

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Fall 2006 Consultations:

Pacific Fisheries Reform

Environmental Process Modernization Plan

Proposed SARA Listings

Implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy

Summary of Comment:

Multi-Interest Dialogue Sessions

Public Open Houses

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

In October and November 2006, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) conducted a series of multi-interest dialogue sessions and open houses with the public throughout British Columbia concerning:

- Pacific Fisheries Reform
- The Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP)
- Proposed Species at Risk Act (SARA) Listings for Northern Fur Seal, Speckled Dace and Okanagan Chinook
- Wild Salmon Policy Implementation (WSP)

A parallel series of First Nations sessions were held and are the subject of a separate report.

The meetings' purposes were:

- To provide an update on fisheries reform and engage participants in evaluating the current plans for reform
- To describe the elements of the Environmental Process Modernization Plan and receive feedback on its implementation
- To present information about the proposed SARA listings and receive comments on those listings
- To describe and receive input on early Wild Salmon Policy implementation strategies

Comment summaries and specific comments represent the views of session participants; they do not represent the views of the DFO staff or the authors of this report.

Pacific Fisheries Reform

Pacific Fisheries Reform was presented and discussed at all six multi-interest dialogue sessions and nine open houses. The presentation on fisheries reform covered fisheries reform background and key issues, the 2005 action plan and lessons learned from the 2005 consultations, and the next steps for reform. Comments from participants indicated that: there are a variety of opinions about the shape reform should take; that the DFO should emphasize flexibility in reform to accommodate different areas, fleets, gear types, and fishery productivity; that the cost of reform will be high and thus difficult for the DFO to implement; and that the issue of quotas will continue to be divisive.

The Environmental Process Modernization Plan

The EPMP was presented and discussed at five multi-interest dialogue sessions and nine open houses. The presentation on the EPMP covered DFO's role in managing and protecting fish habitat, the key elements of the EPMP, and how the EPMP is being implemented. Comments from participants indicated that: there was concern about the results-oriented approach being effective; that the cumulative effects of projects are not addressed by the EPMP; and that the EPMP is applying a broad brush approach that will not work in developed areas.

Proposed SARA Listings

The DFO presented information on proposed new listings at four dialogue sessions and nine open houses. The three species that the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) proposes for formal listing under SARA are the Northern Fur Seal (Threatened), Okanagan Chinook (Threatened), and Speckled Dace (Endangered). Most participant comments were in the form of questions: attendees wanted more information about the listing and de-listing process and were concerned about proposing a listing for species without a complete understanding of their population numbers and distribution.

Wild Salmon Policy Implementation

The WSP was presented and discussed at all six multi-interest dialogue sessions and nine open houses. Four presentations were given that covered an overview of the WSP, the identification of conservation units, habitat status assessment, and incorporating ecosystem values into the WSP. Participants generally expressed support for the WSP but were concerned that the DFO did not have the resources to implement it. Participants also said that on-the-ground monitoring and more collaboration (via some formal process) with the Province, First Nations and stakeholders are critical for the WSP to be a success.

Recommendations

The recommendations are a result of internal analysis and are presented by the authors of this report for DFO's consideration. The recommendations are offered as a means to build upon and improve consultations.

Recommendation #1: Ensure that the consultation topics are clearly open for input and that there is a pending decision or milestone that requires or can benefit from input. Focus consultations on substantive issues concerning which participants' contributions can make a real difference. An example is the 2005 discussions on fisheries reform. Carefully consider whether program updates or established programs meet this litmus test for consultation. Similarly, start consultations by addressing the issue with the most opportunity for participants' input. In this most recent round of consultations, that issue was Wild Salmon Policy progress and implementation.

Recommendation #2: Refine the consultation approach to present and discuss topics that are relevant to each geographic area, and work more closely with local staff to develop these topics at an early stage to improve both local staff and participant ownership and interest in the consultations. Participants want to know that their concerns are being heard by local staff and policy makers.

Recommendation #3: Allocate more time to developing the key issue areas and questions for each consultation topic. Develop these key issues and questions first; then use them to develop presentations that present only the information that is relevant to those issues and questions. Resist the temptation to tell the "whole story" on each topic and allow more time for discussion. Consider a more comprehensive "dry run" of the consultation by involving a focus group of stakeholders in the review of the presentations and discussion guides.

Recommendation #4: Develop and follow through with a more robust and regular "reporting back" mechanism that provides specific information about what was heard and how it was

used. Implement consultation processes that support decision-making in a meaningful and sequential way, and demonstrate that you use the input you receive to make decisions.

Recommendation #5: Consider other “outside the box” options for reaching out and engaging stakeholders and the general public. Options to consider could include implementing an aggressive media campaign, doing more personal outreach, and holding open houses in active public locations (such as malls or libraries). Develop partnerships with municipalities or other organizations that are conducting their consultations in order to facilitate more of a community-based multi-issue (rather than DFO) focus to the open houses.

Recommendation #6: Secure via a formal agreement the participation of the Province in consultations with stakeholders and First Nations, particularly when dealing with water management and land uses that affect salmon and habitat conservation.

Consultation Overview

In October and November 2006, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) conducted a series of multi-interest dialogue sessions and open houses throughout British Columbia to provide information and receive input on:

- Pacific Fisheries Reform
- The Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP)
- Proposed Species at Risk Act Listings for Northern Fur Seal, Speckled Dace and Okanagan Chinook (SARA)
- Wild Salmon Policy Implementation (WSP)

PROCESS SUMMARY

The dialogue sessions were typically held over a two-day period from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., and consisted of presentations by DFO staff followed by facilitated discussions. Public open houses were typically held from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the day prior to the sessions, and consisted of staffed displays and informal discussions among staff and meeting participants. Table 1 summarizes meeting locations, topics addressed, and number of participants.

The DFO took a variety of steps to inform First Nations, stakeholders and the public of the sessions and open houses. Invitation letters, agendas, and meeting materials were mailed to all First Nations in BC, as well as First Nations' organizations, tribal councils and fisheries commissions, and to more than 5,000 stakeholders, including commercial licence holders and fishing organizations, recreational fishing and conservation organizations, local governments and stewardship groups. A total of 54 display advertisements, with information about the open houses, were placed in all local newspapers that serve the communities in which the sessions were held. An article with the full schedule of sessions was placed in the Streamtalk newsletter that goes to 3500 stewardship groups in BC. In addition, a number of follow-up telephone calls, emails, and personal communications were made by DFO regional and area staff to encourage participation. All information was posted to the DFO internet site. The open houses and dialogue sessions that were planned for Smithers and Port Hardy were cancelled due to low registration, as was the dialogue session for Prince George. The DFO offered to reimburse travel and lodging expenses to participants who were interested in attending those meetings so that they could attend another session elsewhere.

It is important to note that the consultation requirements with First Nations on significant policy matters are very rigorous and require specific attention. In response to this requirement, the DFO not only engaged First Nations in the public and multi-interest processes described in this report but also in a series of ten community meetings with First Nations that were also conducted in October and November. The DFO will also be following up on a bilateral basis with First Nations who request separate meetings.

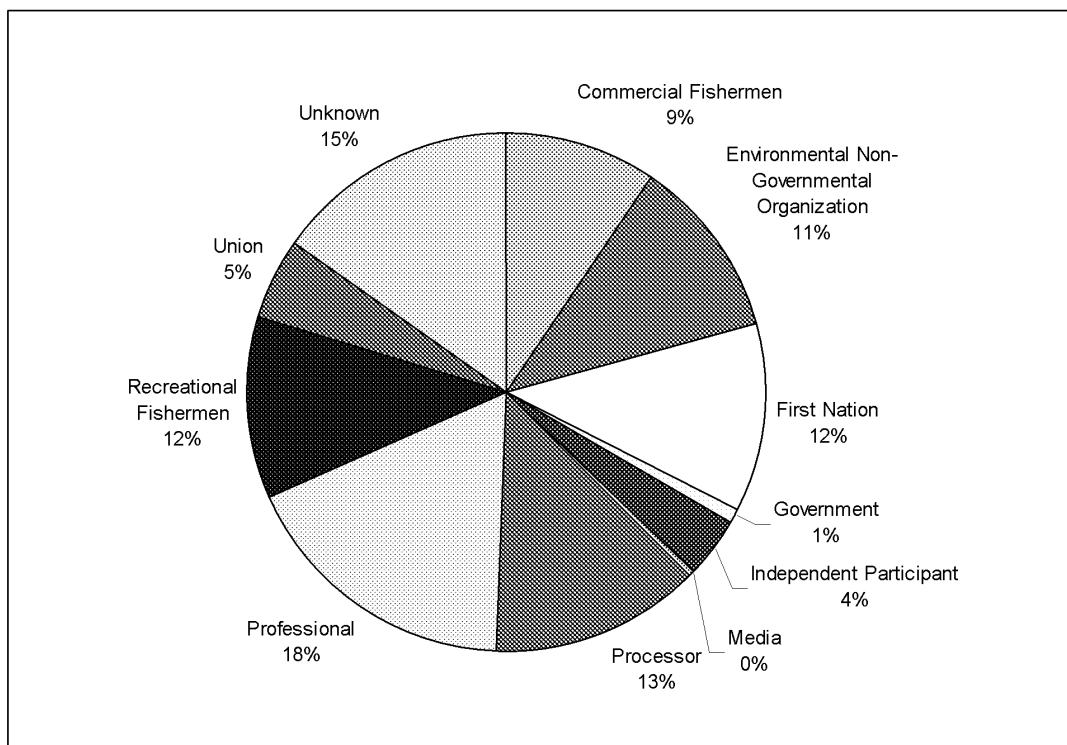
Table 1: Consultation Summary

Location	Date	Type of meeting	Attendee totals	Attendees by category	Topics*
Prince Rupert	10/4 & 10/5	Open house	6		Fisheries Reform
		Dialogue session	32	CF-1; E-6; FN-17; P-2; PRO-1; U-3; UK-2	EPMP SARA Listings Wild Salmon Policy
Prince George	10/13	Open house	2		Fisheries Reform EPMP SARA Listings Wild Salmon Policy
Penticton	10/16	Open house	21		SARA Listings (Okanagan Chinook)
Grand Forks	10/18	Open house	6		Fisheries Reform EPMP SARA Listings Wild Salmon Policy
Bella Coola	10/20 & 10/21	Open House	5		Fisheries Reform
		Dialogue session	19	CF-4; E-2; FN-10; GOV-2; UK-1	SARA Listings Wild Salmon Policy
Kamloops	10/27 – 10/29	Open house	9		Fisheries Reform
		Dialogue session	14	E-1; FN-6; GOV-1; P-1; RF-5	EPMP Wild Salmon Policy
Nanaimo	11/6 & 11/7	Open house	10		Fisheries Reform
		Dialogue session	43	CF-12; E-12; FN-6; IP-4; P-2; RF-5; UK-2	EPMP Wild Salmon Policy
Vancouver	11/16 & 11/17	Open house	26		Fisheries Reform
		Dialogue session	44	CF-10; E-18; FN-7; IP-1; PRO-5; RF-2; UK-1	EPMP SARA Listings Wild Salmon Policy
Port Alberni	11/21 – 11/23	Open house	9		Fisheries Reform
		Dialogue session	47	CF-4; E-11; FN-21; M-1; P-3; PRO-1; U-2; UK-4	EPMP SARA Listings Wild Salmon Policy

Category Key: CF = commercial fisherman, E = ENGO, FN= First Nation, G= government, P = processor, IP = independent participant, M = Media, PRO = professional, RF = recreational fishermen, U= union, UK= unknown

At each stakeholder session, attendees were asked to sign in and identify the group or organization they were representing. Figure 1 summarizes the participation by each group at all stakeholder sessions.

