at Tab 5 of the province's documents. I believe it's already been marked as an exhibit, Mr. Commissioner, we believe, 1856. Thank you.
- Q So this is the policy proposal that followed from the engagement; is that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, from the first round of engagement. Q
 The Water Act modernization continues as a heading on page 3, and again, the objective of the document is explained in the two bullets, including summarizing where we're at and provide further opportunities for engagement. If you turn then to what I believe is page 7, Table 1?

So can you explain the approach that's set forth here? We've heard from questions this morning and, in particular, concerns yesterday, that there should be a blanket approach and everything should be licensed everywhere. What's the approach that's set forth on page 7 here, Table 1. Can you explain the concepts?

MS. KRIWOKEN: So this framework really underpins the basis on which we're building the proposed new **Act**. It recognizes the hydrological diversity in the province and that no one size fits all across the province. There are some provisions and tools in the toolkit that would apply province-wide, and that's addressed in the first box.

The second and third speak to known problem areas and then areas where we have chronic problems. The tools in those respective areas are increased to incorporate more detailed water resource assessments and watershed sustainability

plans. So it embodies the area-based approach that is being taken where we need to raise the bar across the province for some provisions and really focus efforts specifically on some key tools in key areas.

MR. PROWSE: Mr. Commissioner, it appears to be 12:30 or close to it. Would you like to take the break now?

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing will now adjourn till 2:00 p.m.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

17 MR.

MR. PROWSE: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, Cliff Prowse for British Columbia.

 Ms. Panchuk, if we could have page 7 of Exhibit 1856, which is the Table 1.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PROWSE, continuing:

So, Ms. Kriwoken - and this is actually summarized at Table 6, but - essentially the approach that's being taken here is that province-wide there will be a number of requirements under the policy proposal including protecting instream flows, regulating groundwater use and requiring more efficient use of water and incentives. But in areas experiencing declining water supply, water quality or deteriorating ecosystems, known chronic problem areas, additional and more stringent requirements will apply, so the approach is to go to areas based on that kind of criteria; is that correct?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, that's correct.

And dealing with the list of policy directions in Table 1, which of those policy directions have the potential to help sockeye salmon if the legislative proposal is carried forward, of the seven areas listed.

 MS. KRIWOKEN: I would say all of them do.

44 Q All right. 45 MR. PROWSE: An

MR. PROWSE: And just if we could turn to page 12, Ms. Panchuk, under "Policy Direction 6".

Q There was a suggestion made, I think yesterday and

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today, about requiring more monitoring and mandatory monitoring. Is this part of the proposal?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

MR. PROWSE: All right. And then if we can turn back to page 8, so policy direction 1, protecting stream health, can you talk to the Commission and tell him briefly the policy direction that's recorded there about:

Instream flows will be protected as an environmental value.

Can you sort of summarize those bullets for us?

MS. KRIWOKEN: So this speaks to instream flows for a range of uses, including fish, in decision-making, and it articulates that decision-makers will be required to consider instream flows in their decisions. Those instream flow requirements will be developed through guidelines and standards and that's the work that we're working on right now in collaboration with DFO.

Scrolling down, it's recognized that studying instream flow requirements may reduce the amount of water available in some areas, and that the importance of storage comes into play in those systems that are stressed.

It's envisioned through this provision, as well as the regulating during scarcity provision that some licensees who have -- and more senior licensees, I might add, who've never been regulated, may be more -- regulated more frequently in times of scarcity.

- Q All right. We're going to come back to groundwater use. Policy direction 4 at page 10 is entitled "Regulate during scarcity". Can you summarize how that might work?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: So this is the provision that speaks to introducing more flexibility in the current allegation regime, and it retains the first-in-time/first-in-right principle, but it takes more of a -- the addition is more of a staged approach where, in a time of scarcity or in a drought situation, there would be voluntary measures. Where there's existing draught, draught management plans, water management plans in place, there may be voluntary or mandatory proportional reductions

for all licensees, and then, that fails to address
the situation, their first-in-time/first-in-right
priority of date would come into play. In
extenuating circumstances, there's an opportunity
for the decision-maker to deviate from first-intime/first-in-right.

An example of that, a junior licensee may be

An example of that, a junior licensee may be a municipality and a senior licensee may be a hay farmer. It may mean foregoing a third crop of hay in a season to ensure that the municipality doesn't have to curtail use.

- MR. PROWSE: Thank you. The Auditor General's report I believe is now an exhibit, 1871. Could we have that?
- The provincial government made a response to this, did it not, as part of this document, Ms. Kriwoken?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. Yes.
- MR. PROWSE: So I'll just ask, Ms. Panchuk, if you can turn to page 4 of the report and at the top paragraph on the left.
- Q So just speaking generally, the province responded to the seven recommendations and that's found on the next three pages of the Auditor General's report; is that correct, Ms. Kriwoken?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

- And part of that response will come back to the **Water Act** modernization process. On the top left, there's some discussion of the current groundwater program. Can you explain the current program as it's set out there?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Well, the current groundwater program has been in existence for over 50 years. While there's no explicit regulation of groundwater use in the province, the groundwater program over the last number of years has drawn on a number of regulatory tools to protect the groundwater resource including its monitoring program, its aquifer classification and mapping, a lot of outreach work, and a provision of well protection toolkits, wellhead protection plans, to name a few.

In addition, the groundwater protection reg, as Mr. Davidson mentioned earlier, addresses drilling of wells, operation, construction, maintenance as well as certification of well-drillers and pump installers.

MR. PROWSE: All right. Then turning back, Ms. 1 Panchuk, to Exhibit 1856 at page 9, please. 3 So, Ms. Kriwoken, can you explain the policy 4 direction to regulate groundwater use as embodied 5 in this document? 6 MS. KRIWOKEN: Mm-hmm. So the proposal is to regulate 7 groundwater use in problem areas and all large 8 groundwater withdrawals for large uses across B.C. 9 The document speaks to some thresholds that we're 10 continuing to refine and further develop. 11 As I mentioned earlier, we look at 12 approximately 100,000 wells in the province that 13 we have in our WELLS database. The large 14 majority, even 95 percent, of those wells are 15 single-family domestic small uses. The remaining ten percent are larger uses, ranging from 16 17 municipalities, industry, agriculture irrigation, 18 hatcheries. It's that five or ten percent that the focus of regulation of use would be on. 19 20 In addition, where there are water-stressed 21 areas, critical priority areas in the province, 22 regulation of the individual well-owners, and 23 there's some examples; in particular, Gulf Islands, Okanagan and others. 24 25 So, Mr. Davidson, if I can ask you to give your Q 26 27 28

- perspectives now. So continuing with respect to groundwater and, I guess, putting in a broader context, you were asked a question this morning that suggested that all surface water use was licensed in the province, and I understand that neither -- for domestic uses, neither surface water nor groundwater is licensed. Is that correct, and can you explain what the rational would be for that?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Well, I think this morning we were talking a little about the extent of potential groundwater licensing, and to be clear, there is no groundwater licensing at present. But I think there were some statements around how far do you get into the domestic licensing?

In British Columbia right now, you don't require a licence for domestic use. There's a few exemptions from use itself. Even though half of our 44,000 water licences in B.C. are in fact domestic licences, on a system that's not fully recorded, you do not require a domestic water licence so you can use water out of a large body

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for domestic purposes.

- And how important is it to regulate those 22,000 surface domestic uses in your view?
- MR. DAVIDSON: It's somewhat important because I suspect the reason that people are actually getting water licences is they are on systems that are perhaps small or fairly heavily used, so they're trying to protect their rights there before they become fully recorded, so that's one of the reasons.

But in considering a future licensing regime for groundwater, we would probably mirror that approach where you would require licensing in heavy-use areas, and perhaps in areas that's not so heavily used where there's lots of groundwater or surface water, licensing may be optional. So perhaps mirroring that, a mirror image of the surface water licensing system.

- Q So if there's lots of surface water and groundwater, why would one want to regulate it?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Because it won't always --
- Q What would be the benefit cost of that?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, again, it's like any regulation that we do. You tend to focus on the higher -- I want to say higher risk or higher use or where you can actually start to feel an impact. But some of it is a choice with the individuals when it comes to surface water. They can choose to get a water licence or not. In some areas, you have no choice. If it is close to fully-recorded, that might be your only choice. But if you're in a large water body with very little licensing, a homeowner has a choice about whether to get a licence or not.
- Q The term "over-subscription" has been used yesterday and today. Given a focus on instream flows, how would you explain to the Commissioner the importance of the term "over-subscription" as opposed to the term "fully-recorded", which is the term you just used. Can you explain that to the Commissioner?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, it is an interesting one because it's -- I think those of us in the water licensing business don't use the term "over-subscribed" as much. We tend to use "fully-recorded". That means there is no more available flow for the licensing.

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 "Over-subscribed" implies that there is more licences than there is water. That is the case in a number of areas. Really, what that comes down to is it means that not all licences can get satisfied at all times of the year. There is more licence capacity than there is water. That might be a problem for individual licensees because they can't make full use of their allocation.

It may or may not be a problem for some of the instream flows. In some cases where instream flows have some protection, either within the licence or some other mechanism, over-subscribed might not have an impact on the instream flows, but it might have an impact on other water users.

So we term "fully-recorded" when it means you can't issue any more water licences for certain times of the year.

- Q Turning to the current system, what tools do you have for instream flow protection under the **Water**Act?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I can think of three or four tools within the **Water Act** that we use to protect instream flows. The ones that we're using quite a bit, particularly with respect to some of the larger licences like power licences, many of them have terms -- most licences have terms and conditions associated with them. The modern licences will often have an instream flow clause that requires the licensee to keep certain flow in the water body at certain times of year, and it might depend on the time of year, but it is a condition of the licence. On the big licences, the power licences, that's very common these days.

