

***Report on Fish Habitat &
Species Recovery Workshop***

Kamloops, B.C.

May 26 & 27, 2003



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Species Recovery Workshop***

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Prepared For:

BC Aboriginal Fisheries Commission

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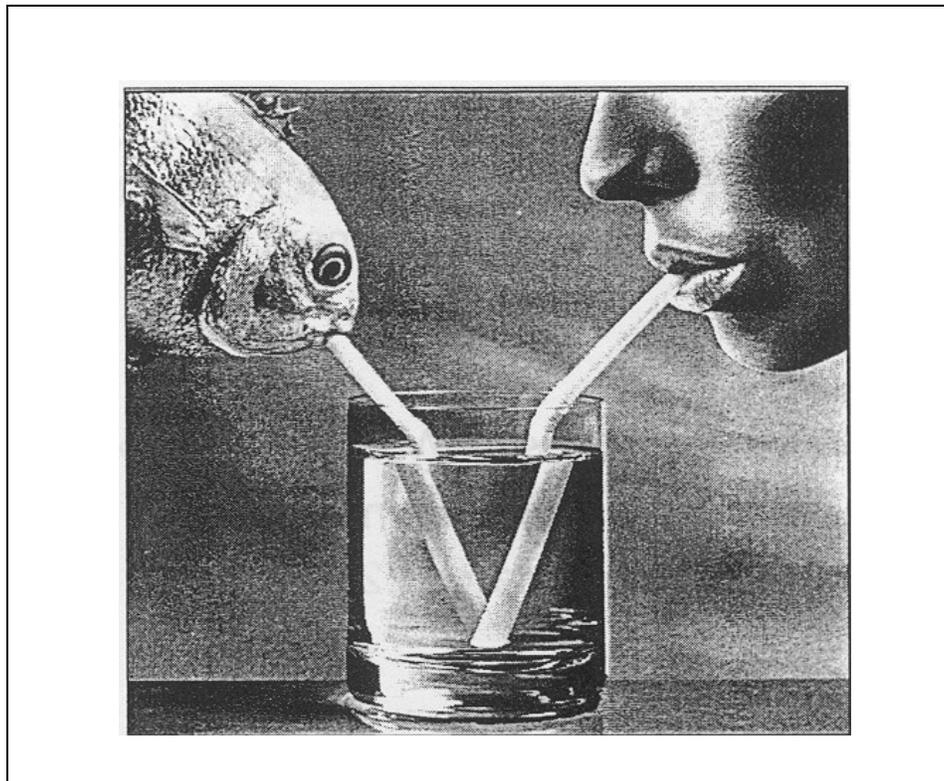
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Secwepemc Fisheries Commission (SFC) wishes to thank Mr. Ken Wilson and Mr. Dave Moore for their tireless work during the workshop, and for their valuable contributions to this report.

The Fish Habitat and Species Recovery Workshop could not have brought together participants from the diverse audience of attendees had it not been for the financial contribution of the following agencies:

- BC Hydro, Bridge Coastal Fish & Wildlife Restoration Program
- Ministry of Water, Land & Air Protection, Living Rivers Program
- Fisheries & Oceans Canada
- Pacific Salmon Foundation
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Finally, the SFC thanks all of those who attended the workshop and participated in laying the ground-work for the Species Recovery Planning upcoming within the Thompson Watershed.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

First Nations in BC are increasingly sensitive to the statutory relationships between their rights and the survival of fish. The return of strong fish stocks is a reflection upon the health of the environment and First Nations strong cultural relationships to the web of life. This relationship, and the ecological knowledge and wisdom brought to sustainable resource management, is recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity and is integral to the recovery of species richness around the world. Therefore, in the implementation of SARA, the role of First Nations perspectives are important, as will be maintenance of the cultural-ecological connections arising from resource use that is the ongoing source of this rich history and knowledge.

The workshop brought together First Nations, Federal and Provincial government agencies at a time when policy development associated with SARA implementation is in its infancy. The value of this workshop was the open dialogue and exchange of information prior to the commencement of any “official” recovery planning initiation in the interior of BC. The important lessons learned in this workshop arise from the knowledge that First Nations bring with them an important perspective in the conservation and recovery of species and ecosystems at risk. The complex species-ecosystem relationships and the equally complex approaches to recovering species at risk were evident in the First Nations presentations. The advanced work in fish species recovery planning in the Skeena, Fraser and Columbia Rivers, in some cases in advance of COSEWIC status reports and SARA listings, is a testament to the sensitivity of First Nations resource-based cultures. Further, the workshop highlighted that First Nations have played an important role in recovery planning before ecological problems have reached the critical listing stage.