Figure 1: Stakeholder Participation Summary



REPORT FORMAT

This report documents comments received during Fall 2006 consultation sessions on the following topics:

- Pacific Fisheries Reform
- The Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP)
- Proposed Species at Risk Act Listings for Northern Fur Seal, Speckled Dace and Okanagan Chinook (SARA)
- Wild Salmon Policy Implementation (WSP)

The report summarizes the comments received at all sessions and open houses for each topic.¹ The quotes in the right hand column of the report were made by participants at the dialogue sessions. The final section of this report sets forth recommendations derived from the

¹ This report includes the comments received on the Wild Salmon Policy at the Port Alberni Wild Salmon Summit. This two-day event was coordinated by the West Coast Vancouver Island Aquatic Management Board. Copies of the Wild Salmon Summit Report can be requested by calling 604-666-7013.

consultation process as a whole. Comment summaries and specific comments represent the views of session participants; they do not represent the views of DFO staff or the authors of this report. The recommendations are a result of internal analysis and are presented by the authors of this report for the consideration of the DFO.

Minutes from each meeting were recorded and circulated to meeting participants in draft form for their review prior to being finalized. An electronic copy of the meeting minutes can be received by emailing a request to the DFO via the email address: p2@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca. A hard copy can be requested by calling Katherine Beavis, Consultation Secretariat, at (604) 666-7013.

Pacific Fisheries Reform

OVERVIEW

Pacific Fisheries Reform was presented and discussed at eight multi-interest dialogue sessions and nine open houses. DFO staff presented information on:

- Fisheries reform background and key issues
- The 2005 reform action plan and lessons learned
- Next steps for reform

A discussion guide focused participant input on the elements of fisheries reform, reform priorities, and the pace of reform. Specifically the guide asked participants:

1. Are there elements missing from Pacific Fisheries Reform implementation?
2. Are there particular elements of Pacific Fisheries Reform that should be emphasized or be given higher priority?
3. Do you have advice on the pace of reform: should it proceed faster or slower?

The guide is included in Appendix A of this report.

COMMENT SUMMARY

Participants commented extensively on Fisheries Reform, providing input on the questions asked in the discussion guide and on other subjects related to reform. Comments made by participants indicate mixed views on how Pacific fisheries should be reformed, elements of reform that should be given emphasis, and the pace that reform should take. Perspectives on reform were varied, depending on the location of the sessions; however, input on key subjects was received at all sessions. These subjects include flexibility, the cost of reform, quotas, and collaboration.

Flexibility

Regardless of how they felt about the subject of reform a majority of participants said that reform needs to be flexible to account for different areas, fleets, gear types, and run timing. Participants felt that the DFO should work with different areas to develop an approach to reform that works in that area. Participants also said that a one-size-fits-all, or cookie-cutter approach would not work in British Columbia because of differences, for example, between the North and South coasts. Participants identified a range of issues that need to be considered regarding reform, including:

- Minimize costs to fishermen interested in entering the fishery
- Ensure viability of owner/operators
- Protect the fishery from changing from a public resource to a privately held one
- Simplify participation by reducing paperwork and streamlining reallocation procedures.

Cost of Reform

Cost came up frequently both in terms of the DFO's ability to implement reform under its current budget and fishermen's ability to successfully operate within a reformed fishery. Many participants said that reform will be expensive to implement and that the DFO is looking to download some of those costs to fishermen, many of whom cannot afford to bear additional costs. Participants said that the cost of getting into the fishery was keeping young people out, and those additional costs (such as monitoring) would only contribute to the problem. This was cited as a particular concern for small-boat fishermen. One participant recommended that the cost of monitoring be allocated on a "pound caught basis" so that small-boat fishermen pay a smaller portion of monitoring costs and fishermen with larger or multiple boats pay a larger portion, and in effect subsidize the costs of monitoring. Some participants also noted that the commercial fleet was extensively monitored and that sport fishing is not; it was suggested that reform should include monitoring for all sectors.

"We can't stay with what we have; we have to change. Quotas are the way we have to go."

Quotas

The subject of quotas drew out the strongest comments from participants, both supportive and critical. Many of the positive comments were made by participants who had participated in a quota fishery. They said that the quota system enabled them to have more certainty about how much fish they could catch, provided them the flexibility to fish when they wanted to, and allowed them to focus more on providing a high-quality product rather than catching as many fish as possible. They also said that a quota system provides the opportunity for older fishermen to retire and for younger fishermen to get into the fishery affordably. Finally, some said that quotas were a good management tool because they have proven effective in some fisheries at fishing within the limits of the Total Allowable Catch. Some of those making positive comments about quotas said that they could be improved by making them more flexible.

There was also a great deal of opposition to the quota system. Many participants said that quotas undermine small-boat fishermen (specifically owner/operators) and increase profits for larger corporations by allowing for consolidation and privatization of the fishery. They also said that quotas encourage speculation by large companies who are not concerned about local economic conditions. This was part of a larger concern about the negative impacts quotas would have on small, coastal communities that rely on fishing and whose fleets are comprised of owner/operators. Those who oppose quotas also said that quotas allow those who don't actually work ("armchair fishermen") to profit because they can lease their quota to those that do want to fish. Other participants said that the quota system only works if the projected numbers of fish actually return; some raised doubts that a quota system could work with migratory fish such as salmon.

"One of the missing principles of fisheries reform is the principle of owner/operator. Without that, you can't achieve what you want to achieve."

Collaboration

Participants made extensive comments about the need for greater collaboration regarding fisheries management. They said that DFO needs to do a better job of listening to the input

of its stakeholders and incorporating their advice into managing the resource. A number of participants said they have felt frustrated by being asked for their input and not seeing it put to use. Many participants communicated that there needs to be a more inclusive process to managing fisheries, beyond commercial fishermen. They said that commercial and recreational sectors, First Nations, the province, and other stakeholders need to be at the table.

OTHER COMMENTS

Participants also made a number of other comments related to reform, including:

- Recreational fishing has to be included as an element of fisheries reform because you can't reform just one part of the fishery.
- There needs to be stronger connections between fisheries management and habitat protection and conservation; fisheries management needs to consider the production side of the equation.
- The DFO needs to be a stronger advocate for the resource; First Nations and stakeholders expect the DFO to be the voice for protecting salmon when dealing with such issues as aquaculture, logging, and mining.
- There needs to be a greater emphasis on stock assessment so that the accuracy of forecasts can be improved.

Environmental Process Modernization Plan

OVERVIEW

The Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP) was presented and discussed at five multi-interest dialogue sessions and seven open houses. DFO staff presented information on:

- DFO's role in managing and protecting fish habitat
- The key elements of EPMP
- How the EPMP is being implemented

A discussion guide was used to focus participant input on identifying ways habitat protection and management could be improved, how specific programs could be strengthened, and ways for DFO to collaborate with its partners and stakeholders. The discussion guide is included in Appendix B of this report.

COMMENT SUMMARY

Participants commented extensively on the EPMP, providing input on the questions asked in the discussion guide and on other subjects related to habitat management. In general participants felt that the DFO does not do enough to protect habitat; that the visual evidence of harmful projects occurring throughout the province has led to mistrust in the DFO's ability to protect habitat and to enforce its own policies. The majority of participants expressed support for protecting habitat and monitoring habitat conditions. There were, however, concerns about this new approach to habitat management; these concerns are presented below and are aligned in the following themes: the scope of EPMP, the results-oriented approach, and EPMP implementation.

The Scope of EPMP

A number of participants said that the scope of the EPMP was too narrow, and that it should also address riparian zones and other habitat that is important to salmon. Other participants were concerned that the EPMP only looks at impacts project-by-project, and does not address the cumulative effects of all the projects it assesses. Participants identified a number of project types that pose the greatest risks to habitat; these include water extraction, logging (including impacts related to pine beetle infestation), fish farming, and mining. There was also concern that the Threat Matrix was too simple, and that it did not account for the importance of habitat. Participants said that the DFO needs to prioritize habitat importance to ensure that the best habitat is not lost or degraded by projects. Finally, participants said that it appears that the EPMP and the Wild Salmon Policy were not well-coordinated.

The Results-Oriented Approach

The majority of participants were skeptical about or opposed to the results-oriented approach. They cited other examples of this approach that have not worked, and said that it puts too much responsibility with industry, which does not have the motivation or experience to adequately protect habitat. Participants noted that the emphasis should be on

preventing habitat damage or loss, and strongly expressed that they want to see the DFO be a stronger advocate for protecting habitat. Waiting to see what the results will be does not take into account the fact that once habitat is damaged it is too late. Participants also expressed concern that there was not enough enforcement to discourage project proponents from damaging habitat. They said that violations are still occurring, which means the system is not working and that the fines that are levied are relatively small and are seen by some as just a cost of doing business. Some participants said that volunteers felt disheartened because they have put so much effort into protecting and restoring habitat and do not feel that the DFO is an active partner in this effort because they see so much habitat being lost.

“In principle, the results-oriented approach may be a good idea, but when you’ve got huge corporations...they’ll do whatever they want and pay the fine.”

Participants suggested that more effort be spent on education and awareness. This effort could include educating developers and equipment operators about best management practices and assistance on how they can avoid degrading habitat. Many participants believed that there are a lot of people working on projects that unintentionally damage habitat and they would be willing to do the “right thing” if they knew how to do it.

Implementation

A number of participants were concerned the EPMP was “using too broad a brush” in its implementation, and that rural and urban areas require different approaches. They said that the EPMP could probably work in rural areas where there are dedicated volunteers to help with monitoring, but that projects would not be adequately monitored in urban areas because there are just too many projects and not enough people to look after them. Participants were supportive of EPMP’s greater emphasis on monitoring but were not convinced that the DFO had the ability (staff or budget) to carry it out in a meaningful way. Participants were also concerned about what would be done with the results of the monitoring and did not see the connection between monitoring and protecting habitat. They said that the “stick” of enforcement has to be the known follow-up to monitoring otherwise there won’t be an incentive.