A second approach is - and I kind of alluded to this - it's regulating at times of scarcity, but some of the licences actually have clauses that enable the Regional Water Manager, the comptroller, to change the conditions of licence, so we might vary instream flow conditions, use conditions, at a time of low flow. So it's direct regulation of the licensee.

Sort of going up the list a little bit -- well, I guess another instream flow under -- there actually is conservation licences. Of the 44,000 licences, a number of them are strictly in place for conservation.

Q And what are those?

MR. DAVIDSON: It's a licence issued to an organization or a government or someone like that just to keep water in a system for conservation purposes. A couple of big examples come to mind: Ducks Unlimited is one of the big licensees for that. They maintain a number of dams and structures just to keep water in place for conservation purposes.

I was thinking about this a little bit, and there was quite a bit of discussion here in the

there was quite a bit of discussion here in the last couple days about the upper Nechako River, and I note that DFO actually holds a conservation licence on the upper Nechako for water for fish. So it is a licensable quantity.

Another tool that we use, it's an Order-in-Council, and it's available to Cabinet to set water aside for certain purposes. We do that for a number of uses. A fairly common use is where there's a significant ecological resource that we're trying to protect. The one that comes to mind, particularly to this process here right now, is I can note that there's a water reserve on the Adams River, obviously a very significant sockeye resource. A number of years ago, the government decided to put that off limits to licensing, so it really preserves the flow in the Adams River, and that's the intent.

- Q I want to turn very briefly to IPPs.
- MR. PROWSE: First of all, Ms. Panchuk, could we have provincial Tabs 8 and 9? Sorry, provincial Tab 8. THE REGISTRAR: It only goes to 7.
- MS. PANCHUK: Did you send them in today?
- MR. PROWSE: Mr. Commissioner, we might be able to deal with this later. We sent them in by letter on September the 12th.
- Mr. Davidson, you're aware of books that have been put out about, first of all, "Independent Power Production in B.C.", and "Inter-agency Guidebook for Proponents", and this edition is in 2010. You're aware of that?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I am, yes.
- Q I think you said you may have written an earlier version?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, that one's had several revisions to it, yeah.
- Q And then you're also aware of a July 2011 document, "Clean Energy Project Development Plan Information Requirements."

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       MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, I am, yes.
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       MR. PROWSE: So, Mr. Commissioner, when we get a
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            chance, we'll mark those if we can.
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            The question I have is, very briefly, how are
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            instream flow requirements dealt with under a
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            water licence for IPPs? Very briefly.
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       MR. DAVIDSON: Generally, I mean, it's a condition of
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            the licence. If there is an instream flow
 9
            concern, that's identified during the licensing
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            process and it's written into the document, either
11
            directly or some clause related to the comptroller
12
            or Regional Water Manager will set instream flows
13
            as necessary or whatever, so there might be future
14
            documents that describe those instream flows, but
15
            it's a condition of the licence.
            All right. And, finally, we've heard general
16
17
            enthusiasm about water use planning and B.C. Hydro
18
            over the last couple of days. First of all, I
19
            think you've been involved in those processes,
20
            have you?
21
       MR. DAVIDSON:
                     Yes, I have, I signed a number of them.
22
            And so you'd agree that they're successful
23
            projects?
24
       MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, I agree.
25
            For the most part.
26
       MR. DAVIDSON:
                      Yup.
27
            My question is what do they cost and who ends up
28
            paying for them?
29
       MR. DAVIDSON:
                     There's a number of costs associated
30
            with them, but basically B.C. Hydro has put the
31
            plan together and done the consultation and paid
32
            much of the cost in assembling the plan itself.
33
            Once the planning gets implemented, there's a
34
            number of costs associated with studies, with
35
            capital works, with loss of power or revenue
36
            because of the implication (sic) of the plan.
37
            Some of those costs are remittable to B.C. Hydro
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            through their water rentals that they're owed the
39
            province at the end of the year. We remit a
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            certain amount of that money. It's capped, the
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            program is capped to a maximum of $50 million
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            annually and we haven't hit that yet in the
43
            implementation of the water use planning process.
44
            But there's a clear expectation that this will
45
            cost the proponent, B.C. Hydro, over the long term
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            and that cost will be shared with the province.
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And \$50 million annually is a cap. That's there

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for -- so we're talking about many millions of 1 dollars for these processes. 3 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. MR. PROWSE: Those are my questions, Mr. Commissioner. 5 Oh, no, sorry, one more thing, as they say in the 6 Columbo programs. 7 Ms. Panchuk, could have provincial Tabs 6 and 8 Oh, 7 has been entered, so it's just Tab 6. 9 Mr. Davidson, this is a Handbook for Water 10 Suppliers updated July 2009, dealing with drought? 11 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. MR. PROWSE: 12 Thank you. If that might be marked, Mr. 13 Commissioner. 14 THE REGISTRAR: It'll be marked as 1883. 15 16 EXHIBIT 1883: BC Ministry of Environment, 17 Dealing with Drought - A Handbook for Water 18 Suppliers in British Columbia, June 2004 19 updated July 2009 20 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. David Bursey 21 MR. BURSEY: 22 for Rio Tinto Alcan. We have no questions. 23 you. 24 MS. CAMPBELL: Good afternoon, Mr. Commissioner. 25 Karen Campbell here for the Conservation Coalition 26 this afternoon. I believe I have 25 minutes 27 allocated. 2.8 29 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. CAMPBELL: 30 31 I'd like to start with just returning back to the 32 timelines associated with the Water Act 33 modernization. Ms. Kriwoken, just before lunch, there was a 34 35 slide put up on the screen that was summarizing 36 the consultations and some of the stakeholder 37 feedback around the Water Act modernization 38 process. One of the points that was made was that 39 the timelines were too short. I know that some 40 stakeholders are of the view that sometimes the 41 timelines are too long, so I'm wondering if you 42 tell us which stakeholders think the timelines are 43 too short?

MS. KRIWOKEN: We've had some 2500 submissions on Water

was a general message from respondents that (a)

Act modernization. So to be specific on who, that

they wanted more time to review the details in the

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legislation, and (b) take more time. Right. And were there any sort of broad interests that were reflected, like the ranchers or the

industrial users that would like the process to be extended?

- MS. KRIWOKEN: It came from First Nations, in particular, around time. The call for more input to detailed legislative provisions came universally across the boards. Great.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: That translates into more time.
- Thanks very much. Still on the topic of Water Act modernization, and I think I'd like to go to Exhibit 1856 which is the proposed Water Sustainability Act. I'd like to go to page 8, the first policy direction which is:

Protect stream health and aquatic environments.

I know we've looked at this already. We heard yesterday from Dr. Orr that regulations would be more robust than guidelines and we know that you're proposing to do instream flow guidelines in this Act, and I'm wondering if you can give me a sense of how the Ministry ranks guidelines, standards and regulations. The reason I'm asking this is because if we look at this bubble on the right-hand side, it says:

> We heard...support for both guidelines and standards but a preference for standards. [Because] Guidelines are too flexible or not enforceable.

I'm a bit confused as to how the Ministry ranks guidelines, standards and regulations in terms of bindingness.

- MS. KRIWOKEN: So guidelines, standards discussion has confused a lot of people and we probably could have been clearer with our language in presenting I'm going to defer to Mr. Davidson to speak to how guidelines and standards are incorporated into licensing decisions, and in particular, with respect to instream flow needs.
- Okay. So in that sense, then, are guidelines and standards interchangeable substantially?

MS. KRIWOKEN: I'm going to ask Glen to further elaborate.

Yes.

MR. DAVIDSON: I mean, I don't find either guidelines or standards terribly enforceable on their own. I mean, enforceability really comes from the **Act** or some sort of tenuring document like a water licence, or it's either in an **Act** or a regulation to an **Act**.

Standards and guidelines are useful for the decision-maker to make a decision and gives him some guidance on what to put into those documents. Sometimes standards are actually even referenced in legal documents: You must comply with these standards, or something like that. So then they become useful. But on their own, I'm not sure I would make too much of a distinction about which is more enforceable, standards or guidelines.

What really brings them into force is in the case of a water licence or some sort of tenuring document. So I can't say that I get too hung up on what's in -- they're largely guidance to the decision-maker and the proponent.

- Thank you. I know there were some questions also about the development of the instream flow guidelines. Do you expect that the development of those guidelines will be based primarily on science?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: I've got a group of scientists working on the team.
- Q Great. Thank you. I've got some questions now about groundwater, and I think we'll stick with the same document. It's page 9, which is the policy direction on regulating groundwater use. We've talked about the fact that the intention is to regulate groundwater use in problem areas, and a bit about how problem areas might be defined.

Has the province given any consideration to whether the Fraser watershed or parts of the Fraser watershed might be a problem area?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

- And do you expect that, at the end of the day, the Fraser watershed will be identified as a problem area?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: We haven't yet determined that we will be drawing lines on a map on the basis of what's a problem area and what's not. We laid out the

- framework and the policy, three levels of action in the policy proposal paper, but it'll be based on more detailed analysis of the local site, a site-specific situation. And would you agree that the province would be
 - Q And would you agree that the province would be better able to anticipate problem areas if you were licensing, monitoring and tracking all groundwater extraction across the province?
 - MS. KRIWOKEN: All groundwater extraction across the province relevant to the Fraser?
 - Q I'm taking my question away from the Fraser specifically, and over to the province. This has to do with the notion that if we were licensing, monitoring and tracking groundwater extraction across the province, and keeping those sorts of records, that we would be better able to anticipate where the problem areas are going to be.
 - MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

- Q Thank you. And we've also talked quite a bit about over-subscription or water stress and whether an area is fully recorded. The sense that I have from reading these materials, and from the evidence that we've heard so far, is that the problem areas are being defined primarily by human uses and not necessarily by ecosystem needs, or not to the same extent by ecosystem needs. So the problem areas that have been mentioned in the Gulf Islands and the Okanagan, which have a lot of human use, do you think that salmon habitat might be a factor or other ecosystem values would be a factor in defining problem areas?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- Q And one of the things we heard yesterday is that groundwater is crucial to maintaining Stuart sockeye. Would you agree that the province might consider including the Stuart River watershed as a problem area, given its importance to sockeye?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Based on what I've heard from the science, yes.
- Thank you. I've got a couple of questions that I'd like to ask a bit more about the water licensing system that we have in the province.