An important underlying First Nations lesson presented in this workshop was the manner in which species richness is measured. First Nations

communities gauge richness by the diversity of species present, tied to continued access to the resource in historic locations, abundances and timing. Recovery efforts, particularly Interior Fraser coho, must consider and measure ecosystem health from a First Nations perspective; healthy fish populations equate to improved community health and cultural richness.

The eagerness of First Nations to engage in SARA implementation for fish and fish ecosystems is notably in stark contrast to the engagement of First Nations in wildlife and plant listings. This was seen in part due to the investment in capacity to engage in species recovery planning by DFO in the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy. It was evident that the prohibitions on resource extraction in aquatic environments that come with SARA listings are well bounded by case law in Canada. First Nations have a proven right to access fish and other aquatic resources, and are knowledgeable and comfortable in asserting these rights. However, there is less protection for aboriginal rights and substantially less comfort from First Nations in terrestrial environments. Implications for Indian Reserve land development due to terrestrial species SARA listing is of significant concern to First Nations decision makers.

The Secwepemc hosted this habitat workshop, explicitly linking habitat management with species recovery to make this association clear, and to trigger dialogue among agencies leading to development of recovery teams for Interior Fraser coho. The impetus to bring together these three orders of government was based on the urgency of the need to address the loss of salmon and salmon habitat, and the traditional salmon fishing way of life of the Secwepemc people. The engagement of similar ways of thinking in the headwaters of the Columbia and Skeena said as much about the scope of the problem as it did the degree of common perspectives. It is equally important to note that the participating First Nations wanted to ensure that equal energy goes into recovery planning before formal SARA listings are necessary.

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INTRODUCTION

The recent proclamation of Canada's Species at Risk Act (SARA) on June 5, 2003 followed one of the most protracted and contentious debates in Canadian parliamentary history. In the end, SARA not only earned the broad support of Canadian legislators, but enjoys the broad support of the Canadian public. Maintaining and building on this support will be critical in obtaining the financial resources and social capital necessary to overcome the political, legal, institutional, social, economic and biological challenges that we must face if we are to protect fish species from the twin threats of overfishing, and habitat loss and degradation.

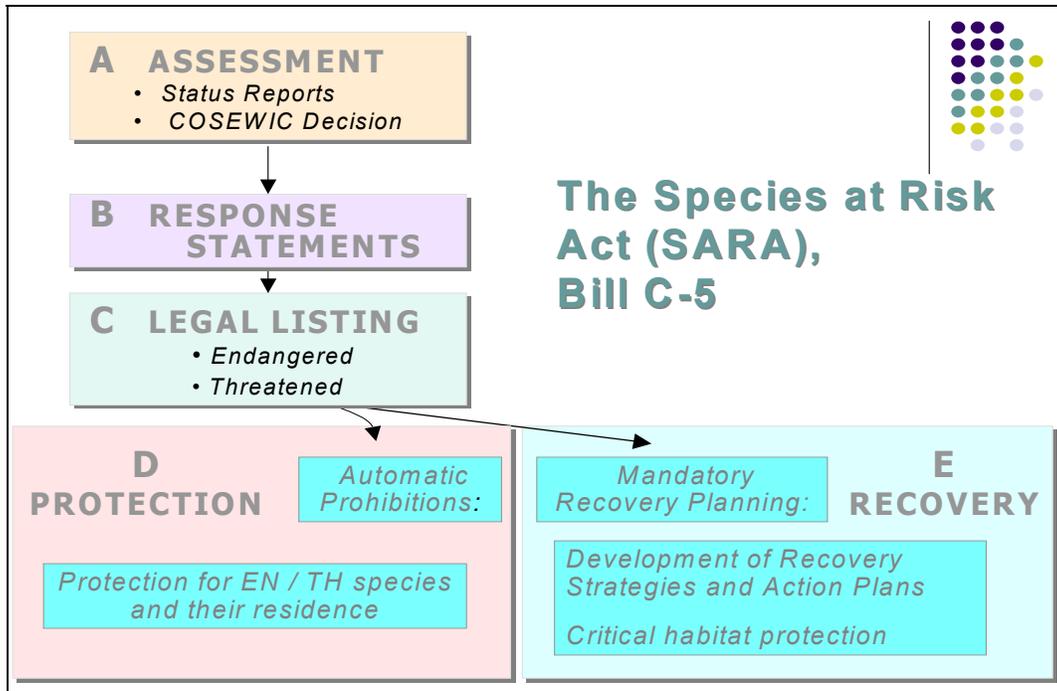
SARA has focused considerable attention on the role of habitat loss and degradation in the decline of fish species, and the role of habitat improvement and rehabilitation in the recovery of fish species at risk. There is little question that 'healthy' habitat is the foundation of fish production, at the same time, it is often extremely difficult to establish the precise role of habitat change in species declines, or to identify appropriate ways to protect and rehabilitate habitat in order to reverse population declines. But SARA is only one part of a comprehensive strategy to protect Canadian species at risk, and only one step in the continuous process of monitoring and evaluating fish health, and protecting and rehabilitating habitat.