“Monitoring will have no effect if there is no enforcement. There has to be a proactive measure to prevent habitat destruction.”

Some suggestions were made for improving EPMP’s implementation. These included certifying developers (similar to what is done in the forestry sector) that meet DFO guidelines as “fish-friendly” developers. This would provide an incentive to developers and could also attract customers because they know they are buying an environmentally friendly product.

Proposed SARA Listings

OVERVIEW

The DFO presented information on the proposed new listings at seven open houses and four dialogue sessions. The three species that the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) proposes for formal listing under the Species At Risk Act (SARA) are the Northern Fur Seal (Threatened), Okanagan Chinook (Threatened), and Speckled Dace (Endangered). The primary method for commenting on the proposed new listings is a Consultation Workbook. The workbook provides specific information on each species and asks a series of questions regarding its possible listing under SARA. The workbook, which was provided at all meetings, was also available on-line at http://www-comm.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pages/consultations/consultation2006/documents/sara_workbook/workbook1_e.htm. The input received from the workbooks and the input received at the dialogue sessions and open houses are reported separately in this section.

COMMENT SUMMARY

The majority of input received from participants on SARA listings was in the form of questions. Many participants were not familiar with the listing process or the species being proposed for listing under SARA and wanted more information about the process and each species. The input received from participants is summarized by each species.

SARA Listing Process

- Who is on the COSEWIC? Are they all scientists?
- How do species get de-listed?
- Are socio-economic impacts taken into account during the listing process?
- What happens after listing? Are resources dedicated to species recovery?

Northern Fur Seal

- Since the distribution area includes Russia and Japan, are they included in the listing process?
- What would be included in a recovery plan for the Northern Fur Seal?
- There will be impacts to First Nations on the North Coast who harvest Fur Seals for subsistence.

Okanagan Chinook

- Is this the first salmon species being proposed for listing?
- Is the Pacific Salmon Commission involved in the listing process?
- What role does the United States play in the listing process?
- Is the Okanagan Chinook genetically distinct? If not, do they need to be listed?
- How can fishermen avoid catching Okanagan Chinook if they mix with other populations?

Speckled Dace

- Isn't it risky listing a species when there is very little known about its population numbers?
- It seems unwise to list a species when there is a lack of knowledge about where populations have resided historically.
- How long has the study of the Speckled Dace been going on?
- How do you determine the genetic distinctiveness of the populations?
- I support the listing of the Speckled Dace.

WORKBOOK SUMMARY

A total of six completed Proposed SARA Listings Workbooks were received by December 15, the posted deadline for submitting workbooks to the DFO. Two workbooks were submitted via the internet and four were submitted in hard copy via mail. The results of the Workbooks are presented in Appendix D of this report.

Wild Salmon Policy

The DFO presented information on the Wild Salmon Policy (WSP) at six of the dialogue sessions and eight of the open houses. The WSP was released by the Minister in June 2005. The policy describes six strategies for conserving and protecting wild stocks of Pacific salmon. The DFO is now transitioning into policy implementation.

Early implementation focuses on the first three strategies identified in the WSP, monitoring wild salmon status, assessing salmon habitat status and ecosystem monitoring. DFO staff gave four presentations on WSP implementation:

- Overview: describing the policy's development and elements
- Conservation Units: Identifying the proposed Conservation Units and the method used identify them
- Habitat Status Assessment: Documenting habitat status and requirements and describing indicators and benchmarks
- Ecosystem Monitoring: integrating ecosystem values and monitoring into WSP implementation

"...we're concerned about the degradation of habitat. We're losing it so quickly. We want to see integrated planning approaches, but there's also some common sense that's needed here."

A discussion guide was used to focus participant input on the subjects covered in each of the presentations. The discussion guide is included in Appendix C of this report.

The WSP is available on line at: http://www-comm.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/publications/wsp/default_e.htm. A hard copy can be ordered from Mark Saunders, Wild Salmon Policy Team Coordinator, at wsp@pac.dfo-mpo.gc or (250) 756-7270.

COMMENT SUMMARY

Participants provided a great deal of feedback on the topics covered in the four presentations. In general, participants were supportive of the WSP, and while they had specific comments on the identification of Conservation Units, Habitat Status Assessment and Ecosystem Monitoring, they indicated that the DFO was on the right track. Participants were concerned that there was too much planning and not enough action, that the Province needs to be engaged for the WSP to work, and that First Nations and all stakeholders need to be involved in WSP implementation. The following is a summary by topic of those questions and comments:

Overview

A majority of participants felt that the WSP needs to move beyond planning and that the DFO needs to use its authority to protect habitat. Most participants were supportive of the WSP but felt that the DFO does not have the funding or the resources to implement it. Participants were also concerned that the Province was not “on board” with the WSP and that they need to be because they have a great deal of influence over the land uses and activities that impact salmon and their habitat. Others were concerned about the implications of all the knowledge and data being collected, and how that information was going to be used.

Conservation Units

Participants provided specific comments on the salmon-carrying streams and rivers² that the DFO identified within the proposed Conservation Units. Participants also provided input on the methodology used to identify conservation units and what the conservation units would mean “on the ground.” While there was widespread support of the conservation unit approach and methodology, some participants were concerned that there were too many conservation units and that conservation unit-based planning will be too complex. Others were concerned that conservation units may be too large, and that the significance of small streams may be overlooked; that problems of specific populations within large conservation units may be missed.

“I think of course you have to go two-tiered. What I don’t see is the recognition that freshwater systems are dynamic.”

Participants made a number of comments about the importance of monitoring the progress of the conservation units and expressed concern that the DFO no longer provides adequate resources for “on-the-ground” monitoring. In many cases, they said that the core of volunteers who have helped DFO monitor are not used in a coordinated or consistent manner.

Other Comments:

- Period of reference for salmon diversity should be based on fish life cycle (rather than a human lifetime).

Habitat Status Assessment

Participants made a number of comments about the different elements involved with habitat status assessment. The difficulty of protecting habitat without the provinces cooperation was cited as a concern by participants at all dialogue sessions. Participants made a number of other comments on topics such as the two-tiered monitoring approach, pilot projects, and recommended a number of indicators that should be monitored.

Some participants supported the two-tiered approach but commented that it was too static; in order for it to be effective it should take into account the dynamics of the systems that can

² Participants used a series of maps and notebooks that identified all streams and rivers within the CU’s to make comments on whether stream and rivers carried salmon, used to carry salmon, or were properly identified.

monitor change over time. Others commented that different creeks and rivers will have different thresholds for what is harmful. This means that you may have to have different indicators and different benchmarks for the streams and rivers within the conservation units and in different conservation units. There was also the concern that the DFO was “reinventing the wheel” with this approach and that there are other existing models that could be adopted by the DFO. Participants advised that the DFO look more closely into other options prior to settling on this approach. Participants also said it was very important for monitoring information to be shared by the DFO and that the information be in a format that is easily accessible. Participants encouraged the DFO to view volunteers as partners in protecting and restoring habitat and to do as much as possible to empower and support volunteers.

Participants also encouraged the DFO to implement pilot projects to help determine if WSP implementation will work. They said that the pilot projects should be comprehensive (not just one component of the WSP) and that they should be done in areas that have significant problems. Many participants were frustrated by a perceived lack of “on-the-ground” action by the DFO and viewed pilot projects as a way to get a visible start on WSP implementation.

Participants recommended a number of indicators to be monitored, including:

- Amount of clear cut areas
- Biological indicators
- Channel stability
- Eel grass
- Estuaries
- Groundwater
- Habitat quantity
- Instream flows
- Plankton
- River bed composition
- Water extraction
- Water quality parameters
- Water temperature

Ecosystem Monitoring

Participants’ comments on ecosystem monitoring reiterated many of the comments made previously, including the need to engage the Province and municipalities, concern about the capacity of the DFO to implement what is being proposed. Participants also provided input on a range of elements within the ecosystem that affect salmon and need to be addressed, the challenges of incorporating ecosystem values into WSP implementation, and on ways to include First Nations and stakeholders into WSP implementation.

Participants identified a number of elements within the ecosystem that affect salmon, and need to be addressed. Included in this list is aquaculture, predators, large scale development

(such as the Port of Vancouver), beetle kill agriculture, mining and logging. Of these activities, aquaculture received the most attention by participants. A majority of participants declared their opposition to fish farms, and said that they have tremendous impacts on wild salmon. They said that the WSP needs to more proactive in considering these impacts. The importance of social and cultural aspects of the ecosystem was also raised by a number of participants. They said that Traditional Ecological Knowledge needs to be incorporated into ecosystem values.

Comments received from participants highlighted the challenge of incorporating ecosystem values in WSP implementation. For example, on the issue of predators, some participants said that the DFO should take steps to reduce predator populations so that they do not kill salmon. Others said that disrupting the natural balance – killing one species to save another – is a dangerous and questionable way to manage the ecosystem. In addition to competing values, a number of participants commented that many of the elements within the ecosystem are outside the control of the DFO. They said again that collaboration with the full range of governments, First Nations, and stakeholders will be necessary to address the ecosystem as a whole and the competing values that currently exist.

“The amount of enthusiasm that you get from the community will be based on results and what we think we might get out of it..”

Participants made a number of comments about how the DFO should include First Nations, government, and stakeholders in ecosystem monitoring as well as strategic planning. DFO has proposed a Knowledgeable Persons Panel (KPP); participants provided input on that proposal and provided general input on the importance of being inclusive. One participant suggested a roundtable approach, with “windows of opportunity” used to identify and resolve issues related to the WSP; that DFO should participate but not “run” the roundtable and that a neutral facilitator should work with the roundtable to set its agenda and resolve issues. Under this approach, regional boards would provide local input to the KPP. Many participants supported the concept of the KPP and said it was important for it to be inclusive yet not cumbersome. They also said that it will be important for the DFO to be clear about its work plan and what will happen with the results it receives from the KPP. People will only be interested in participating if they know that they will be listened to and that their input will be used. Other participants said it will be important for the local area volunteers to participate in establishing ecosystem objectives so that what is important to them, and the work that they have already done, is included in strategic planning.

Meeting Evaluations

In an effort to better understand participant views on the consultations and to improve future consultations, a meeting evaluation form was provided to all participants. Participants were encouraged by the facilitators to complete and return the meeting evaluation forms. A total of 41 forms were completed and returned. A summary of the results is provided in Figures 2-5 and a summary of the open-ended comments is provided in Tables 2-5.