 Mr. Davidson, are there occasions where you've turned down licence applications in areas where there's severe pressures on a stream?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, I mean, I'm speaking broadly for

the -- I've personally turned down water licence applications when there's been not enough water.

But it's quite common for our Regional Water Managers to do that.

Thank you. And, at this time, in the current

- Q Thank you. And, at this time, in the current scheme, are you directly considering fisheries impacts in licensing decisions?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. Yes.

- Q And does that happen sometimes, always, rarely? MR. DAVIDSON: I don't know if I would go so far as to
- say "always". If you're doing a small extraction on a very large water body, the consideration of fishery resources is probably very small. But anything else where there's a significant withdrawal of water, yes, fisheries resources are considered.
- Q And under the new scheme, is that going to increase? Will it happen more frequently or will that consideration of fisheries impacts be substantially the same?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Well, what we're talking about in a new regime is not just that you may consider; it's that you must consider. So it changes the decision-maker's role a little bit, forcing him to turn his mind to that. Again, it's a proposal at this time that we're talking about.
- Q No, I understand that. Thank you very much, I appreciate that.
 - With respect to some of the water use reporting issues we discussed earlier, I think one of the points that was raised this morning is that water use reporting is required on about a quarter of the licences at this time; is that approximately correct?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, that was a rough estimate and it may be even less than that.
- Q Okay. And under the new **Water Act** has there been any discussion of water use reporting being a condition in all new water licences?
- MR. DAVIDSON: I think I'll defer to Lynn a little bit, but I'm not sure that we're talking about all, but certainly increasing the reporting.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: And the proposal speaks of starting with large, large being not single individual domestics.
- Q Right. And so it would be just large single users, not necessarily areas where there's a

1 number of cumulative uses. MS. KRIWOKEN: Certainly if there are water-stressed 3 areas that point to the need for monitoring 4 individual wells, yes. So there may be 5 requirements imposed on individual well owners. 6 Okay. 7 MS. KRIWOKEN: Or surface licensees as well. 8 And, Mr. Davidson, you've talked about auditing of water licences that's done also for big users, and 9 10 you mentioned independent power projects. 11 routinely done for independent power projects? MR. DAVIDSON: The auditing of them? Yes, yes, it is. 12 13 And is the auditing done by the Ministry of 14 Environment or is it done by an independent 15 entity? 16 MR. DAVIDSON: There's been a variety in the last few 17 years where we've been looking at these in 18 cooperation with some of our federal counterparts. 19 Sort of maybe a bit of a team approach where we've 20 got a few people together, whether it's 21 conservation officer service, some of our water 22 staff as well as some DFO staff, and looked at 23 some specific projects for compliance. 24 And are there occasions in the past few years sort 25 of taking -- as I see it, there's two big baskets 26 or ways of looking at it. There's the major users 27 and then there's the cumulative small incremental 28 users that create stress on a region. Have you 29 paid any specific attention to monitoring and 30 auditing on this latter category of where there's 31 a number of users in a region? 32 MR. DAVIDSON: I would say we haven't done monitoring 33 of the specific use in those ones and probably, by 34 definition, those are the small users that 35 individually perhaps aren't causing issues for the 36 environment or for fish specifically. I think 37 there you would take more of a watershed approach

Q Right.

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MR. DAVIDSON: So we've done that as part of some of our water allocation planning, or looking to see what's left that could be allocated, available flow, that type of thing.

and see how heavily allocated is this, how heavily

impacted it is. But I'm not sure looking at an

individual water user would get you much further

Q Okay. Thank you.

ahead there.

- MS. CAMPBELL: I'd like to go to Exhibit 662 which I believe was up on the screen already this morning.

 It's the DFO memo. Right, thank you.

 As I heard this morning, I understand that this
 - As I heard this morning, I understand that this has been before the Commission before as well. There's a couple of parts of this I'd like to ask you about, Mr. Hwang. In the fourth paragraph of this memo, there's a reference to project splitting and there's a statement that:

Project splitting is a current issue resulting from a poorly coordinated referral system.

I'm wondering if you could describe for me what you mean by project splitting? What's the issue that's being referred to here?

- MR. HWANG: Well, certain kinds of development projects

 -- and I can use an example, say, a typical condo
 and marina development will often come into DFO
 for review as separate pieces. So we'll get a
 piece for a marina, and then we'll get a separate
 referral for, say, a boat launch, and then we may
 or may not get a separate referral for upland
 development. But it tends to all be part of the
 same development activity. It would be more
 effectively managed and regulated if we were able
 to review it and consider it as a one singular
 project instead of three individual pieces of a
 project.
 - So this point is describing that, and the challenge of connecting the dots sometimes that go with making the regulatory decisions related to that.
- Thank you. And are you aware of any project splitting that is occurring with regard to independent power projects?
- MR. HWANG: A little bit. We have on occasion seen situations where parts of an IPP are not necessarily wrapped up in the specific proposal that we see. Things, say, like road access and other things like that, that might be being treated as separate components.
- Q Okay. And in paragraph 7 of this same note, there's a comment that says that:

We don't coordinate on referrals in any

consistent way.

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What kind of referrals are you referring to here? MR. HWANG: I was referring in general. And the point of this is that the coordination that I see happening from a management level in regional or in area office happens largely as a result of local relationships which isn't, in itself, bad. But what it does is it can leave gaps if the local views on things aren't necessarily covering all of the bases, and it can lead to fairly significant inconsistency across a large management area like we have in the B.C. Interior.

Right. Thank you. And just on the theme of project splitting and environmental assessment --I'm just going to talk a little bit about environmental assessment for a moment.

Ms. Kriwoken, do independent power projects require that provincial environmental assessments be conducted before they're built?

- MS. KRIWOKEN: I'll defer to Glen on that.
 - Thanks. Mr. Davidson?
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, the trigger for the formal environmental assessment process is 50 megawatts. So under that, they're not required to have certificate.
- And would it be possible to split a project into smaller projects to avoid the requirement to conduct an environmental assessment?
- MR. DAVIDSON: There is a bit of oversight on that from the EA. They may choose to include a project because they feel it's splitting. You could go the other way too, you could combine several small projects and ask that it be reviewed as an entirety under the EA process as well. would say not generally I'm seeing projects being split to do that. It's kind of obvious if that's the case.
- Q Yeah, okay. I'm wondering -- there's an example of a project in the Fraser River watershed, and it's on the Holmes River, and I'm just wondering if you're aware of an independent power project where it appears that there's a total of ten licences that have been granted for a total of 76 megawatts of power production, so it's ten licences on a row of streams that go into the Holmes River. Are you familiar with this project

1 at all? 2 MR. DAVIDSON: Not directly, but I've heard of that one 3 and I know where the Holmes River is, yes. 4 Great. Thanks very much. Onto the issue of the 5 -- excuse me, one moment. I'd like to just 6 discuss the 2009 drought very briefly, and I know 7 that we had already had up on the screen the B.C. 8 Drought Response Plan which I'm not sure if I 9 captured the exhibit number for it. I might have 10 missed that. 11 MR. McGOWAN: It's 1869, Mr. Commissioner. 12 MS. CAMPBELL: Thank you very much, Mr. McGowan. 13 I'm wondering if we could go to page 9, which is 14 pdf 12, of that plan, and I note that there's a 15 section here, 2.2.4, on water bailiffs. 16 part of the drought plan that discusses Water Act 17 provisions for water bailiffs which can come and 18 be used to manage conflicts in a stream before or 19 during a drought, and it's under the authority of 20 the existing Water Act. 21 Mr. Davidson or Ms. Kriwoken, do you know if 22 this provision was used at all during the 2009 23 drought? 24 MR. DAVIDSON: I'm not sure if it was used specifically 25 for the 2009 drought, but water bailiffs are used 26 particularly in dry areas. So, yeah, I can't 27 confirm that there were water bailiffs in place 28 there, but I suspect that there were because we 29 use them even not only in drought conditions. 30 There's often a number of water bailiffs 31 regulating systems where there's multiple users. 32 Right. And in that context too, I know we also Q 33 talked about s. 9 of the Fish Protection Act which 34 was brought into force in 2009, and that was the 35 section that deals with temporary water 36 withdrawals by licence holders in cases of 37 drought. I'm not sure I heard your evidence correctly. Did you say that that was actually 38 39 used in the 2009 drought? 40 MR. DAVIDSON: It was. 41 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 42 Thank you very much. I'm not sure whether Great. 43 this would be for Ms. Kriwoken or Mr. Davidson, 44 but are you also aware of some of the other 45 sections of the Fish Protection Act that are not

in force?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

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PANEL NO. 64
Cross-exam by Ms. Campbell (CONSERV)
Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

Q And specifically I'm interested in some of the sections that talk about the ability to authorize the water comptroller to consider fish and fish habitat considerations in licensing. This is s. 5 of the *Fish Protection Act* which isn't in force.

Based upon the information you've just provided, Mr. Davidson, when you're saying that in the future the government must consider fisheries impacts under the new **Water Act**, is that really the same as s. 5 of the **Fish Protection Act**?