Participants at this workshop represented Federal (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs) Provincial (Ministry of Water, Air and Land Protection, Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management), and a range of First Nations governments, as well as environmental non-government organizations (see Attendance List – Appendix 1). Presentations ranged from broad reviews of legislative and policy frameworks, to specific descriptions of recovery efforts now

underway and the problems and pitfalls as well as the opportunities and successes that these efforts encountered. It is not our intention to summarize these presentations here, but rather to focus on the legislative and policy framework, and the lessons learned through various case studies and examples.

SPECIES AT RISK ACT

SARA is one of Canada's commitments to the Convention of Biodiversity (1992), and is one part of a three-part strategy that includes an accord for the protection of species, and stewardship incentive programs. The Council on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), through the work of the Freshwater and Marine Species Specialist groups assesses the status of fish species in Canada. Species specialist groups evaluate the status of each species, and make recommendations to COSEWIC concerning status (Not at Risk, Special Concern, Threatened, Endangered, or Data Deficient). Following COSEWIC's decision, the Minister is required to respond. Although the time frames vary depending upon the species and the nature of the listing, legal listing will follow unless the Minister decides otherwise. Once legally listed under SARA, the species and its habitat are protected, and recovery plans are prepared.



WHAT IS RECOVERY & HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

In a formal sense, listing leads to a Recovery Planning process that includes the development of a recovery strategy, and action plans to accomplish the goals set out in the plan. The plan is prepared by a recovery team, so Recovery is what the team sets it out to be. The objective at the end of the day is a return to health for the species that lead to the listing and the recovery plan.

This seems straight forward enough, but the challenges are considerable. Habitat changes that are beneficial to one species may be detrimental to another. In some ways, habitat rehabilitation is based on explicit or implicit species values. We strive to improve conditions for one or more fish species of value to us, while at the same time our values for water and land use are changing habitats in ways that undermine these efforts. In an ideal world, we repair the habitat at an ecosystem, watershed or terrain level, which is likely to benefit most species and improve the value of the ecosystem as defined by our society. For the most part success will be

measured using the same metrics that tracked the populations decline (abundance, distribution and diversity).

SCALE FOR RECOVERY

In an important sense, the scale of recovery is defined by the way COSEWIC defines a “species” or designated unit. For example, it may be possible to choose to recover only some proportion of the spawning populations of sockeye salmon within the Fraser River if all the sockeye salmon in the Fraser River were considered a single species for the purpose of designating their status under SARA. As it is, there are clearly many ‘species’ or designate-able populations of sockeye salmon within the Fraser River. There is very good reason for this in fact. Canada has committed to protect the biodiversity of her wild populations, in recognition that the earth’s biodiversity is not the simple common property of the present human occupants of the ecosystem; hence the international obligation. Fraser sockeye have evolved significantly and separately in their lakes of origin, and even within a single lake there are separate races of sockeye with different timing.

Protecting each unique population is our commitment, and it will ultimately define the scope of our recovery efforts. Protecting genetic capital is what this whole exercise is about, and the same principle is used impartially by COSEWIC whether the fish in question is a stickleback or a sturgeon.