Figure 2: Overall Ranking of Dialogue Sessions

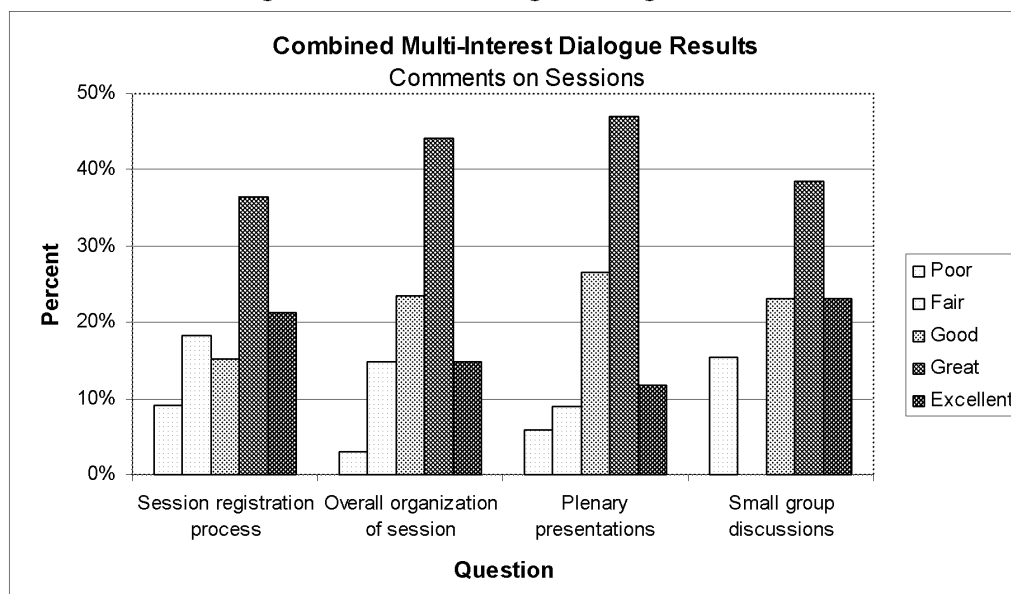


Table 2: Overall Comments

Session registration process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Advance mailing of the information package was great. » Appreciated receiving materials in advance. Not everyone was informed of meetings. » Late setup and no registration.
Overall organization of session
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Late setup on the first day but otherwise fairly well organized. » Stay on time. » WSP should have been first. » Send maps to meeting locations with invitation email. Van Dusen unknown to many.

Figure 3: Comments on Presentations

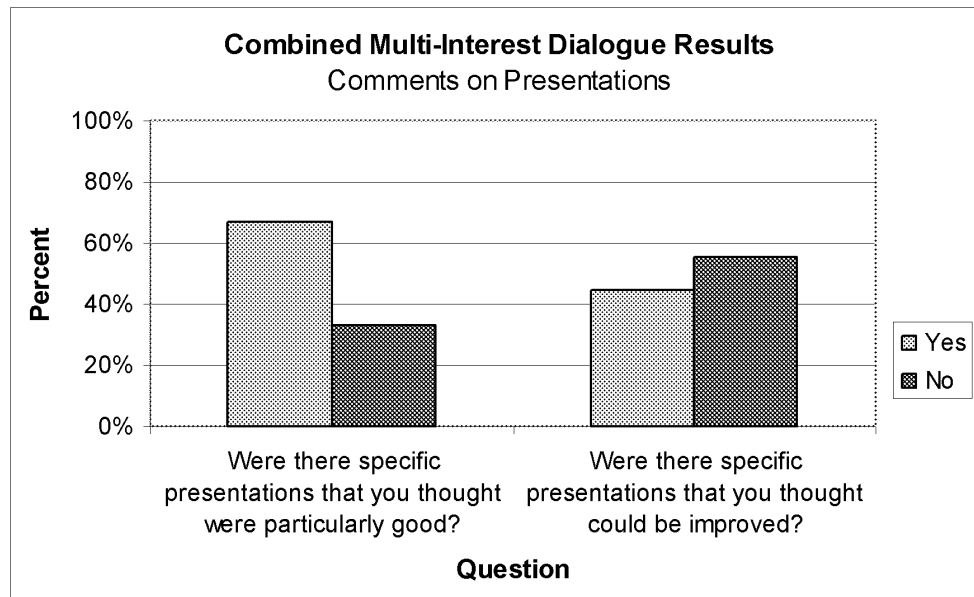


Table 3: Comments on Presentations

Were there specific presentations that you thought were particularly good? If yes, which ones, and what made them good?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » EPMP is applicable to my area. » WSP CU discussion. » Consistently high standard of presentation. It is comforting to know this type of work will proceed. » DFO presentations were fine. The maps helped considerably. » Pacific Fisheries Reform. » The EPMP presentation was a good presentation of a weak proposal! » Fisheries Reform presenter was knowledgeable and gave a historical perspective. » All dialogue relating to salmon was interesting, passionate and full of knowledgeable comments. » Report on CUs. » Ray obviously believes in perspective; he gave a candid response to questions (risky even) and he actually appears to be listening to the feedback. » SARA sessions were well focused and informative but I had to leave before they were finished because session went overtime.

Were there specific presentations that you thought could be improved? If yes, which ones, and what could be improved?

- » The EPMP was too long and theoretical. This process will work for large industry but not for small developers.
- » Habitat Assessment Status "ecosystem indicators and monitoring" lost on this audience. It was very academic for this audience.
- » EPMP was really shallow. Not developed for audience.
- » Fisheries reform presentation needed to have much more specific information about proposed legislation changes.
- » Need more background on SARA, such as how certain species are chosen to be considered and how decision-making individuals are selected.
- » A hard copy of "The State of the Pacific Ocean" presentation would make it easier to follow along and would not interfere with note-taking.
- » Good to provide PowerPoint records in advance.
- » Provide small color maps for attendees to share with members of groups.
- » More photos.
- » Too technical and boring. Just give us the bottom line and let us get details in break-out groups.
- » General overviews need to be punchy, outcome-oriented, and directed to local application (facilitators attempted to encourage this).

Figure 4: Comments on Discussions

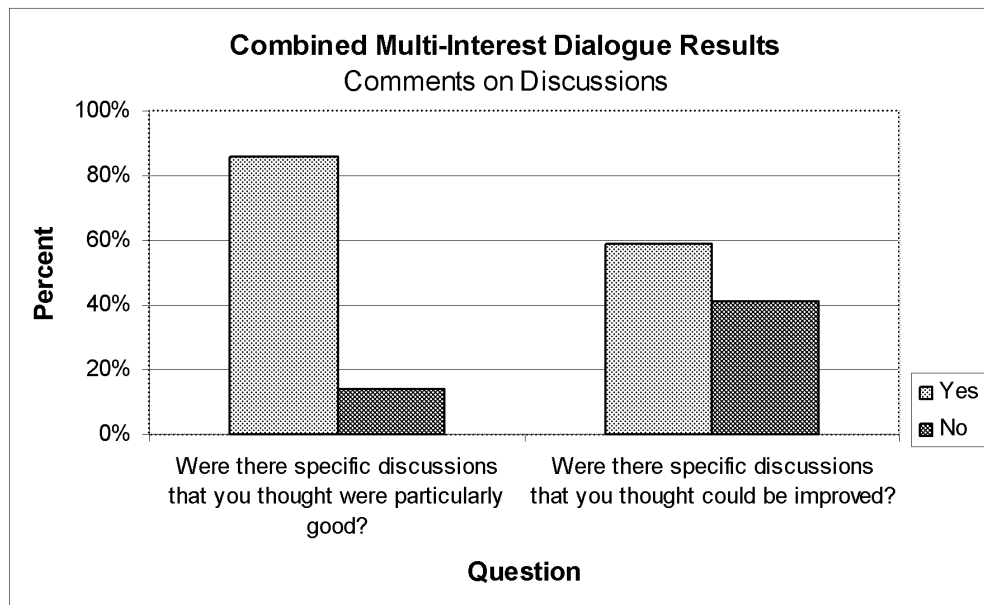


Table 4: Comments on Discussions

Were there specific discussions that you thought were particularly good? If yes, which ones, and what made them good?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » All of the discussions seemed to be about the same topic. » Constructive discussion regarding future agendas. Implementation verses planning. » CU discussion. » CUs specific to areas » All discussions could have been improved if the facilitators kept the meeting on track. I understand the need to let people vent, but there have to be facilitation tools that draw out specific feedback. I am sorry I don't have a suggestion but perhaps the questions posed are too open and broad and don't guide the feedback. » The final discussions on both days. » Fair hearing for all who spoke. » All had good input to habitat topics. Good to finally pay heed to the wisdom of elders and aboriginal groups and their traditional knowledge (ATK). » Report on CUs was very informative and Ray Lauzier was very good at explaining highly technical issues. Very clear when answering questions. » Bring in provincial representatives so they can hear how their decisions impact salmon. » Habitat discussion regarding salmon needed more time. » The knowledge of people in the room was awesome. Articulate people who ask intelligent questions and put forward concerns » SARA-WSP speaker was good and answered questions in a frank manner. However, I would have liked to take a colored map of proposed CUs to share with my group. These maps require color printers and some of us can't print these or can't afford to.
Were there specific discussions that you thought could be improved? If yes, which ones, and what could be improved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » No they all had their good points. Different levels of nationality depending on the interest of individuals. » All. More specifically there was a need to adequately facilitate the discussion better and pre-plan expected amount of time dedicated to certain discussion items.. » All. Coordinators should keep a speakers list. Not impressed with organization. » All would have been better if they were truly small group discussions rather than one large group.

Table 5: Comments on ways to improve consultations

Is there anything else that could be improved for the next time?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Include open agenda at beginning of consultation. DFO should indicate how concerns raised will or will not be addressed by subsequent topics scheduled for discussion. » Interaction with other levels of government. Provincial/regional representatives should attend. » More emphasis on implementation and action "on the ground" while studies go on. » Although the information presented was good, it was general. More specific information would have been helpful. » Moderator allowed some participants to make repeated, lengthy and often irrelevant statements. » More effort to have provincial, regional, and municipal representatives. » It would have been better if the meetings were held on a Saturday or Sunday, for those coming from out of town (in Vancouver). » Have someone that can talk about fish farm issues and why the letter of the law is not being followed. » More dialogue time. » Just keep it informative. In general it all was worthwhile and I'd like to thank the facilitators for a job well done. We need to get the tough ones involved-whatever we do, they are the ones that are the inheritors of it all. » If possible make audience presentation or questions shorter. » Need a list of speakers so all comments can be captured. Slides need to have large print. Redesign (smaller on handout). » Encourage people to stay on topic and keep their statements (questions) short. We all came with concerns that didn't necessarily fit with topics of sessions. Have a short session devoted to "stakeholder concerns. Have those questioning or grandstanding stay on topic; was done a bit but needs even tighter control. » DFO participants should just come out and say "I don't know" or "I am unable to answer that question." No dancing. » Yes, explain if these are consultation sessions (e.g. seeking input) or just informational sessions, e.g. DFO to public. » Consider not having plastic water bottles or Styrofoam cups. DFO could kindly request caterer to put out a jug of water instead of bottled. About half the attendees had Nalgene bottles or coffee "to go cups" which they could have "refilled". » More time for meaningful dialogue. » More discussions and keep it simple. » Ensure provincial participation. » Sign-in/registration was catch-or-miss. Some attendees missed registering. More formal presence next time at door (a sign would have helped).