- MS. KRIWOKEN: I don't know about the specifics. We're certainly looking at the unproclaimed provisions of the Fish Protection Act as we produce the Water Sustainability Act. There's the requirement for consideration of fish and fish habitat, there's the stream flow protection licence provision, there's another one respecting reduction of use where there's a water management plan. Collectively we're looking at all of those unproclaimed provisions as part of this exercise in Water Act modernization.
- Q Right. So you're definitely giving consideration to proclaiming into force those unenforced provisions of the **Act**?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: In fact they -- it may be **Fish Protection Act** stand alone, or that may be amalgamated into a broader **Water Sustainability Act**. How that's packaged is yet to be determined.
- MS. CAMPBELL: That's great. That's very much. Those are all my questions, Mr. Commissioner. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Ms. Campbell.

MS. GAERTNER: Good afternoon, Mr. Commissioner. It's Brenda Gaertner, and with me, Michael Bissonnette.

Good afternoon, panel. I have chosen the time of late afternoon on a Friday, so bear with me and we'll see how well we do together.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER:

I am going to start with some of the matters that were summarized a little bit with counsel from the province, and then I'm going to probably end up having some discussions about water use planning. So we'll start there and hopefully within the time allotted that I have, I can cover all the areas that I want.

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I'm just going to start with some basics.
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            That's part of an evidentiary challenge, but can
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            all of the panel confirm that it's your working
            knowledge and understanding that water management
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            within the Fraser watershed has the potential to
 6
            infringe the exercise of s. 35 fishing rights; is
 7
            that correct? All of you are working with that
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            knowledge, that you have the -- that water
            management has the potential to infringe.
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       MR. DAVIDSON: Let me start there. There was --
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       MR. McGOWAN: I'm sorry, I just see Mr. Tyzuk coming
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            forward, so I'll --
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       MR. DAVIDSON:
                      Yeah, I mean, there's a --
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       MS. GAERTNER:
                     This is an operative question.
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            all acting on behalf of the Crown, three of them,
            and one of them is for a Crown corporation.
16
17
            the application of the law in their minds.
                                                        When
18
            they're looking at the application of the law, do
19
            they recognize that there's a potential to
20
            infringe s. 35 fishing rights when dealing --
                   Thank you.
21
       MR. TYZUK:
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       MS. GAERTNER:
                     That's what I said --
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       MR. TYZUK: No, you --
24
       MS. GAERTNER:
                     Section 35 fishing rights.
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       MR. TYZUK: No, you said "s. 35 rights" of fish --
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            that's the --
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       MS. GAERTNER: Section 35 fishing rights.
       MR. McGOWAN: If the question is the witness's
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29
            understanding that they carry with them into their
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            work each day, then I think the question is a fair
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            one, Mr. Commissioner.
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       MS. GAERTNER: Thank you.
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       MR. DAVIDSON: Sure. Let me start there.
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            number of Water Act decisions and statutory
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            decision-makers consider possible infringements on
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            each one of those decisions, yes.
       MS. GAERTNER:
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            Mr. Hwang, in your work with First Nations and
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            fish, you're clearly aware that water management
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            issues has the potential to infringe their s. 35
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            fishing rights; is that correct?
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       MR. HWANG: Yes, I would agree with that in the same
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            kind of context as other development issues that
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            would come under our regulatory regime.
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            All right. And you'll all agree that establishing
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            the necessary consultative processes has been a
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challenge.

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PANEL NO. 64
Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

MR. HWANG: That's a fairly broad statement. There's 1 certainly plenty of challenges there, but I'm not 3 sure if there's something more specific you're 4 referring to. 5 We're going to get to way more specifics, but 6 you'll agree that you don't have consultative 7 processes in place that are agreeable to First 8 Nations, yet the application of the law is 9 somewhat challenging for you given the number of 10 First Nations that we have and the complexity of 11 the issues. MR. DAVIDSON: Across a number of statutory decisions, 12 13 some of the consultation with some of the First 14 Nations goes very well. The processes seem to 15 work very well. Other ones, not as well. 16 All right. So let's start. When the Water 17 modernization Act (sic) proposal came in, there 18 was a call for submissions from interested groups; 19 is that correct, Ms. Kriwoken? 20 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 21 MS. GAERTNER: And if I could have Tabs 2, 3, 4 and 5, 22 I'll begin with Tab 2. 2.3 You're familiar with the UBCIC submission dated 24 April 30th, 2010 that was in response to the call 25 for submissions? 26 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 27 MS. GAERTNER: Could I have that marked as the next 2.8 exhibit? 29 THE REGISTRAR: It'll be 1884. 30 31 EXHIBIT 1884: Submission of the Union of BC 32 Indian Chiefs on Water Act Modernization, 33 April 30, 2010 34 35 MS. GAERTNER: 36 And Tab 3, that's the First Nations Fisheries 37 Council who's a client of my First Nations 38 Coalition, their submission dated April 30th, 2010, you're familiar with that? 39

MS. GAERTNER: I'll have that marked as the next

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45 46 47 exhibit.

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, I am.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1885.

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PANEL NO. 64
Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

1 EXHIBIT 1885: Letter from First Nations 2 Fisheries Council to Penner, Minister of the 3 Environment Re: Water Act Modernization, 4 April 30, 2010 5 6 MS. GAERTNER: 7 And Tab 5 is the B.C. Assembly of First Nations 8 response, also dated April 30th, 2010, you're 9 familiar with that? 10 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 11 MS. GAERTNER: I'll have that marked as the next 12 exhibit. 13 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1886. 14 15 EXHIBIT 1886: Letter from Grand Chief 16 Stewart Phillip of Okanagan Nation Alliance 17 to Penner Re: Water Act Modernization, April 18 30, 2010 19 20 MS. GAERTNER: 21 And finally at Tab 5 is the ONA submission which 22 is the Okanagan Nation Alliance whose territory is 23 within the Okanagan. You're familiar with that 24 submission? 25 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes. 26 And that's an example. I didn't want to put all of them in, but you got many submissions from 27 28 First Nations in response to your call for 29 submissions, correct? 30 MS. KRIWOKEN: We received 25. 31 Yeah, all right. And just while I'm marking 32 exhibits, let's go to Tab 6 which is the First 33 Nations Leadership Council letter which includes 34 the UBCIC, the Summit and the AFN's response most 35 recently to the policy document. You're familiar 36 with that? 37 MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, I am. MS. GAERINER: And can I have that marked as the next 38 39 exhibit? 40 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1887. 41 42 EXHIBIT 1887: Letter from First Nations 43 Leadership Council to Murray Coell, Minister 44 of the Environment Re: Water Act 45 Modernization, March 9 2011 46

MS. GAERTNER:

- Q So now that we've got the exhibits, you summarized in your material, and I don't need to belabour this, but that there was some similarities of concerns that were raised by First Nations across the board; that's correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: That's correct.
- And one of them included the provincial assertion of jurisdiction over water within the traditional lands and watersheds of First Nations, and that that must be reconciled with the existing aboriginal rights and title as it relates to water.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- Q And another one is that they wanted a more robust consultative process for addressing water issues within their territory; is that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN:
- Q And that they needed a more appropriate and inclusive government to government process for the **Water Act** modernization process.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- Q And finally, that their deep connection to water and water resources, and their sacred relationship included a responsibility to manage and protect that water, and that needed to be considered.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- Q Thank you. Now, I want to try and see if we can zero in we're not going to obviously have the time to deal with all of the issues on **Water Act** modernization and the Crown relationships to First Nations but let's try to stick to fish and see where we go with that.

For that, I'm going to turn to what was Tab 3 which is now Exhibit 1885, which is the First Nations Fisheries Council's response submissions. If I could go to -- I believe it's about pdf page 8. If you go to the page just before it, that'll familiarize yourself with where we are in the document, or the page before it again.

So Appendix B was setting out a list of specific comments and concerns around the modernization discussion paper, and they started with "Principles". If you keep scrolling down now, they set out all the principles that they wanted to have a dialogue and had some concerns about. Keep going, I just want to familiarize --

and then specifically they set out a number of concerns starting on that page 3 of the document with "Improved Water Governance".

In particular, they sought a collaborative development of watershed plans completed at the watershed level as a basis for more effective and accountable watershed management and governance. Do you recall that?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

2.8

- Q And how have you responded to that suggestion and proposal?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Well, in fact, improving water governance is one of the goals of Water Act modernization, and in the policy proposal, even the lead-in discussion paper, we've identified the need to enhance our governance arrangements and look for opportunities through local entities, whether it a First Nation, a local government or regional government, to take on some functions related to water management that incorporate local interest with the proviso that there still be provincial oversight.
- Q So is there any specific requirement for the development of watershed plans completed at a watershed level as it relates to water management and fish?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: In the current **Water Act** under Part IV, there's water management plans are enabled to do just that.
- Q But is there any plans under the **Water Act** modernization to implement that at a more strategic level to deal with the over-arching concerns within the Fraser watershed?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: That is part of the proposal.
- Q How are you going to do it?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Water resource assessments and watershed -- the proposal makes reference to watershed sustainability plans.
- Q So these are approaches that would need budgeting and they would need direct engagement with First Nations; is that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: These are broad-based consultative processes that would include every party that has an interest in a given watershed.
- Q All right. So let's go to the next one which is, I think, on the next page. Now, we've heard a little bit about this, so I'm going to dive into

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this one, "Protect[ion] of Stream, Health and Aquatic Environments". You'll see specifically within that paragraph that they're -- it's the second paragraph down.

The First Nation Fisheries Council is supportive of measures that will directly protect the health and integrity of streams and aquatic environments. By legislating environmental flow standards on fishbearing streams that account for water flow needs at various life history stages (...spawning, incubation, emergence, migration and rearing), fish and other aquatic organisms may be considered "priority users" of the water resources and be offered some measure of protection within the water allocation system. Environmental flow standards may also protect overall watershed health by recognizing the value and function of "ecosystem services".

Now, I'll just stop there for a second. Mr. Hwang, would you agree that that would be a useful thing for fish management?

MR. HWANG: You're talking about the statement as a
 whole, or just the last part?
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 \dots legislating environmental flow standards on fishbearing streams...

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MR. HWANG: From a Fisheries and Oceans perspective, that would be fine.