In another important sense the scale of recovery is defined by our legal obligations and by our evolving understanding of the nature and scope of Aboriginal Rights and Title. Particular populations of fish are of vital importance to particular groups of Aboriginal people. Canadians have an obligation to protect these populations in a way that allows Aboriginal people to exercise their rights. The unique importance of some populations to Aboriginal people, and the unique knowledge that

Aboriginal people have of those fish that they depend on are both factors that COSEWIC considers in defining and designating populations. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) plays an important role in assessing and designating populations, and TEK also plays an important role in directing the scope of recovery and defining recovery objectives. Aboriginal people will have a strong voice in deciding how to recover stocks that are important to them, and what the objectives for the recovery process will be.

The scale of recovery is also defined by our available resources. Protecting fish and their habitat from harm can be quite expensive, even if the fish species in question has little economic value. Rehabilitating habitat can be expensive too. And so too is monitoring the health of fish populations so that we know whether or not they require protection under SARA and associated recovery plans. When the day comes that we no longer monitor the health of fish populations and have more recovery plans than money to pay for them, there will be some very tough decisions to make. From the perspective of some of us at the workshop we may already be there. One theme was clear. We must engage the public in a number of different ways if our efforts at recovery are to be successful.

ENGAGING THE PUBLIC & PARTNERS (TYING PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP TO SCIENCE)

In managing fish species at risk, particularly fish species that are harvested, it is essential that we develop approaches that not only allow us to protect the stock and its critical habitats, but also provide a sound scientific basis for balancing harvest restrictions and habitat rehabilitation options as part of the recovery plan. In some cases, fishing restrictions to address specific stock declines may lead to significant economic and social impacts. In many cases increasing the availability and quality of habitat will address the problems more cost effectively and provide wider benefits to the entire ecosystem than harvest restrictions alone. Habitat

rehabilitation is not a substitute for harvest restrictions, but it might appear like an attractive option to fishers facing the closure of their fishery. Political conflict around the cost of protecting endangered fish, commercial or non commercial is inevitable. At the end of the day, Canadians must be committed to assisting species at risk to recover, but probably not at any cost. If those of us that manage fish and habitat intend to gain and keep the public trust, we need to engage public values. In simple terms, we need to be sure that both the protection and recovery efforts we implement are doing what the public wants done, at a price the public is prepared to pay.

At the same time, the passage of the *Species At Risk Act* is a clear statement of the public's will, and clear instruction to those of us that manage fish and fish habitat. Nevertheless, if we are going to marshal the necessary resources, particularly for the less delicious and glamorous fish species, recovery will in part have to be a labour of love. We need to engage the public's interest, sympathy and support. There were numerous examples at the workshop of habitat restoration work supported and funded by local communities. For example: ranchers spending their time and money to protect fish habitat, and to find ways to keep fish out of irrigation systems. Strong public support and active community involvement is essential.

The observation was made that one of the strengths of DFO's Salmonid Enhancement Program was community involvement and in particular the 'Salmonids in the classroom' and community advisory processes. The role of education in building and maintaining support for fish and habitat protection can hardly be overestimated.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM DAY 1 PRESENTATIONS

Tom Wood, Environment Canada

- The recovery team sets out mode of measurement (Yellow breasted chat example)
- Look at multi-species/ecosystem (sometimes like marbled murrelet a species won't tie into a readily defined landscape)
- Down listing or delisting is an explicit objective
- Down listing implicitly involves restoring self sustaining population
- Differentiate between landscape and ecosystem? Ecosystem is more difficult to define in approaches to dealing with multi-species. Would include aquatic and terrestrial systems
- Often benefits to one species can be attributed to other species
- Also, impacts on other species should be considered
- Experience in single species recovery in the US has informed a Canadian effort to consider multiple-species or ecosystem approach
- Stewardship is a key for public participation in recovery

Carol Eros & Don Lawseth, DFO

- Recovery teams would set out goals and objectives and the process – watershed/ecosystem
- Targets would be set for the species and a monitoring regime
- DFO uses a decision-making framework for when to do a species or ecosystem level plan
- Sometimes easier to deal with a single species, but benefits can be projected to other species and habitats
- Concern expressed about the no net loss and the lack of connection to the needs of a particular species
- Concern expressed about the ability for a minister to trade off a species for the benefit of someone's fishing livelihood
- Note that recovery teams is a government approach not a legislative requirement
- Recommendations are not legally binding