Table 6: Methods participants found out about consultations

How did you find out about the consultations?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Aquaculture Company that received an invitation. » By accident initially and through my fisheries manager. » Co-chair of AMB. » Company called. » Email. (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - associated with SFAB - from DFO (2) » Fishermen. » FOC invitation. » I don't think that I got a package ahead of time. I usually prepare for meetings by reading these. » Invitation. (2) » Local DFO office. » Mail » Newspaper and VFAWU called. » Pender Harbour, District Wildlife Club and Pacific Prawn Association. » People at the plant. » Streamkeepers Federation. » Through my past involvement with SETG and HSP. » Via mail and other related meetings on similar subjects over the last year. » Watershed Society. » Word of mouth. I am looking forward to now being on the email/ mailing list.

Recommendations

This section provides recommendations that the authors of this report believe will improve future consultations and the processes underway concerning the topics covered in this report.

It is important to note the substantial effort the DFO is making to inform and involve the full range of First Nations and interest groups in this process. Regardless of their opinions on the topics presented, many participants expressed appreciation for the DFO's efforts to consult with its stakeholders.

As a result of conducting these consultations, the following recommendations are offered as a means to build upon and improve consultations.

REFOCUS CONSULTATIONS

The general concept of holding one series of consultations on a range of issues makes sense. Holding separate meetings on an issue-by-issue basis is costly, leads to participant burn-out, and is not effective or efficient governance. However, it is important that the issues being presented have relevance to participants and require or can benefit from substantive input from participants. Many participants were frustrated by the presentations on Fisheries Reform and the EPMP because they were not convinced that their input was really needed or would be used. The DFO had been consulting on the WSP a number of times over the last several years, and as a result garnered a more constructive and invested input. Participants still were critical about specific elements of the WSP but there was a decidedly different tone to WSP discussions. The WSP's ongoing consultation is what many participants said they expect; many said it was difficult to be consulted on one issue one year and another the following year.

At the next meeting, I'd like to be told what's being done, what's been going on, and what is proposed."

The DFO has taken a lot of criticism from participants over the last three years on aquaculture. The DFO has not presented aquaculture as a topic for discussion; in some cases staff that are knowledgeable about the subject and committed to attend the meetings did not attend the dialogue sessions or open houses. Many participants view aquaculture as a practice that affects fisheries and the Wild Salmon Policy and so they do not understand why the DFO does not, at a minimum address it; an overwhelming majority of participants over the last three years of consultations would like to see the DFO reduce, restrict, or eliminate aquaculture in some way. Regardless of DFO's policy on it, aquaculture is certainly a subject that needs to be addressed.

Recommendation #1: Ensure that the consultation topics are clearly open for input and that there is a pending decision or milestone that requires or can benefit from input. Focus consultations on substantive issues concerning which participants' contributions can make a real difference. An example is the 2005 discussions on fisheries reform. Carefully consider whether program updates or merely providing information on established programs meet this litmus test for consultation. Similarly, start consultations by addressing the issue with the most opportunity for participants' input. In this most recent round of consultations, that issue was Wild Salmon Policy progress and implementation.

Recommendation #2: Refine the consultation approach to present and discuss topics that are relevant to each geographic area, and work more closely with local staff to develop these topics at an early stage to improve both local staff and participant ownership and interest in the consultations. Participants want to know that their concerns are being heard by local staff and policy makers.

In addition to identifying relevant topics to present and discuss at consultations, it is important to spend adequate time in the consultation planning phase to identify the key issues and questions on which DFO staff want feedback. Carefully crafted questions help to ensure that the feedback is focused on the most important areas and is useful to staff and decision-makers. Once identified, these questions should be used to develop presentations that present information that will help participants develop informed responses to the specific questions. Making the presentation adhere to the key issues and questions will facilitate the development of clear and more concise presentations. Some comments from participants indicated that the presentations were too long and technical, and that they wanted more time to discuss the topics.

Recommendation #3: Allocate more time to developing the key issue areas and questions for each consultation topic. Develop these key issues and questions first; then use them to develop presentations that present only the information that is relevant to those issues and questions. Resist the temptation to tell the “whole story” on each topic and allow more time for discussion. Consider a more comprehensive “dry run” of the consultation by involving a focus group of stakeholders in the review of the presentations and discussion guides.

We consistently heard from participants that they would like to know how their input is being used and how it affects “on-the-ground” actions. The DFO did make an effort to provide this feedback; it provided a review of what was consulted on in previous years and what was being done on each topic. However, it is apparent that participants would like to hear more from the DFO on what it is doing with all the input it is asking for. The challenge of linking often divergent views with actions taken by the DFO is certainly daunting, especially when it concerns long-term or complex programs. This task may be easier to do if the consultation topics are more localized and have “on-the-ground” relevance to participants. Participants don’t think consultation begins and ends with one meeting on a particular subject. They see consultation as a continuum that supports a decision-making process — where DFO reports back what they heard and moves down a path where issues are presented and discussed first, and then solutions are considered and evaluated. Participants don’t expect that they will always “get their way” but do expect to be told how their input was used.

Recommendation #4: Develop and follow through with a more robust and regular “reporting back” mechanism that provides specific information about what was heard and how it was used. Implement consultation processes that support decision-making in a meaningful and sequential way, and demonstrate that you use the input you receive to make decisions.

For the last three years the DFO has dedicated tremendous resources (advertising, materials, display boards, staff time) to plan and conduct the evening open houses that complement the day time dialogue sessions. The open houses are intended to provide the general public with

an opportunity to get informed about consultation issues and to talk informally with DFO staff who are experts on the topics being presented. Very few of these open house have been well-attended. Low attendance levels at open houses is not unique to the DFO. The situation occurs regardless of the agency conducting them. Open houses are well-attended when there is a specific proposal that could have an immediate or significant impact on the community in which it is held. Examples include infrastructure projects such as wastewater or solid waste facilities. The attendance at DFO open houses suggests that the DFO is not getting a good “bang for its buck” and that it should consider alternative means to engage the general public. Dialogue session participants and DFO staff have also indicated that there must be a better way to engage the general public.

“I appreciate the opportunity to be heard. The only reason you take the heat is that you make yourself available. I appreciate the effort and work that you’ve done and that you come here. It’s heartening to see that someone comes.”

Recommendation #5: Consider other “outside the box” options for reaching out and engaging stakeholders and the general public to improve open house and dialogue session attendance. Options to consider could include implementing an aggressive media campaign, doing more personal outreach, and holding open houses in active public locations (such as malls or libraries). Develop partnerships with municipalities or others that are conducting their consultations in order to facilitate more of a community-based multi-issue (rather DFO) focus to the open houses.

IMPROVE COLLABORATION

Two common and related themes that were heard repeatedly at every session were that the DFO needs to work more at engaging the Province on key issues such as conservation and at bolstering co-management and other cooperative efforts with all First Nations and stakeholders. Certainly, the DFO is already working with the Province and regularly engages First Nations and stakeholders through a variety of processes. Therefore, the message is that DFO should feel it has the support to increase these efforts and should explicitly communicate all the different processes it uses to engage its constituents to improve understanding about what comprises consultation. It should not be a surprise that DFO received input about collaboration – the WSP presentations explicitly asked how participants would like to be involved. At the same time, it seems to contradict the repeated warnings about participation burnout. Nonetheless, the perception is widespread that the DFO cannot effectively implement many of its programs and policies without the Province and the support of others.

Recommendation #6: Secure the participation of the Province in consultations with stakeholders and First Nations, where appropriate, particularly when dealing with water management and land uses that affect salmon and habitat conservation. The DFO has also heard from participants that the consultations feel centralized; that the topics on the agenda are not aligned with the topics participants are most interested in; they don’t hear back from the DFO on how their input was used, or on what is being done in their area; and that DFO staff presenting information are all from Vancouver. Getting a better sense of what is important to each area (and customizing the topics to each area) may be more important

than trying to present the same information everywhere; and working with local DFO staff on consultation design and participation at early planning stages may facilitate their involvement (and greater stakeholder participation) at the sessions held in each area.

Appendix A: Fisheries Reform Discussion Guide



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada



Pacific Fisheries Reform Discussion Guide

Introduction

This guide is intended to facilitate discussions on Pacific Fisheries Reform. In their presentation, DFO staff provided a summary of what was heard during last year's consultations and an update on reform initiatives intended to achieve a reformed fishery which includes the following elements:

- Full economic and social potential of the resource is achieved.
- First Nations fishing interests are defined and reconciled with the interests of all Canadians.
- There is public, market and participant confidence that the fishery is sustainable.
- Participants are self-reliant and able to self-adjust.
- Participants are treated fairly and equitably and are involved in decision-making and share accountability for the conduct of the fishery.
- Costs of management are shared by those who benefit from the harvest.
- All fishery participants enjoy certainty and stability necessary for business planning.
- Equitable treaty-based fisheries are achieved

This vision is central to reforming Pacific Fisheries, so it is important for all stakeholders to provide input to the plan for achieving the vision. The following questions are intended to help begin the discussion on Fisheries Reform; any other input you have is welcome as well.

1. Are there elements missing from Pacific Fisheries Reform implementation?
2. Are there particular elements of Pacific Fisheries Reform that should be emphasized or be given higher priority?
3. Do you have advice on the pace of reform: should it proceed faster or slower?



Appendix B: EPMP Discussion Guide



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada



Environmental Process Modernization Plan (EPMP) Discussion Guide

Introduction

This guide is intended to facilitate discussions on issues presented in the Environmental Processes Modernization Plan (EPMP) presentation. In that presentation, DFO staff described DFO's involvement in managing fish habitat and how it is moving ahead to manage fish habitat in a way that is:

- Responsive and efficient
- Flexible – results-oriented not rules-driven
- Shares regulatory responsibility among government citizens, etc.
- Effective – tools and practices in place to achieve policy
- Transparent/Predictable/Credible – where rules are known and applied consistently

While the EPMP is currently being implemented, the DFO would like your ideas on how it can be improved in the following areas.