Q It would be excellent in fact.

MR. HWANG: Sure.

Q Would you agree with me on that?

MR. HWANG: Well, it would certainly provide for more protection than fish have now.

Q Thank you. And in fact if we can go to your DFO document, which is now Exhibit 1874 -- I've got to find your quote. Somewhere in there -- sorry, I've got it down in here. Perhaps you'll remember this and I'll find it if -- oh, there it is. "Analysis", second bullet.

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Current federal legislation protects fish habitat but does not provide explicit

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direction about restoring water flows for fish in over-subscribed systems.

That's a problem that you recognized when looking at the **Water** modernization **Act** (sic)?

MR. HWANG: Yes.

Q And in fact, legislating environmental flow standards would help that problem, wouldn't it?
MR. HWANG: We would think so, yes.

- Q Yesterday we talked -- I think all of you were mainly in the room when we were talking about Exhibit 1863 which is the report in which they suggest maintaining instream flows. Now, if I go to Exhibit -- if we could go to Exhibit 1856 now, which is your policy -- sorry. Yes, 1856, let's go to page 8 and 9. If I read this document, we don't have legislating environmental flow standards at all; is that correct? We've got policy directions and some standards, but we've got no move towards legislating environmental flow standards; is that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: We may not use those words in the proposal. The response back to the proposal was that environmental flow standards in this particular example that you're using is being recommended.
- Q Are you intending to legislate the requirements for environmental flow standards?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: We're intending to require decisionmakers to consider instream flows in their decisions.
- Q But that will be for future applications; isn't that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, but that doesn't take away from the existing framework for allocation and protection of instream flows of existing licensees and a staged approach to draw on other tools like s. 9 of the *Fish Protection Act*.
- Q So essentially at this point in time, we still have the same problem which is that we don't have environmental flow standards that take into consideration fish when managing streams within the watershed.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: I think the end goal is to protect fish, fish habitat, streams, stream health. The technical working group working on instream flow needs is getting to the -- into the technical

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details of what that looks like and how it's operationalized.

- Q Are there First Nations representatives on the technical working group?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: We've got First Nations representatives on our Technical Advisory Committee.
- Q Is there any on the technical working group?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: No, but we bring the instream flow needs discussion into our Technical Advisors Group.
- Q All right. So let's go to the next one, then, back to Tab -- or Exhibit 1885. We go back to pdf page 8, and then go down to probably about 10 now. Right at the beginning, the articulation of the concern around groundwater was:

Due to the connections and interactions between groundwater and surface water, the First Nations Fisheries Council is supportive of the intention to regulate groundwater, but the regulations should be applied across British Columbia and not just in priority areas. As a source of stored water and as a contributor to surface flows, regulation of groundwater is necessary to protect an important water supply from extraction and exploitation and to protect against what may be irreversible changes to the hydrological cycle if groundwater reservoirs are allowed to be fully extracted.

I'll just stop there. That's a pretty concise statement of the nature of the concerns.

Mw. Hwang, when you were talking earlier today about some of the challenges under the **Fisheries Act** and, in particular, s. 35, as I heard your evidence, you were speaking mainly about even surface water and the challenges there. You'll agree with me that you're even more challenged to prove direct causation between the use of groundwater and fish habitat; is that correct?

- MR. HWANG: Yes, I'd agree with that.
- Q And so in the areas of fish protection, groundwater it will even become more important to have strong legislative tools.
- MR. HWANG: Yeah, I think I spoke earlier this morning, it's very challenging to use the provisions of the

Fisheries Act to achieve that. 1 Q 3

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- Now, if I heard it right, Ms. Kriwoken, that the priority areas so far that you've identified are two areas where the municipalities have made it clear to you or the local governments have made it clear to you that those are priorities, and that's in the Okanagan and in the Gulf Islands; is that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Those are but two examples that I cited. So I want to know is it important for us to have our First Nations clients complaining a lot in order for priority areas to be identified, or how are we going to get priority areas identified that are meaningful for fish.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: That's a good question, and it's one we're currently looking at as we identify the goals of the Water Sustainability Act and how we operationalize it, whether we designate areas in the Act or by regulation, through further detailed assessment, water supply/demand, further technical analysis that would follow through the regulation. Those operational details have not been fully worked through yet.
- All right. And just finally -- and these are all topics we've talked about, but I think it's important that the Commissioner see the details in which First Nations responded to your call for submissions. I want to go to the last item which is "Introduce[tion] of More Flexiblity and Efficiency in the Water Allocation System" and if you go the next page, you'll see a whole list of concerns they've raised, and you're familiar with these concerns as it relates to the water allocation system; is that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- And at the end of those concerns, what they're calling for is a meaningful consultation process; is that correct?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: That's what I read.
- Have you had direction to develop a robust tripartite consultative process between First Nations, the province and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to address these concerns regarding water and fish through the water modernization process?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: What are you reading from? I don't --I'm asking you a question. Have you got direction

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1 yet to develop a robust tripartite consultative process between First Nations, the province, and 3 the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to address 4 concerns regarding water and fish through the 5 Water modernization Act process (sic). 6 MS. KRIWOKEN: No, I haven't. 7 Will you seek those directions? 8 MS. KRIWOKEN: If you'd like me to speak to the 9 engagement process we have underway, I'm happy to 10 do that. 11 Q You recognize that in the letter that was sent to 12 you, subsequent to the policy being addressed, 13 that the Leadership Council has asked for a direct 14 consultative process at a strategic level between 15 the province and the Department and yourself as it 16 relates to fish and other matters. 17 MS. KRIWOKEN: So as I recall that letter, we want to 18

- bring it up --
- MR. McGOWAN: Sorry, I'll just interrupt the witness. I see Mr. Tyzuk...
- Yeah, I mean, Ms. Kriwoken is here to deal MR. TYZUK: with the WAM process. If there's a request that's been made to the Minister, that would be a response that would come from the Minister. here to explain what the process is right now.
- She has the wonderful job of trying to MS. GAERTNER: implement this process as I've understood it.
- Well, let's go this way. Do you think it would be a useful thing for you to have a clear tripartite consultative process between First Nations, yourself and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to see how to implement the Water modernization **Act** (sic) in a manner that looks after fish and First Nations' concerns?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Those three entities that you've described, absolutely. It doesn't stop there.
- No, but having that one is a good start, would you agree?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes, and I'm fully aware of the request of the First Nations Leadership Council to further engage government to government, and the Minister has responded in a favourable response, over this next year, to consult on a legislative draft as well as have further technical workshops with First Nations on some of these specific policy directions.
- Great. Mr. Hwang, would you agree that that would Q

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also be helpful for you, as a representative of DFO, when dealing with the complexities associated with fish and First Nations issues, to have a clear tripartite consultative process in place between yourselves, the province and First Nations.

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I can certainly see the benefits of that.

MR. HWANG: I'm going to move on to something perhaps a little simpler. That's in this whole are of sensitive streams. Now, Mr. Davidson, I think these are questions for you, and I'll take you to the documents if you need them, but they're the Auditor General reports that already are exhibits particularly, if you want to bring it up, Exhibit 1862.

Now, in those reports, and that was a 2004 and a 2005 report, and I'm sure you're familiar with them, correct?

- MR. DAVIDSON: It's probably been a while since I've looked at any of that, but okay.
- Well, let's go to page 37. On that page, it says that the Fish Protection Act:

...provides for the development of "recovery plans" for sensitive streams, but no current provincial efforts are underway to develop these plans.

Is that correct?

- MS. KRIWOKEN: Which recovery plans?
- Yeah, recovery plans for sensitive streams.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: There have been none to my knowledge.
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, and I'm just trying to confirm whether there's any ongoing work on it. I'm not aware of any, but...
- MS. GAERTNER:
- All right. And then there were 15 streams designated back in 1997, but there haven't been any other stream designated since then; is that correct?
- MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct.
- So just tell me, earlier today you talked about the -- or the suggestion was made about it's great to have legislation, but it's challenging to implement it and have the resources. Your response to that was, well, if we do the legislation under the Water modernization Act

 (sic), we'll have to have a legislative package that includes implementing it. What comfort are we going to get? If there was 15 sensitive streams designated in 1997 and there haven't been any since then - the Auditor General has concerns about that - what comfort can we take that you'll have the resources to implement the **Water** modernization **Act** (sic) given the high policy goals and standards that are set out there?

- MR. DAVIDSON: Are you addressing it specifically to me? I think $-\!-$
- Yes.
- MR. DAVIDSON: -- I responded to it. I can't speak to -- I mean, it's a package. You know, you put in a package with legislature. There's also a number of analyses that goes on related to the costs of implementing it, the resources required. It is a package. I can't speak to what government will do with that package or -- and I don't know that I'm going to speculate on my confidence that government is going to do, reflect on work done by Lynn and myself. It's a question for government at the time they consider it.
 - And, Ms. Kriwoken, do you have anything to add around that? I mean, you're doing a consultative process that includes broad policies and broad standards which, on the face of it, are clearly going to be difficult to implement on the ground, going to require resources. What confidence do you have and could you provide my clients, for example, that the principles and the approaches that are set out in this policy are actually going to -- the rubber is going to hit the road and we're going to see differences for fish.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: I draw from my experience in developing legislation over the course of my career and defining once the proposals are defined, we clearly articulate the resource requirements to implement. We look at different approaches, different phasing, all that fall within the broad construct and the broad vision, and we put that to government for consideration.
- Q One of the things that I got concerned earlier today when you were talking about the -- I'm just going to get my notes so that I don't overstate things, which I have a tendency sometimes of doing -- I heard that there were guidelines and

 standards around instream flows that may be more regulated in times of scarcity, and that there may be more flexibility in extenuating circumstances for drought management.

But I kept hearing that, when describing that, we're really talking about competition between human uses, and I really don't know how fish are going to have a place at this table, and given that it's often very difficult to deal with competing human consumptions, how is fish going to have a place at this table. How are they going to have a voice?