Ted Down & Jamie Alley, MWAP

- There is a need to build very explicit measurement requirements. Examine threats and measures to address those threats
- Use this information to inform a watershed level planning process
- You may have objectives to address other species as well
- Consider umbrella species

- Consider fundamental ecological processes that connect species and habitats
- Consider the legislative and policy tools at our disposal
- We must understand the species in order to identify critical habitats
- Protection is preferred to recovery action
- It is our interest how TEK will fit into recovery planning: abundance, distribution etc – how and when can this information contribute to recovery planning

Bill Green & Jim Claircoates,, CCRIFC

- Returning natural species productivity, habitat complexity
- Hope it is not never-ending like a recovering alcoholic
- Robustness to environmental perturbation
- Return to at least protecting the existing level of production; genetics is critical, return temporal and geographic distribution
- Socio/cultural priorities should be addressed for First Nations and to other socio-economic interests
- Watershed verses species recovery objectives will depend upon the species and must be relevant to meeting explicit recovery needs (range, scale of solutions)
- In the example of white Columbia Sturgeon, we are looking to rebuild more than one geographic population in order to provide a failsafe. Recognize also the interconnected species
- Ecosystematic approaches are important on a problem like the upper Columbia River hydro dams
- Concern about the unchecked population growth associated with some of the problems
- Consider what TEK can tell us about a productive ecosystem (i.e. presence of other species)

Barney Stirling, NWSFA

- Recovery can be measured in environmental recovery (i.e. temperature moderation in flows and in recovery of non-target species)
- Juvenile monitoring became a key measure of freshwater productivity relevant to our work to restore habitats

Allan Gottesfield, SFC

- Recovery is about measuring sustainable populations
- Recovery can be measured in stages from keeping them around to full restoration of fishing
- Scale of recovery must consider maintaining necessary habitats, but the scale of recovery (i.e. watershed) depends on the species.

A marine wetland species is not going to be planned at a watershed scale

Howie Wright, ONA

- Naturalizing processes
- Getting back the fish and the cultural celebrations
- Sustainable populations
- Species recovery helps to define habitat recovery objectives

Fred Fortier, SFC

- TEK will not provide exact numbers of populations
- Consider what we know about qualitative versus quantitative measurements
- Habitat is valuable for fish only when it has water in it
- Nutrient cycles are important for sustainable ecological processes
- If unsuccessful with “glamour species” we won’t be successful with less glamorous species
- Glamour species help to engage the necessary institutions
- Habitat recovery must consider limiting factors or species and not replicating historic
- Often habitat recovery success is dictated by available funding
- Conservation economy is an important part of engaging local stewardship and may help to balance habitat rebuilding priorities
- Need to incorporate the “ecosystem principles” from the Convention on Biological Diversity which will help habitat restoration
- Priority watersheds will be an important tool in directing habitat recovery priorities
- The first challenge is to identify and define the habitat problems
- TEK is a useful tool in defining the scope and distribution of historic species and their habitat needs
- Water flow management can provide an important part of fish habitat recovery, including groundwater management
- What to pay for
- Restoring ecosystem processes is critical to restoring habitat
- Dam storage and ramping and flood plain zoning are examples of process management
- Water managers need a key place at the recovery planning tables
- Broad-based stewardship engagement in watershed prioritization is important to continued engagement
- Water as a limiting factor in habitat recovery planning should be used as a factor in deciding the limits of recovery planning

- Aboriginal rights have played an important role in protecting flows for fish (i.e. Sooke): courts have been used successfully and as in US water rights are rented or bought for fish.
- Concern expressed about the affect that SARA will have on loading the limited funding sources remaining in BC
- Consider selling Okanagan water storage for the use at Wells Dam to release
- Consider the cost of recovery in future habitat management decisions that may cause damage to fish populations

HIGHLIGHTS FROM DAY 2 PRESENTATIONS

The Federal Habitat Stewardship Program: Tom Wood, CWS

- 1.7 million tied to habitat stewardship in BC related to endangered species recovery
- 30 projects in BC, approximately 10 of these are First Nations driven, 9 of those are aquatics oriented
- Oregon spotted frog restoration example: listing in 1999. Sto:lo/Seabird Island Band (Maria Slough) has one of 3 areas where species persists. Active in habitat enhancement. Tied frog habitat restoration to Chinook habitat restoration as the objectives were compatible enough
- Yellow Breasted Chat restoration example: Osoyoos Indian Band partners (20 – 25 nesting pairs in BC) in monitoring, habitat protection and enhancement – tied to range management work, alternative tenures/grazing rotation/fencing. Has also benefited some amphibians and salmon habitats.
- Much work lies ahead in developing trust and working relationships with First Nations in recovery plans