Risk Management

1. What activities do you feel pose the greatest risk of damage or impact to fish habitat in your region or community, and what can be done to reduce the risk?
2. How could DFO's Habitat Management Program become more effective in conserving and protecting habitat for fish?

Streamlining

3. What "streamlining" suggestions do you have for how DFO's Habitat Management Program should respond to the increasing number of development activities and projects referred for regulatory reviews and environmental assessments?
4. What activities do you feel are low risk and common enough to be covered by streamlining tools (e.g., Operational Statements)?
5. How effective do you feel streamlining tools (e.g., Operational Statements) are in protecting fish habitat from low-risk activities?

Partnerships

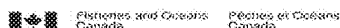
6. What do you recommend about how DFO provides information concerning the habitat management program and EPMP? What is the most effective way for you to receive information?
7. In what manner could you see yourself, your organization or your community assist DFO in protecting fish habitat?

Habitat Compliance

8. How could monitoring be strengthened/changed to better protect fish habitat?
9. How can compliance be encouraged? How should non-compliance be addressed? What management tools are needed?



Appendix C: Wild Salmon Policy Discussion Guide



Wild Salmon Policy (WSP) Discussion Guide

Introduction

This guide is intended to facilitate discussions on issues presented in the Wild Salmon Policy (WSP) presentations. In those presentations, DFO staff described how DFO is moving ahead with:

- Identifying Conservation Units (CUs)
- Developing methods to assess habitat status
- Including ecosystem values and monitoring

These are critical steps towards full implementation of the WSP, so it is important for all stakeholders to help ensure issues surrounding these topics are fully considered before they are undertaken.

Conservation Units

At this point we have assembled and incorporated scientific and some local knowledge in identifying Conservation Units. We now seek to gather additional local and aboriginal knowledge that will help us improve our understanding of salmon diversity.

1. What is the best way to identify and include local knowledge and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge in identifying CUs?
2. What are your thoughts on the process DFO is using to identify CUs?
3. Are there populations missing from the dataset?
4. Are there population characteristics that are incorrect (e.g. we may have identified a group of sockeye as using a lake when in fact they do not)?
5. Are there unusual characteristics about specific groups of fish that we are unaware of (e.g. age at maturity, spawn or migratory timing)?

Habitat Status Assessment

6. What is the best way to identify and include local knowledge and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge in characterizing the habitat, and capturing conservation and restoration efforts?
7. What do you think of the proposed approach to Habitat Characterization?
8. Have we missed anything in the development of indicators?
9. What are your thoughts on the two tiered approach to monitoring indicators i.e. landscape level pressure indicator results directing more localized status indicator monitoring?
10. What role, if any, would you like to play in habitat monitoring?

Ecosystems Values and Monitoring

11. What is the best way to identify and include local knowledge and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge in developing ecosystem indicators that reflect the full range of ecosystem values?
12. To what extent should ecosystem values be considered in WSP implementation?
13. Given what we have presented on the role of salmon in ecosystems and the types of information we have collected so far, what ecosystem indicators should be monitored; what's most important in your area? Are there other values that need to be considered?



Appendix D: SARA Listings Workbook Results

Figure 2: Sector Representation

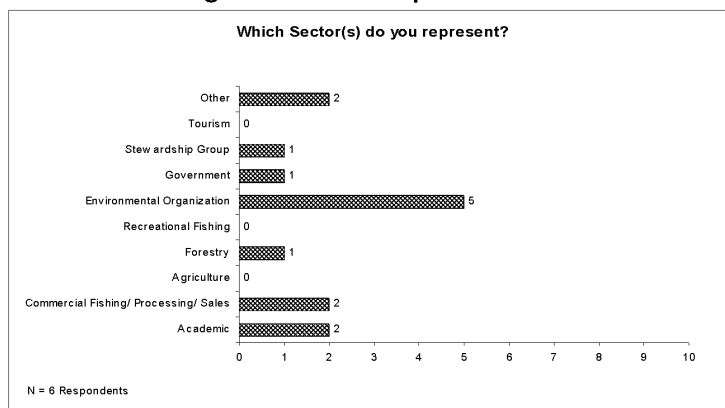


Figure 3: Familiarity with the Species at Risk Act

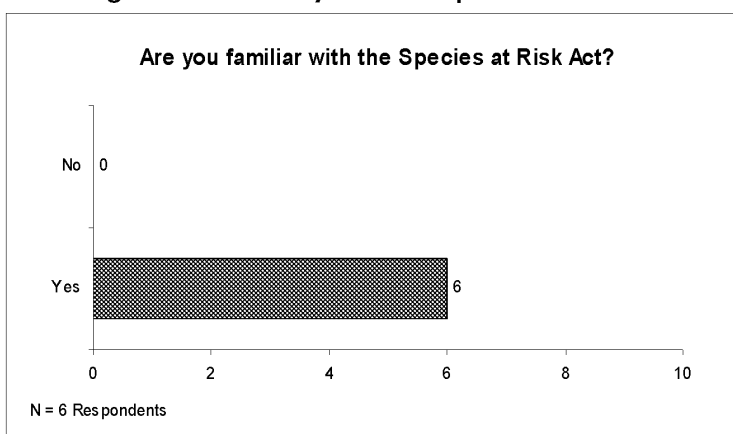
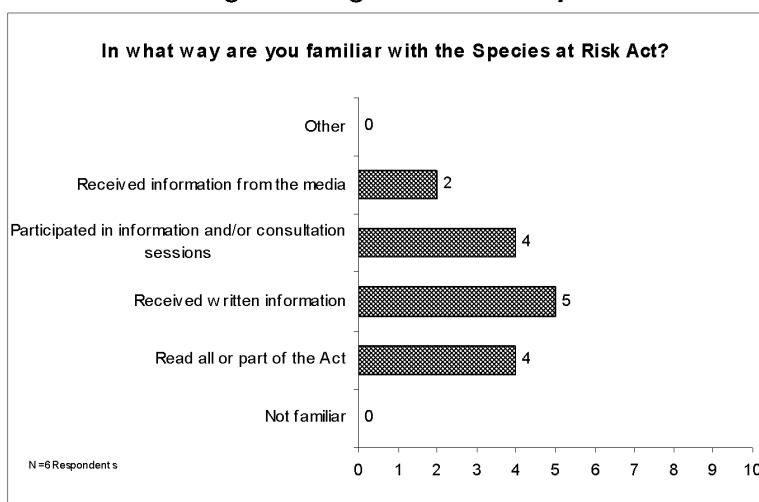