MS. KRIWOKEN: One of the most significant shifts in the Water Sustainability Act from the Water Act is sustainability and consideration of stream health on which fish are reliant. It's a fundamental shift from an allocation tool to a sustainability tool. Fish can't speak in terms of their licences and pay their annual rentals, but the goal is to ensure that fish are considered in statutory decisions. That's the instream flow requirements, the groundwater protection regulation, the connecting the water and the land provisions so that what happens on the water -- on the land base affects water and ultimately affects fish.

The whole collection of the seven policy directions collectively work towards protecting stream health on which fish rely.

- Q Would you agree with me that one of the clearest ways, perhaps, of ensuring that fish have a place at the table is to ensure that First Nations, who have a direct and long-standing historic sacred relationship to those fish, have a place at the table?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.
- Q And everybody else on the panel would agree with that. You're going to have to say "yes" into your mikes.
- MR. DAVIDSON: Or no, as the case may be.
- ${\tt Q}$ Or no, as the case may be.
- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, I'm not sure that I can make a -agree with a blanket agreement, because I think
 each First Nation is different and their interests
 are all different. Some are power producers and
 some are not. Some have quite a link with salmon,
 some have not. So I -- it sounds like kind of a
 broad statement to agree with.

All right. You're having difficulty with that. 1 Q Mr. Hwang, in your work with First Nations, 3 would you agree that when they come to the table to deal with fishing matters and water matters, 5 that one of the ways of ensuring that fish have a 6 place at the table is to ensure that First Nations 7 have a place at the table. 8 MR. HWANG: I would say, in general, in my experience 9 First Nations are generally very passionate and 10 effective advocates for fish. But much like 11 Glen's saying, I can't say that always at all 12 times. There are some instances where certain 13 First Nation communities have other interests that 14 don't always reflect a fish-first approach. 15 All right. Mr. Higgins, I saw you nodding "yes" 16 earlier. Are you staying with that one? 17 MR. HIGGINS: I'm considering what my esteemed panel 18 members said. But what I've experienced is that 19 when First Nations come to the table, they're very 20 passionate and they do provide that voice. 21 Thank you I'm going to just clean up a couple of Q 22 things that arose on the evidence, and then 23 perhaps it would be an appropriate time... 24 Ms. Farlinger, the present Regional Director, 25 on December 16th gave evidence and she was answering questions of Mr. Leadem at the time and 26 27 specifically talking about Water Act and 28 authorizations under the Water Act and 29 specifically mentioned that she didn't believe she 30 has -- that DFO has access to all of the 31 information under Water Act authorization -- for 32 Water Act authorizations. 33 I just wondered if we could clear up this 34 evidentiary question, because does DFO have access 35 to Water Act and Water Act authorizations -- or 36 just say Water Act authorizations and particular 37 stream authorizations and the understanding of 38 who's using how much water and where? 39 MR. HWANG: I'm not sure I can help that much. 40 speak locally in terms of our area operations and 41 I would say that if we were looking for that kind 42 of information, I've never seen a situation where 43 we've had a problem getting that from our

provincial counterparts, but I can't say

clear way of providing information to the

specifically what Ms. Farlinger was speaking to. Mr. Davidson, do you know, is there a way and a

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Department of Fisheries and Oceans, not only on what's licensed, but on what's used?

- MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, I was going -- to speak to what's licensed is relatively easy. It's actually all on the web. So that's the primary decisions that we do. So that information is readily available. The data -- I mean the data on water use that we collect is all public information. It's probably -- we don't distribute it probably as easy as we do our water licences, but it's there for the asking, I would say.
- MS. GAERTNER: All right. I note the time. Would this be an appropriate time to take the break, Mr. Commissioner?
- THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, thank you, Ms. Gaertner.
 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing will now recess for ten
 minutes.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR AFTERNOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

MS. GAERTNER: Thank you, Mr Commissioner. I understand I have approximately seven minutes left, and I'm going to focus the last seven minutes of my questions on what I characterize as a good news story. And the reason why I want to do this is that I think it's a good example of how First Nations and proponents and governments can work together to resolve very long and outstanding issues.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER, continuing:

Q I am going to take you first to paragraph 102 of the Policy and Practice Report, and this is the paragraph that summarized a little bit about what happened with the Bridge River system Water Use Plan, and in particular it says:

Specific circumstances delayed the comptroller's approval of the Bridge River [Water Use Plan] until March 2011.

Mr. Davidson, one of the primary delays in the approval of the Water Use Plan was the hopefully and eventually the achievement of an agreement

between BC Hydro and the St'at'imc Nation; is that
correct?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, that's correct.

- Q And in fact your approach was that because those negotiations were underway and that you knew that they may inform the Water Use Plan, you encouraged the completion of those negotiations before a ruling a ruling on the Water Use Plan?
- MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct. I think -- I think all parties involved kind of saw that as kind of an important factor to kind of nail before the Water Use Plan was completed.
- And in fact the plan that was originally submitted in December 2003 got revised as a result of the negotiations that occurred between BC Hydro and the St'at'imc; is that correct?
- MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct.
- And I'm going to take you now to Tab 8, which is Exhibit 1861, but I'm going to ask my questions of Mr. Higgins, who has more, I think, direct understanding of this. And what I'm first taking you to is page 14 of this agreement, and this is the St'at'imc (PC) Settlement Agreement between the St'at'imc (PC), the BC Hydro, and the Province of British Columbia that was concluded on May 10th of this year. You're familiar with that agreement, Mr. Higgins?
- MR. HIGGINS: I certainly am.
- Q And you're familiar with this section, in particular the "Generation Operations" section of that agreement?
- MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I am.
- And in fact, many of the matters that we've talked about, including an operating regime, the Seton sockeye smolt monitoring program, if you continue on, the Seton Lake levels, and the Lower Bridge River flows that have now been implemented into the Water Use Plan, came from the agreement that was first reached between BC Hydro and the First Nations, and St'at'imc; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I believe all of those with the exception of the Lower Bridge River flows, which were already in there, but they were substantively modified through discussions between BC Hydro and St'at'imc.
- Q In fact, the Lower Bridge River flows was an active part of the discussions between BC Hydro

and the St'at'imc for quite a long time; is that 1 correct? 3 MR. HIGGINS: Yes. 4 And figuring out an approach to those flows was a 5 necessary part of reaching agreements. 6 MR. HIGGINS: Very much so. 7 And an approach to monitoring and implementing the 8 agreement was also a part of that, correct? 9 MR. HIGGINS: Yes. 10 Now I want to take you to Schedule 5 and 6, which 11 we saw a little bit yesterday, and I have lost the 12 PDF number -- thank you. You're familiar with 13 this document? 14 MR. HIGGINS: Yes. 15 And if I take you also to Schedule 6 of this document, you're also familiar with this document? 16 17 It's useful to go through these page-by-page 18 because it will remind you of what's in there. 19 MR. HIGGINS: I haven't forgotten. 20 Now, you were actively a part of the discussions 21 that resulted in these documents; is that correct?

MR. HIGGINS: I was.

Q And you'll agree with me that one of the fundamental components of these discussions was trying to marry the complex relationship between hydroelectric -- the production of hydroelectricity and the release of flows for the purposes of fish.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes.

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- Q And that what these documents do is provide a staged approach for analyzing and monitoring different options that includes both traditional ecological knowledge, St'at'imc knowledge, and the tradeoffs that are going to be necessary to make those decisions.
- MR. HIGGINS: That's true.
- Q And what was useful for the parties was to actually articulate that in a clear and measurable way so they could see that their values and interests and concerns were going to be addressed.

MR. HIGGINS: Yes.

- Q And now I want to quit asking you yes and no questions and have you comment on both the challenges and the value of developing these types of approaches in your relationships with First Nations.
- MR. HIGGINS: The challenges were great because we --

none of us sitting around the table really knew 1 how to do this when we first started. But it was 3 through the exploration of our values and that the time we spent together that we did find a way that 5 we could bring this information in. And in my 6 experience in in-stream flow across the system, 7 this has not been repeated anywhere else, and it 8 was through those discussions and the 9 collaborations which we were able to get a deeper 10 understanding of each other's values and a deeper 11 respect for those. And that ultimately led to a 12 place where we had agreement on what the best way 13 forward was. So it was a very high value. 14 And you'll agree that some of those objectives 15

- And you'll agree that some of those objectives included salmon and riparian health and cultural and spiritual qualities and BC Hydro's financial impacts. Those were all clearly articulated and are clearly articulated in these documents.
- MR. HIGGINS: Yes, that's correct.
- Q And in fact you also articulated various alternatives and consequences and tradeoffs specifically that could result; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: Yes.