Recovery Planning and Stewardship: Jamie Alley, MWLAP

- State of the rivers report due in September by Province
- Informed by participation in Rio Earth Summit in 1992
- Species recovery planning will be integrated with the provincial biodiversity strategy
- Plans for an aquatic ecosystem classification system, tied to monitoring and annual reporting

DAY 2 GENERAL DISCUSSION

- First Nations have demonstrated a predisposition to aquatic species recovery planning (capacity visa vis AFS or policy issues associated with terrestrial lands)
- Concern expressed about the capacity of First Nations to participate in recovery planning
- The most successful recovery plans are led by communities
- Soowahlie Band wishes to lead their own discussion leading to a locally recovery plan (need more agency involvement to build upon the previous session with stewardship groups)
- Make the public stewardship and scientific teams distinct (separate out what is needed with whom is going to do it but provide opportunity to cross pollinate) – serves to define what is doable: make them parallel not one subsidiary to the other this ensures that public capacity is ready for recovery plans.
- It is important to assess the positive and negative local impacts of actions being contemplated as well as opportunities.
- Recovery teams will need to harmonize regulation and legislative tools
- Model for recovery planning should involve a tiered process in order to accommodate TEK for example outside of public forums (tier 1 First Nations, tier 2 agencies and tier 3 public stewardship – consider communities of science, communities of place and communities of interest)
- It will be important to simplify scientific terms to accommodate bridging of science and stewardship
- Gathering TEK for recovery planning needs to be well planned, planned well ahead of the need, involve technical interaction with interviewers, and led by the communities, consider repeat visits and the results are owned by the community and handled with this in mind. It is not a fishing expedition, but questions must be well planned.
- TEK is not about recovery planning, it is an action in recovery planning (like western science)
- There needs to be an explicit mechanism to fund TEK gathering in recovery planning
- Aboriginal references: ATK subcommittee and National aboriginal Committee on SARA
- When listed: immediate protection against the killing species or harming of residences
- Freshwater fish and plants most threatened
- 7 provincially recognized endangered freshwater species of fish, 3 threatened and 5 special concern

PARTICIPANT CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The following points have been summarized from the Day 2 wrap up discussion. These points were made by a variety of attendees and have not been credited to an individual; rather, these conclusions and recommendations have been forward by the collective workshop attendees.

- There needs to be a technical/science process, but it is important not to lose sight of the social and economic values which underlie the commitment of the public to recovery
- Full cost accounting for recovery planning is important
- Community stewardship is playing a large role in recovery planning, however there is no clear and consistent program/plan for engaging and empowering communities in recovery planning
- Funding is as always a critical issue in the success of recovery planning and there needs to be more consistency and long term commitment by the responsible agencies
- It is important to understand some of the big picture barriers and incorporate those things into measuring recovery planning, but is not to used as an excuse to effective recovery planning
- Links between species and defining ecosystem health is important
- The focus on salmon and other economically important species helps us fund broader recovery objectives
- Need better models for incorporating the investment of industry and public in recovery planning
- Public standards are needed to better reflect the vision we have for recovery of species, habitats and the environment in general
- Political commitment to recovery is necessary
- Recovering an ecosystem requires the integration of the cultural connection to the ecosystem
- What kind of upfront action is required in advance of the passing of the legislation into law – there is a need to facilitate development of recovery teams
- Formal request by the Secwepemc Fisheries Commission for engaging partners now
- How do we build explicit linkages/measures to secondary species, wildlife or ecosystem affects resulting from recovery planning
- Wild salmon policy (DFO) is an example of how we deal with restoration before a species is listed
- Note that there is significant cultural knowledge in First Nations about wide varieties of plants

- Recovery teams need to draw upon scientific and public knowledge; there needs to be significant public education so that they can play an effective role in recovery planning
- Politicians must be educated
- There are substantial regulatory tools to assist us in recovery planning, however, there is little effort in harmonization