Figure 4: Degree of Familiarity



Figures 5 a-c: Read Status Reports

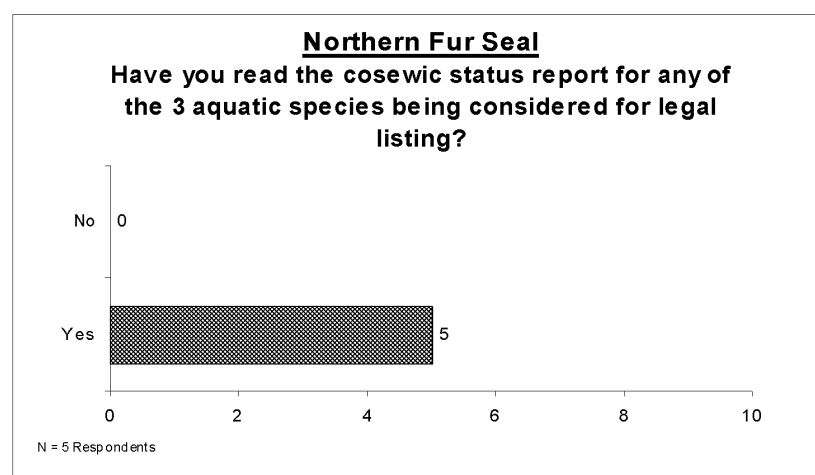
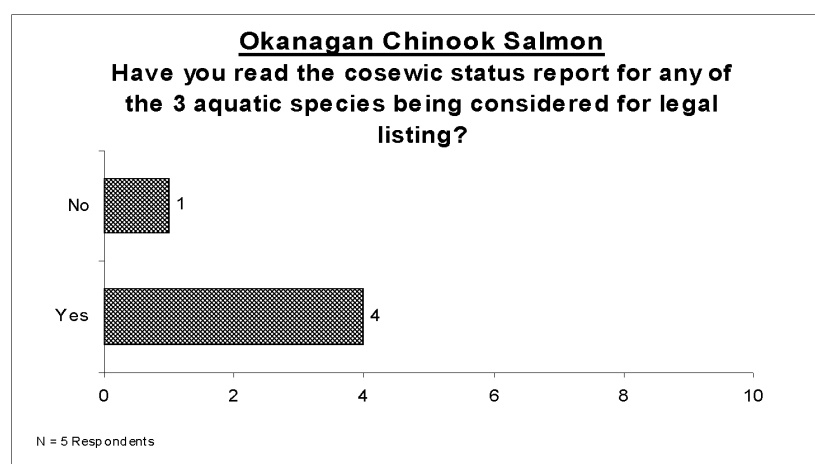
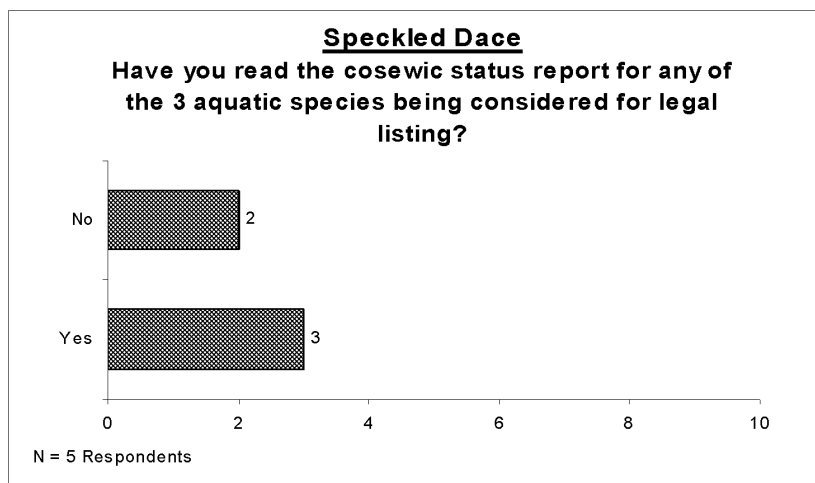
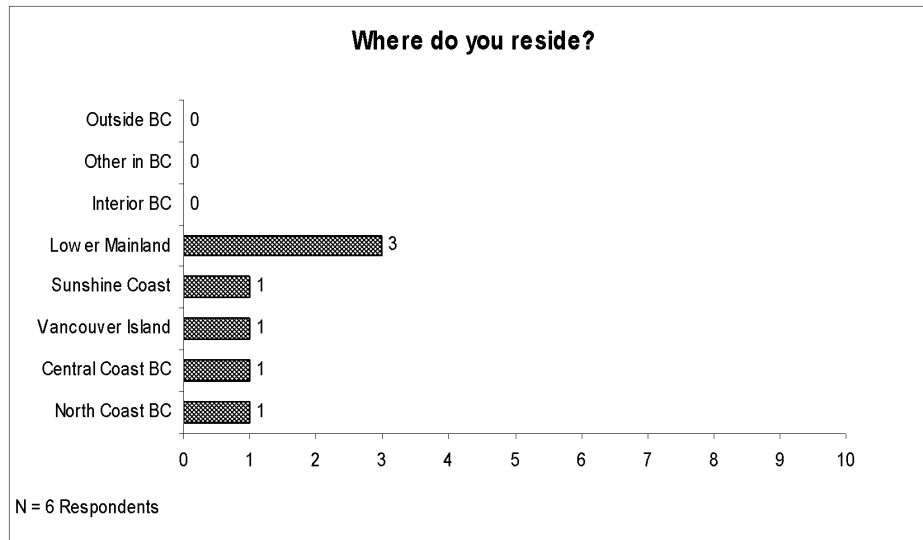
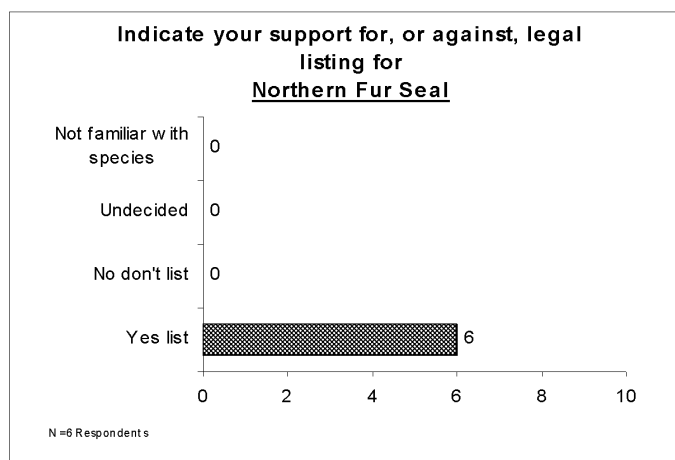
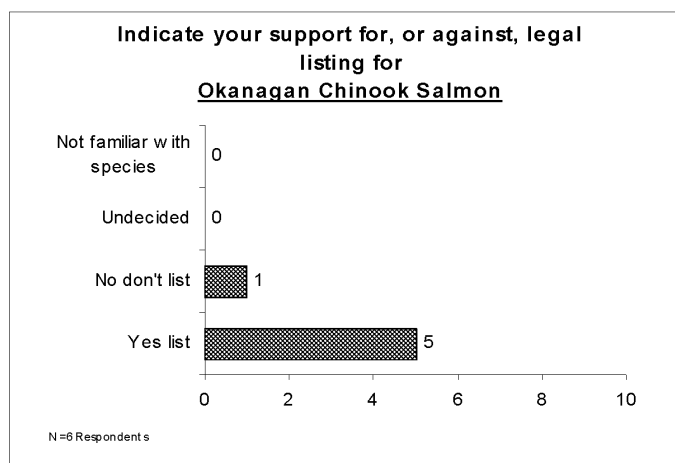
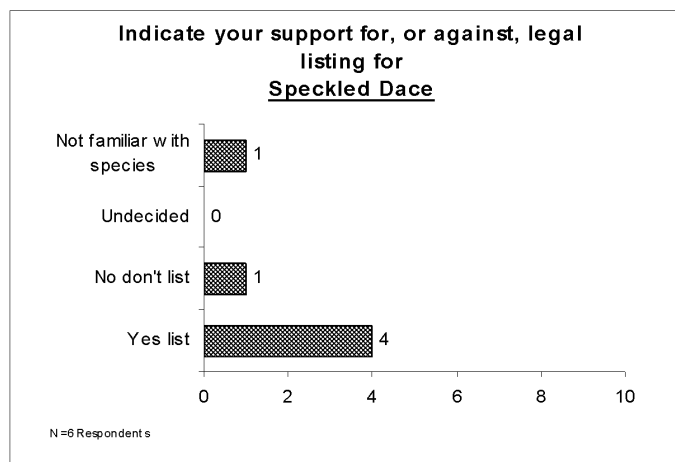


Figure 6: Area of Residence



Figures 7 a-c: Support for Listing



Figures 8 a-c: Effects of Listing

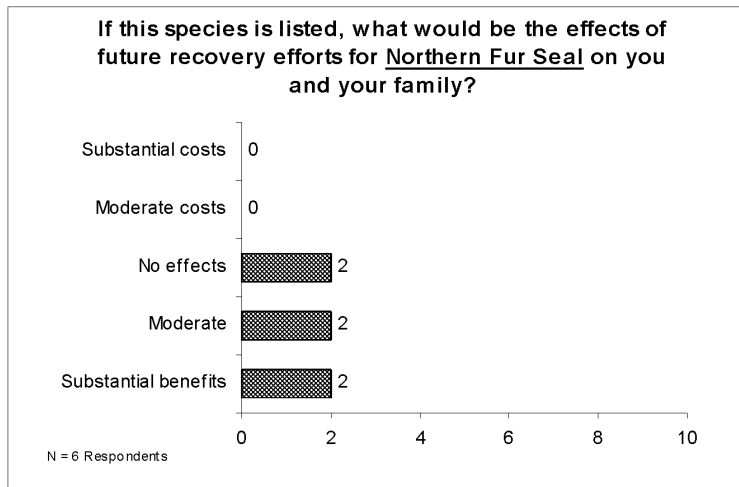
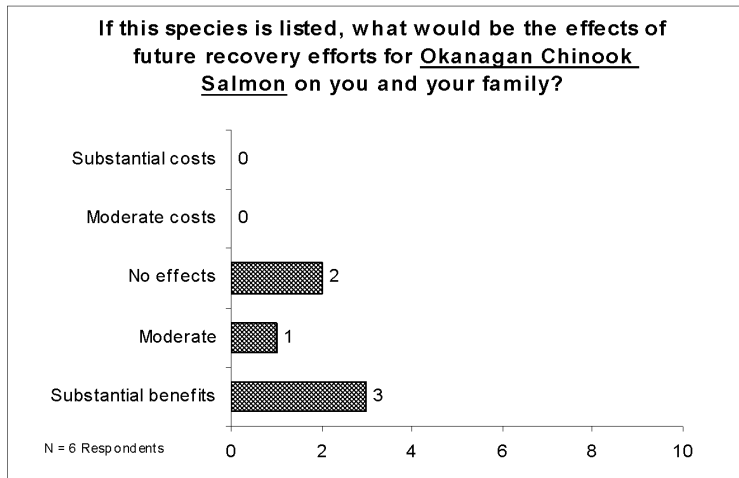
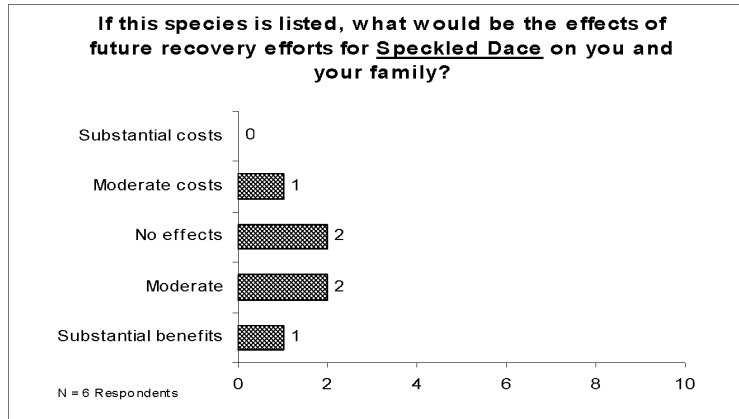


Figure 9: Origin of Descent

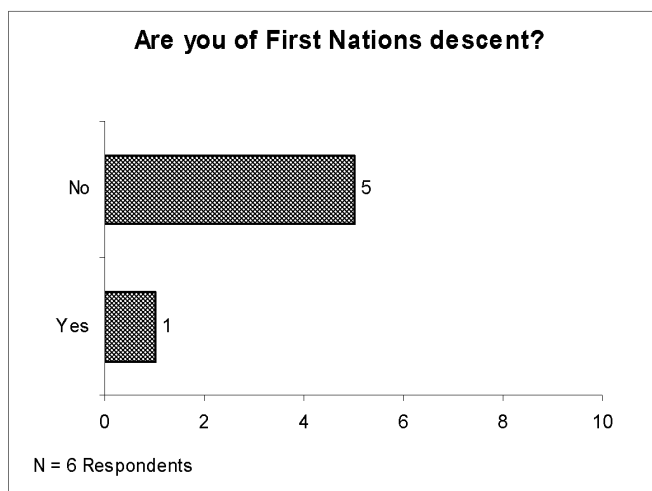


Figure 10: Considered Species

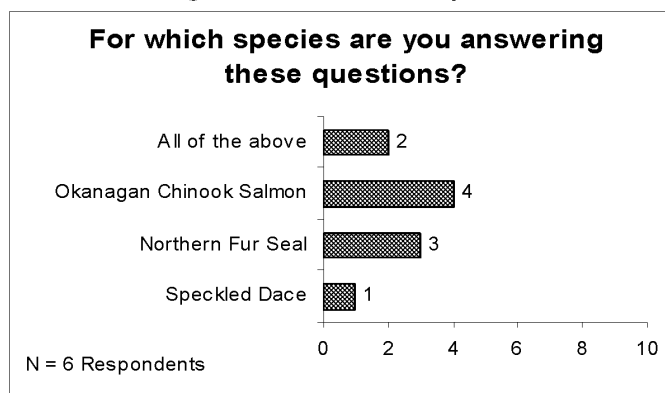


Figure 11 a-c: Special Protection for Species

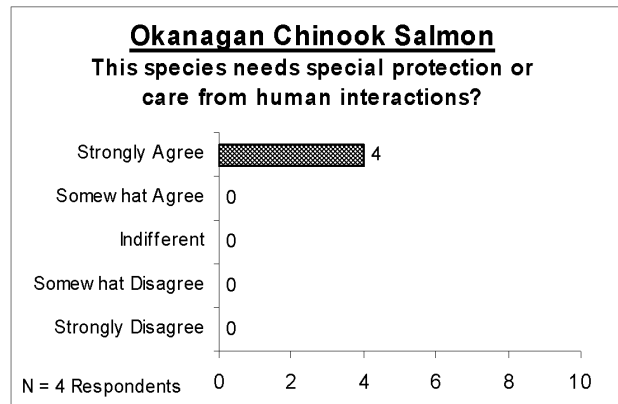
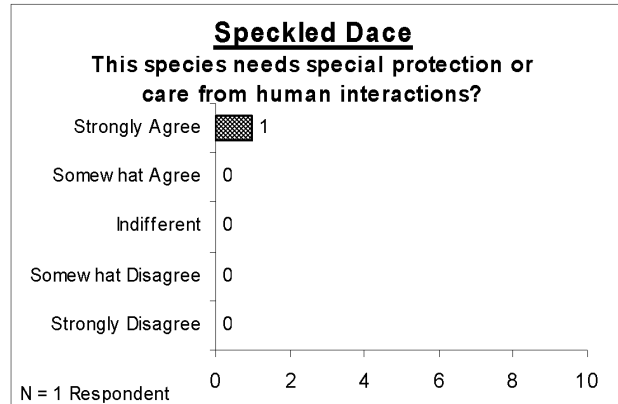