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- Q And the goal, in fact, in terms of the Bridge River flows is to now implement the monitoring process; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: That is underway already. Yes.
- Q And St'at'imc are going to be actively involved in that monitoring program; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: That's true.
- Q And that's going to be of benefit to BC Hydro and to the implementation of the Water Use Plan.
- MR. HIGGINS: That's true.
- Q Now, the other thing I wanted to bring to the Commissioner's attention with respect to this agreement is something a little bit more perhaps complicated. You'll also agree that one of the things that had to be negotiated out as a part of this agreement was the socioeconomic impacts associated with Hydro's facilities on the St'at'imc; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: Can you clarify what you mean by that?
- 43 Q As part of the negotiations between the St'at'imc and BC Hydro --
- 45 MR. HIGGINS: Mm-hmm.
 - Q -- we were looking to resolve the footprint impacts on their territories, including their

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            relationship to fish; is that correct?
       MR. HIGGINS: Yes.
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            And there was a fair bit of work done, to your
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            knowledge, is that correct, on socioeconomic
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            impacts?
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       MR. HIGGINS:
                     That there was, yes.
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            And do you agree that that was a difficult process
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            for the parties to come to terms with how to
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            assess socioeconomic impacts to First Nations and
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            particularly the St'at'imc as a result of the loss
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            of fish.
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       MR. HIGGINS: Hundred percent, I agree.
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            And in fact there were numbers of studies that
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            were done that required very flexible approaches
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            by BC Hydro and the St'at'imc in order to
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            understand the socioeconomic impacts?
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       MR. HIGGINS:
                     I agree, yes.
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            And in fact at the end of the day one had to look
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            at not only those studies, but the benefits this
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            hydroelectric facility provided to BC Hydro.
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       MR. HIGGINS: That's part of it, yes.
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            I'm wondering if you could identify for the
            Commissioner our exhibit -- or Tab 9. Are you
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            familiar with this document? This was the
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            document and you'll see it's attached to an
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            affidavit that was filed by -- you know Tribal
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            Chief Mike Leech?
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       MR. HIGGINS: Yes, I know Mike Leech.
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            And right now he's the Chair of the St'at'imc
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            Chiefs Council.
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       MR. HIGGINS: Yes.
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            And are you familiar with this document? This was
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            the information package that was provided to the
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            communities during the voting process on this
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            agreement.
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                    I have just recently seen it, yes.
       MR. HIGGINS:
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       MS. GAERTNER: Could I have that marked as the next
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            exhibit.
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       THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1888.
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                 EXHIBIT 1888:
                                St'at'imc Hydro Agreement,
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                 St'at'imc - BC Hydro Settlement Agreement,
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                 2011
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       MS. GAERTNER:
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And if you turn to page 7 of 11 of that agreement,

you'll see that some of the financial payments

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associated with this agreement are summarized. And I just want to point to one of them in particular, which is the Annual Nation Payments. It's your understanding that there are requirements for BC Hydro to pay to the St'at'imc over a 99-year period \$440,000 per year for environmental and natural resource purposes, correct?

- MR. HIGGINS: That's correct.
- And to your knowledge was that one of the goals of that payment was to ensure that the St'at'imc rather than BC Hydro could engage in mitigation measures on the ground as it relates to fisheries.
- MR. HIGGINS: That was my understanding, yes.
- Q And you'll agree that one of the goals and one of the reasons for that was that the St'at'imc felt that it was better for them to be doing fisheries mitigation in their territory than BC Hydro.
- MR. HIGGINS: I couldn't conclude on why, and under those terms, but I do believe that what you're saying is true. I can't -- I don't know what the St'at'imc were thinking on that. I know what I was thinking.
- Q Do you agree on that?
- MR. HIGGINS: I do.

- Q That it's better for them to be doing the fisheries mitigation in their territory than BC Hydro?
- MR. HIGGINS: I believe it's better that we do it together than singly.
- And in fact, part of doing it together, another component of this agreement, and it's marked already, but I just want you to confirm it, and we don't have the time to go through it, and a necessary part of the implementation of this agreement is something called the Relations Agreement; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: Yes.
- Q And that Relations Agreement is an ongoing working relationship between BC Hydro and the St'at'imc as it relates to matters in their territory; is that correct?
- MR. HIGGINS: That's correct.
- Q Including matters related to fish and included matters related to the implementation of the Water Use Plan.
- 47 MR. HIGGINS: Yes, that's correct.

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And in fact it was necessary for the St'at'imc to
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            ensure that the Water Use Plan would be
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            implemented in a collaborative way with them and
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            they sought agreement with BC Hydro to do that.
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       MR. HIGGINS: That's the reason for it.
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            And so one of the -- now, are you looking forward
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            to implementing this agreement?
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       MR. HIGGINS: If I was still working at the Bridge, I
 9
            would be. I think it would be very exciting.
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       MS. GAERTNER: Thank you, those are my questions. Oh,
11
            sorry.
                 Sorry, I am finished except for a document
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13
            clear-up, I think. Ms. Panchuk, I'm understanding
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            that it's not clear that I have all the documents.
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            Could we look at Tab 5 of the First Nations
16
            Coalition's documents. Is that marked as an
17
            exhibit already?
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       THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1886.
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      MS. GAERTNER: And then Tab 6?
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      MR. McGOWAN: I believe it's Tab 4 that may not have
            been marked if you had intended to mark it.
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22
      MS. GAERTNER:
                     So let's just go through it
23
            methodically. Tab 6 is 1887; is that correct?
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       THE REGISTRAR: That's correct.
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      MS. GAERTNER: All right. And Tab 4?
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       THE REGISTRAR: has not been marked.
27
      MS. GAERTNER: Ah, there we go. Magic, thank you.
2.8
            I have that marked as an exhibit.
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       THE REGISTRAR: That will be marked as 1889.
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                 EXHIBIT 1889: Letter from BC Assembly of
32
                 First Nations to Minister Penner re "Water
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                 Act Modernization", April 30, 2010
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       MS. GAERTNER:
                      Thank you. And thank you, panel
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           members.
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       MS. SCHABUS: Nicole Schabus, counsel for Sto:lo Tribal
            Council and Cheam Indian Band. If the Commission
38
            could please pull up Exhibit 1871, going to page
39
40
            -- it's either respectively page 21 or 25, it's
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            page 25 of the PDF, I believe, or the numbered
42
            page 21. Correct, that's the one. If you could
43
            zoom on in the table, it's named Exhibit 6.
44
            you.
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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SCHABUS:

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- So my first question is generally to the panel. One of the recommendations coming out of the Auditor General's report regarding groundwater, but it's a general -- I see it as a general recommendation when it comes to water management, it's one to actually implement an integrated watershed management process. And if you look at the way that's being presented, it presents a way of looking at environment, economy and society, and some of the points to be pointed out. For example, under "Society" points to taking into account land uses, flood risk, et cetera. looking at this and being aware of the Auditor General's report and the recommendation, you'd agree that this is actually where we should be moving when it comes to water management and generally moving to integrated watershed management processes.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: I think it depicts an end goal for integrated watershed management. I've seen many schematics of integrated watershed management, and this one is a good one.
- Q And it's -- so it's a goal that the Province would be working towards to actually achieve integrated watershed management processes?
- MS. KRIWOKEN: It's a goal that we're working on right now, aside from any legislative reform.
- And I'm just going to pass it on to your colleague from DFO, as well. Mr. Hwang, from a DFO perspective when looking at those, obviously you probably want to add to that a priority for conservation of fish stocks and also indigenous uses.
- MR. HWANG: Well, those are certainly things that are priorities on DFO's mandate, and I could see it fitting into a model like this.
- Now, and you'd agree with me, again to the panel, that such a -- that this is basically a holistic approach, as looking at water management, and also land uses, et cetera, and that indigenous peoples would have a key role to play in this process within their territories, as rights holders, land users and knowledge holders. Mr. Hwang, I'll pass it on to you.
- MR. HWANG: Certainly I can see value in that.

Q And I take it the Province does, too. Could you confirm that on the record?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

Q Thank you. And when looking at the column over, "Lesson Two", on the same page with the exhibit.

Ms. Panchuk, if you could zoom in on "Lesson Two".

But basically the warning that's enshrined in "Lesson Two" is:

Taking a fragmented, issue based approach to managing our environment is time consuming and expensive.

And in the context here of groundwater management:

The focus on source protection does little to build capacity to deal with other environmental hazards. Source protection should be nested into a broader planning, policy and program approach called integrated watershed management.

You'd agree with that?

MS. KRIWOKEN: Yes.

- Q And but looking at groundwater today and groundwater management, and I'm suggesting to you water management generally, this is not the approach that's currently being employed; we're not there yet.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: I would disagree with not there yet.

 We've got a number of ministries in the provincial government and agencies that have specific mandates around in this particular case, source water protection, health authorities, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, all have an integrated approach to water resource management.
- Q But all together have not been integrated to actually employ a fully integrated approach to have everybody at the table to make those decisions jointly.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: There's a lot of tables in the province.

 O But --
- MS. KRIWOKEN: You're speaking in general concepts and --
- Q But there's not a table for actually integrated

1 watershed management. 2 MR. McGOWAN: If the witness could please be permitted 3 to finish. 4 MS. SCHABUS: 5 Sorry. 6 MS. KRIWOKEN: I can point to tables in the province, 7 in basins or watersheds where there's exactly this 8 happening. 9 Correct. But there is not an overall integrated 10 watershed management process that's yet being 11 employed throughout the province, correct? 12 MS. KRIWOKEN: As a provincial framework? 13 Yeah. 14 MS. KRIWOKEN: The Drinking Water Protection Act 15 enables that, and we've got memorandum of 16 understanding --17 But, for example, when it comes to -- I didn't 18 want to cut you off if you wanted to add something 19 else. 20 MS. KRIWOKEN: That's fine. 21 But when it comes, for example, to groundwater 22 protection and even surface waters, you don't have 23 an integrated approach to managing both yet in 24 place. 25 We haven't yet incorporated groundwater MS. KRIWOKEN: 26 regulation into water allocation, no. 27 So going onto the regulation issue, some of you were in the room, and I think, Mr. Hwang, you 28 29 heard it, as well, that we heard yesterday about 30 the complexities of surface and groundwater flows, 31 and that it's important when it comes to 32 hydrologically active areas like riparian zones, 33 lakeshore, et cetera, to actually conduct geo-34 morphological studies and take all these issues 35 into account, so to look at the complex 36 interactions of surface and groundwaters; you're 37 aware of that? 38 MR. HWANG: Yes, I am. Yes.

- But again, that is actually not what is currently happening. You don't have those fully integrated approaches to assessing developments, for example, in riparian areas in light of those interactions of ground and surface water flows.
- MS. KRIWOKEN: In some areas not.
- Now, speaking just briefly with the example of Riparian Area Regulation, this has been downloaded from the -- well, it's basically in the hands, the

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decision-making is in the hands of the municipality?