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Workshop Attendance List

1. Shawn Clough – Secwepemc Fisheries Commission
2. Fred Fortier – Secwepemc Fisheries Commission
3. Pat Matthew – Secwepemc Fisheries Commission
4. Mike Galesloot – Secwepemc Fisheries Commission
5. Roger Wysocki – Fisheries & Oceans Canada
6. Carole Eros – Fisheries & Oceans Canada
7. Richard Bailey – Fisheries & Oceans Canada
8. Adrian Wall - Fisheries & Oceans Canada
9. Carl Yong - Fisheries & Oceans Canada
10. Don Lawseth - Fisheries & Oceans Canada
11. Lisa DeGoes – Fisheries & Oceans Canada
12. Greg Mallette - Fisheries & Oceans Canada
13. Allen Gottesfeld – Skeena Fish Commission
14. Chris Barnes – Skeena Fish Commission
15. Barney Stirling – Nicola Watershed Stewardship & Fisheries Authority
16. Neil Todd – Nicola Watershed Stewardship & Fisheries Authority
17. Bill Green – Canadian Columbia River Inter-tribal Fisheries Commission
18. Jim Clarricoates - Canadian Columbia River Inter-tribal Fisheries Commission
19. Dave Moore – BC Aboriginal Fisheries Commission
20. Greg Witzky – Adams Lake Band
21. Howie Wright – Okanagan Nation Alliance Fisheries Department
22. Ken Wilson – Sierra Club
23. Jamie Alley – Ministry Water, Land & Air Protection
24. Ian MacGregor – Ministry Water, Land & Air Protection
25. Ron Smith – Ministry Sustainable Resource Management
26. Jeff Morgan - Ministry Sustainable Resource Management
27. Ted Down – Ministry Water, Land & Air Protection
28. Tom Wood – Environment Canada Canadian Wildlife Service
29. Doug Kelly – Soowahlie First Nation
30. Nelson Kahama – Soowahlie First Nation
31. Angus Mackay – Pacific Salmon Foundation
32. Lisa Webster – Indian & Northern Affairs Canada

Appendix 2

Workshop Agenda and List of Presenters

**Fish Habitat & Species Recovery
Planning Workshop**

May 26 & 27, 2003

Days Inn

1285 West Trans Canada Hwy

Kamloops, BC

Facilitator: Ken Wilson
Sierra Club

Type of meeting: Technical Workshop
on Fish Habitat & Species Recovery
Planning

----- Agenda Topics -----

DAY 1

Welcome to Secwepemc Territory	Fred Fortier	8:45 am
Introductions	Ken Wilson	8:50 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants & their roles • Workshop Goals 		
Status of SARA/DFO/Env Can Recovery Planning Overview	Don Lawseth/Tom Wood	9:00 am
Provincial Biodiversity Strategy & Recovery Planning	Ted Down/Jamie Alley	10:00 am
Coffee Break		10:30 am
Recovery Plan Case Studies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbia River Sturgeon 	Bill Green	10:45 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coldwater Recovery Plan 	Barney Stirling	11:10 am
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skeena Fish Management Plan 	Chris Barnes	11:35 am

• Habitat Based Salmon Recovery in the Okanagan River	Howie Wright	12:00 am
Closing Comments	Ken Wilson	12:25 am
Lunch		12:30 pm
Panel of Peers Discussion – Key persons address first two focus questions	Ken Wilson, DFO, CWS, Prov., FN Case Studies	1:30 pm
Coffee Break		2:15 pm
What is Recovery & How do we Measure it? Focus Question: What is recovery and how do we measure it?	Break Out Session	2:30 pm
What is the Scale for Recovery? Focus Question: How do you reconcile species and watershed level recovery objectives?	Break Out Session	3:30 am
DAY 2		
Defining Habitat Recovery Focus Question: What is fish habitat recovery?	Break Out Session	8:30 am
Measuring Habitat Recovery Focus Question: How do we measure habitat recovery?	Break Out Session	9:30 am
Coffee		10:30 am
Tying Public to Science – Model(s) for Engaging All Partners in Recovery Planning Focus Question: How do TEK and the general public fit into recovery planning?	Jamie Alley (WFSP) / /Tom Wood (HSP)/ Break Out Session	10:45 am
Lunch		12:00 pm
Wrap Up and Report	Ken Wilson	2:00 pm