Figure 12 a-c: Effects of Protecting Species

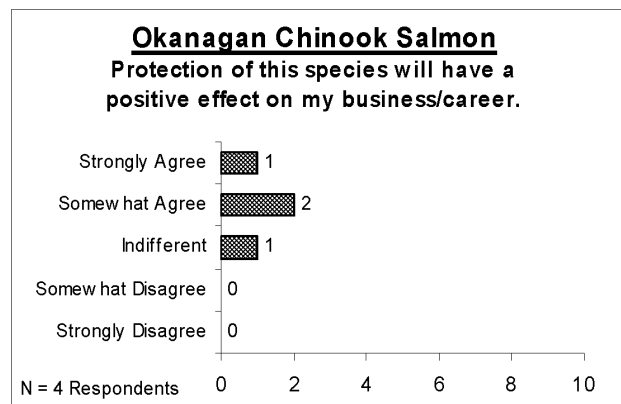
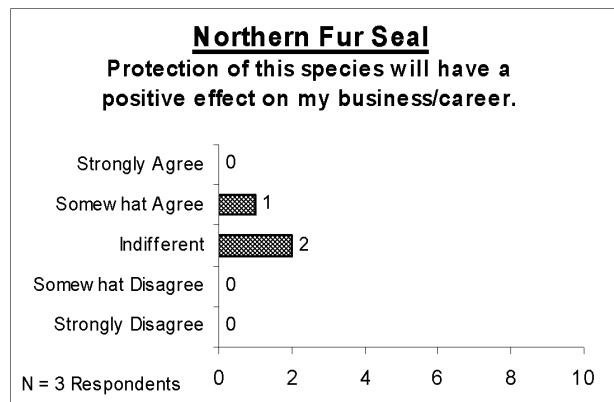
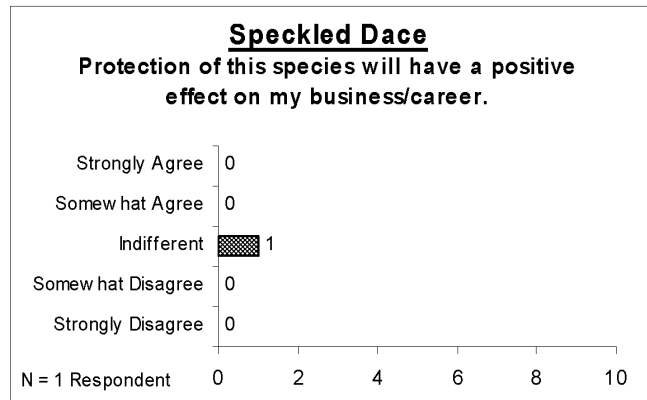


Figure 13 a-c: Listing for Federal Funding

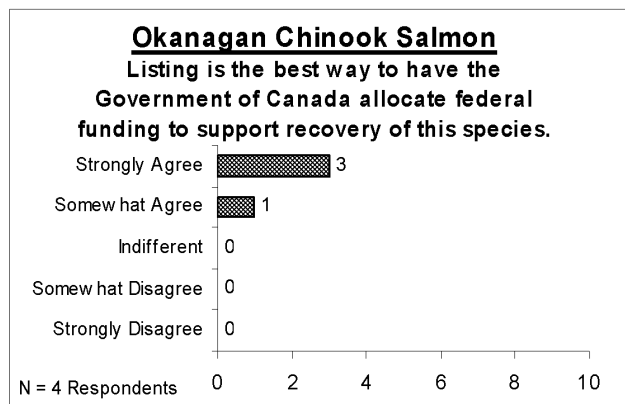
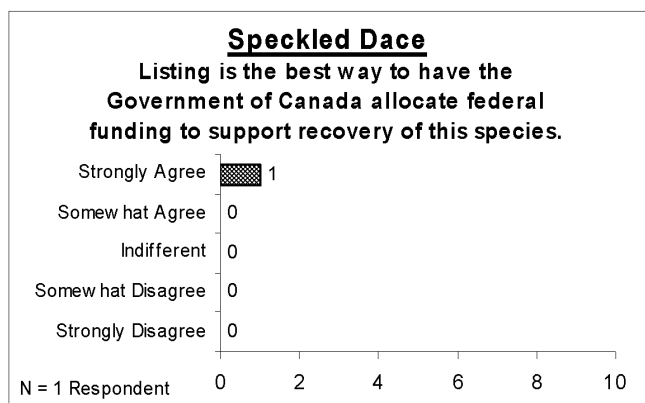


Figure 14 a-c: Effects of Legal Listing

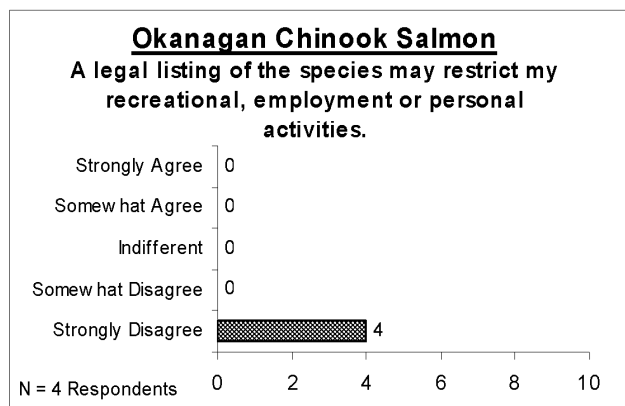
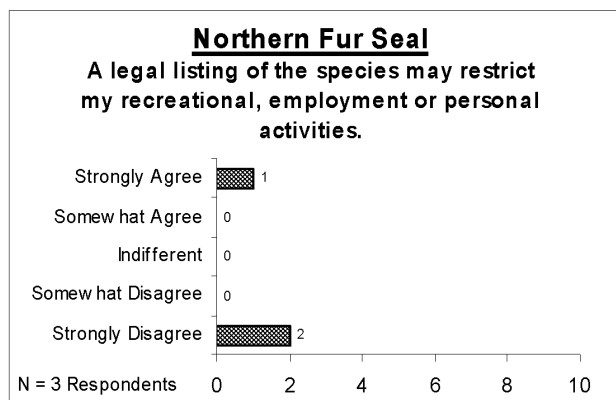
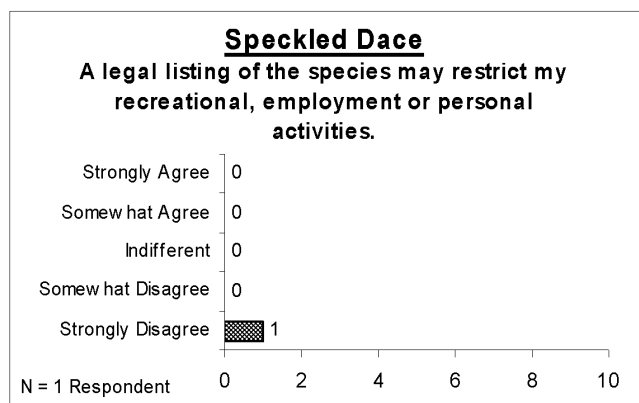


Figure 15 a-c: Loss in Revenue for Species Protection

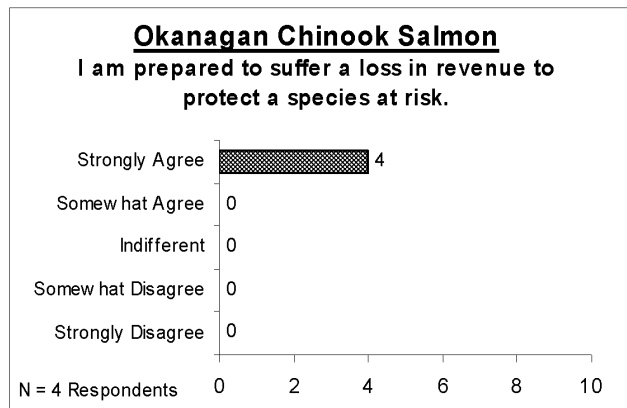
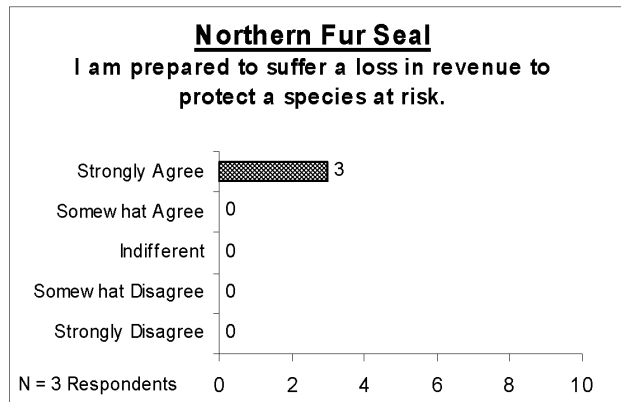
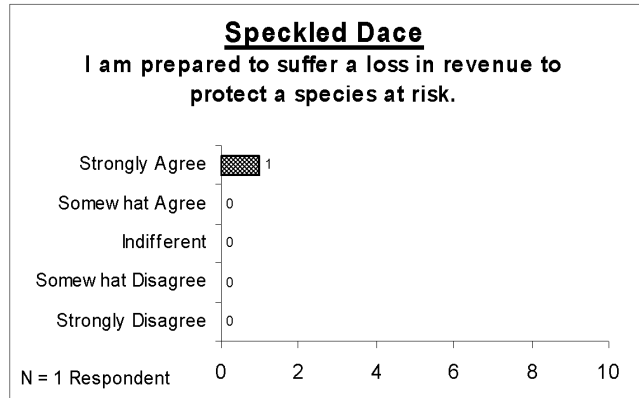


Figure 16 a-c: Value of Species