- MS. KRIWOKEN: I'm not intimately familiar with RAR.

 Q Okay. I'll come to you, Mr. Hwang. There is an agreement between DFO and the Province that if RAR requirements have been met, it's also deemed to have met the Fisheries Act requirements?

 MR. HWANG: Yes, that's correct.
- Q And one of the concerns in that regard is actually that that can lead to problems. If you could pull up Exhibit 662, please. And one of the issues there that you're actually specifically mentioning is that:
 - RAR is hugely problematic. Many local governments are not meeting the spirit and intent with regard to fish and are taking the minimum compliance required approach, which is resulting in higher impact results than we had before RAR.
- MR. HWANG: Well, that statement, just for some context, I wrote that back in 2007. RAR was relatively new out of the gate at that time. The problem still exists, but to a lesser extent than it did when I wrote this.
- Q But one of the problems is that the decisionmaking regarding around you are aware that has been downloaded to the municipalities. That's what you're stating in your paragraph, right?
- MR. HWANG: Yeah, but the statement is not so much the problem with municipalities being involved. It's that certain municipalities are, I guess, not necessarily taking the approach that I think reflects the spirit and intent of the RAR.
- Q And also that sometimes they lack actually internally within the government structure or the municipality the capacity to actually independently assess the scientific information?

 MR. HWANG: Yes, that's correct.
- Q And so there is actually cases today where developments could be deemed **RAR** conformed, but they previously would have been considered to constitute a HADD?
- MR. HWANG: Yes, that's correct. Although it's important to know that there are other sort of safety nets in the process where it's possible for

government to intervene if we believe that a decision that is going to be functional under RAR is going to be significantly deviating from the expected intent, but there's still possibilities for, I would say, unintended results from the RAR exercise.

But generally within the **RAR** decision-making process, actually DFO has been removed as a decision-maker. You're just notified of the information. You're not firstly a decision-maker.

MR. HWANG: In certain circumstances, but when that occurs, the intent of **RAR** was to have those circumstances be ones that were not causing a harmful effect to fish habitat, so there wouldn't -- the reason DFO is removed is there would be no need for us to render a regulatory decision in those circumstances.

And it sometimes puts your local staff actually exactly in that position, that they have to say, look, we are actually not decision-makers in regard to this.

MR. HWANG: That has happened, yes.

Now, so in some cases then DFO is basically relegated to a decision -- to a position where when it comes to developments, you're mainly a recipient of referrals?

MR. HWANG: I'm sorry, I didn't quite follow that.

 Where you are mainly -- in regard to many developments where you are mainly a recipient of referrals, but not necessarily the decision-maker in regard to the development.

MR. HWANG: I'm not sure, there are times we get —
there are projects that occur that do not come to
our desk for a regulatory decision. And the RAR
is one example where it's possible by following
the provisions in RAR that a developer would be
able to comply with the Fisheries Act and so there
would be no need for it to come to us.

And it's deemed to be under the protocol you have in place with the Province.

MR. HWANG: Right.

Now, also, when it comes to flood hazard assessments, for example, that is also delegated to the municipalities within their areas, right?

MR. HWANG: I would defer to Glen on that.

MR. DAVIDSON: Yeah, I'm not sure, most or many municipalities that are in flood hazard areas do

flood hazard assessments. I'm not sure that there would be --The responsibility for that has been - sorry,

- Q The responsibility for that has been sorry, just to clarify the responsibility for that has been downloaded to the municipalities. It's no longer -- actually flood hazard assessments are now within the municipalities, are no longer administered by the provincial government.
- MR. DAVIDSON: I'm not sure that I would say it has been downloaded. I mean, both municipalities and the Province have done that type of work in the past. There's no legislative downloading, or anything like that.
- Now, Mr. Hwang, remaining with that exhibit, you specifically addressed the issue of water use, and that you have no standards when it comes -- DFO, you're speaking internally, and that you're stretched to your limit:

...to support various processes looking at water-use and availability, and have limited capacity to deliver true expertise. Many needs for data, little ability to gather the data.

That's the reality you're faced with when it comes to water use decisions?

- MR. HWANG: Yes, and I think I said as much earlier today.
- Q And talking that back also to context of when you're speaking with your relationship between the Province and DFO, you're addressing that in paragraph 7, that there is difficulties, or that it's in a state of dysfunction, there isn't sufficient coordination regarding referrals, et cetera, if we were to look at this in the context of, for example, integrated watershed management, as we initially discussed.
- MR. HWANG: Again, there is some dysfunction there. I think I spoke earlier about that it's not meaning that there's nothing useful happening. There's a lot of local coordination. But it sort of functions on the basis generally of effective local relationships. Where those exist, I think things work reasonably well. Where we don't have those working, we don't really have a particularly good structure that coordinates the federal and

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provincial mandate as a crossover on fish and fish habitat.

So again the area to actually evolve into when it
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- Q So again the area to actually evolve into when it comes to integrated, for example, watershed management, would be to actually have the governments and also indigenous peoples at the table to ensure a more integrated and considerate decision-making in that regard?
- MR. HWANG: I could see that being very helpful in contrast to the situation we're in today.
- Now, finally, I just have a few questions regarding surface water, unless my friend cuts me off right now. In the Fraser Valley, or generally, when it comes to water allocations for surface waters, indigenous uses of the area and also indigenous water uses are not taken into account?
- MR. HWANG: I would argue that most water allocations are done with some sort of a referral to the local First Nations to explore those uses or interests.
- Q Okay. And in the Fraser Valley, you're looking at situations of oversubscription of water licences.
- MR. HWANG: I'm not -- there could be a number of areas that are fairly heavily allocated. I'm not aware of the Lower Fraser Valley as being generally like that.
- Now, but you are aware of concern over pollution of water resources, including bio-fertilizers and other land uses?
- MR. HWANG: Yes.
- Q And including concern over overuse and pollution of groundwater.
- MR. HWANG: Yeah, there's a fairly heavily used aquifer in the Lower Fraser, yes.
- Q The Sardis-Vedder Aquifer?
- MR. HWANG: Yes.
 - Q Which is also the main water supply for the City of Chilliwack, right?
- 39 MR. HWANG: I'm not sure --
- 40 Q Am I putting you on the spot on this one?
- 41 MR. HWANG: A little bit, yeah, I mean --
- 42 Q Sorry.

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- 43 MR. HWANG: -- because we don't actively regulate
 44 groundwater and use, I'm not familiar with some of
 45 the aquifers (indiscernible overlapping
 46 speakers).
- 47 MS. SCHABUS: Point well taken and I think it's also

referred to in the report by the Auditor General. 1 Those are all my questions, thank you. 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Ms. Schabus. MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, I understand that 5 Canada has no questions in re-exam, but the 6 Province does have a matter to clear up. We have 7 sorted out the document issue and I'll just allow 8 them to pursue that now. 9 Mr. PROWSE: Yes, Clif Prowse, for the record. 10 could have, and we believe that's Provincial Tab 11 8. 12 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PROWSE, continuing: 14 15 Mr. Davidson, this is the booklet that we spoke of 16 earlier that you had said you were a drafter of an 17 early version? 18 MR. DAVIDSON: I had some input into earlier versions 19 of it, yes. It's a Guidebook for Independent 20 Power Production in B.C. 21 Mr. PROWSE: If that might be an exhibit, Mr. 22 Commissioner. 2.3 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1890. 24 25 EXHIBIT 1890: Independent Power Production 26 in B.C.: An Inter-agency Guidebook for 27 Proponents, British Columbia Integrated Land 28 Management Bureau, 2010 29 30 Mr. PROWSE: 31 And then, the next document at Tab -- there. 32 is the other document, July 2011. You're aware of 33 this document with the Information Requirements? MR. DAVIDSON: I am, yes, and this is a very recent 34 document, it's just come online. 35 36 Mr. PROWSE: All right. If that might be an exhibit, 37 Mr. Commissioner. THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1891. 38 39 40 EXHIBIT 1891: Province of British Columbia, 41 Clean Energy Project Development Plan 42 Information Requirements, July 2011 43 And, Mr. Commissioner, one of the things 44 Mr. PROWSE: 45 that I had advised Commission counsel -- I was 46 going to say you may recall, but that's always a

bad thing to say. Several months ago we had a

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PANEL NO. 64
Cross-exam by Mr. Prowse (cont'd) (BCPROV)

session on RAR and the recent cross-examination, of course, went over some of that same territory. 3 But since that session, I just wanted to put on record that the Court of Appeal of British 5 Columbia has issued a decision in a case called 6 Yanke, and so that's something that we'll all need 7 to be aware of for final submissions on this So I wanted to make that comment on the 8 issue. 9 record. Thank you. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Prowse. 11 MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, I have no questions in 12 re-examination for the panel. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McGowan, you may not know. 14 not sure what our start time is on Monday. One of 15 those days next week is a nine o'clock start but 16 I'm not recalling, Ms. Panchuk may... 17 THE REGISTRAR: Tuesday (indiscernible - overlapping 18 speakers). 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Tuesday, all right. 20 MR. McGOWAN: Mr. Commissioner, I believe we're going 21 to ten o'clock on Monday, which is the 22 commencement of the hearings on cumulative 23 impacts. 24 THE COMMISSIONER: Right. 25 MR. McGOWAN: Or at least the analysis of the authors 26 of that, examination of the authors of that 27 report. 28 Tuesday is the nine o'clock start. THE COMMISSIONER: 29 Well, yes, thank you very much to counsel, to 30 Commission counsel who prepared for this session, 31 yesterday and today, and today, Mr. Davidson, Mr. 32 Higgins, Mr. Hwang again, we have lost count how 33 many times you've been here, Mr. Hwang, and Ms. 34 Kriwoken, thank you all very much for 35 participating and for being here today. 36 We're now adjourned. 37 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning. 38 39 40 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO SEPTEMBER 19, 2011

AT 10:00 A.M.)

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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