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



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

Public Hearings

Audience publique

Commissioner

L'Honorable juge / The Honourable Justice Bruce Cohen

Commissaire

Held at:

Tenue à :

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

Tuesday, March 15, 2011

le mardi 15 mars 2011

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

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Chief Harold Sewid, Aboriginal Aquaculture Association ("LJHAH")

No appearance Musgamagw Tsawataineuk Tribal

Council ("MTTC")

Ming Song Heiltsuk Tribal Council ("HTC")

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U Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Benchmark Study, A Business Perspective on Fraser Sockeye by Stuart Nelson, Nelson Bros Fisheries Ltd.

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Proceedings

Vancouver, B.C. /Vancouver
(C.-B.)
March 15, 2011/le 15 mars 2011

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

BILL DUNCAN, recalled.

ROB MORLEY, recalled.

KATHY SCARFO, recalled.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Martland.

MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, we're here today to complete the evidence on the Commercial Fishing hearings. There's two components. I'll just take a moment to outline them. The first component is the completion of cross-examination of what we've termed the second Commercial Fishing Perspective panel, and secondly we'll hear the evidence or receive the evidence and cross-examination of Lisa Mijacika today on commercial licensing.

For the panel, counsel have been very helpful in cooperating with our request for time limits and working under the time constraints we have. We had initially indicated we'd move to questions and answers provided in writing, rather than orally, and frankly people were not keen on that idea for the most part. So with one exception, we'll be proceeding in the usual fashion, and I expect within about an hour we'll be concluded with the evidence of the panel.

The exception is Mr. Rosenbloom, and his situation is that he had in fact prepared and submitted his questions, primarily for Mr. Duncan, although one for Mr. Morley, in advance of our decision and communication to participants that we had moved back to oral questions. We've advised participants. No one has expressed a difficulty with Mr. Rosenbloom proceeding with the questions and answers, and in the case of Mr. Duncan, counsel James Hickling has helpfully assisted in preparing the questions and answers.

So our first, our sequence, if you will, for the panel evidence is I expect Mr. Rosenbloom reading questions into the record, and then confirming Mr. Duncan's answers, will be within about five minutes or less. Mr. Leadem for the Conservation Coalition is next, in the five- or ten-minute range. I have next Phil Eidsvik at 15 minutes; Keith Lowes at five minutes; Brenda Gaertner at 15 minutes, and Chris Harvey possibly re-examining in the range of five minutes. He'll tell us obviously at that point.

So with that as our introduction for the day, Mr. Rosenbloom.

THE REGISTRAR: May I remind the panel that you are still under oath.

Thank you very much. Don Rosenbloom, again representing Area D Gillnet, Area B Seiner. Indeed, my learned friend is correct. by way of interrogatories for the last few questions that I had for this panel. Just for the record, I advanced three questions to Mr. Duncan through his counsel. I want to read into the

record the questions and then Commission counsel will file the answers that have already been prepared by Mr. Duncan, and I will just confirm with Mr. Duncan that the answers are accurate to the best of his information.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSENBLOOM, continuing:

I asked three questions of Mr. Duncan. Question 1:

> You provided the Commission on March the 1st in oral testimony with a brief history of the Native Brotherhood of B.C. Do you wish to elaborate further in writing?

Mr. Duncan responded to question number 1. Mr. Duncan, you have looked at the responses as prepared by yourself with the assistance of counsel. That answer in question 1 is true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

MR. DUNCAN: That's correct.

Thank you. Question 2 that I advanced:

You testified at the same hearing on March the 1st, page 41, that as a result of the changes arising as a result of the Davis Report and the Mifflin Plan, there has been a

MR. ROSENBLOOM:

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46 47 diminished First Nation involvement in the commercial fishery. You said:

> Over the years, that participation has declined. You can thank the Davis Plan and more recently Mifflin. But the new arrival on the scene has been DFO through its programs. I mean, they've always had the ATP program, and more recently they're still in PICFI. there's also another player on DFO's camp, and that's AAROM. And between these three initiatives, they're buying up a lot of licences.

I then asked:

Please expand on all aspects of your quota testimony above, including the Davis and Mifflin Plan and the programs referred to by you following that period.

Again, Mr. Duncan provided a response to question 2.

Mr. Duncan, you have reviewed the document that has been provided to us of your responses. Is the response to question number 2 true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

MR. DUNCAN: That's correct.

Thank you. I go to the third and last question advanced to you. It read:

> Provide information by way of personal knowledge or through studies in your possession, the extent to which First Nations are involved in the commercial fishery and the trickle-down effect into your communities.

Again, Mr. Duncan, you provided a response to question number 3. You have reviewed that response. Is it true and correct to the best of your knowledge.

MR. DUNCAN: That's correct.

Right. I would ask that your responses 1 through 3 be filed as an exhibit to these proceedings. MR. DUNCAN: And I agree with that happening, please.

March 15, 2011

PANEL NO. 22 Cross-exam by Mr. Rosenbloom (cont'd)(GILLFSC)

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit number 577. 1 3 EXHIBIT 577: Bill Duncan, Answers to 4 Questions from Don Rosenbloom, March 14, 2011 5 6 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. I just, Mr. Rosenbloom, 7 just on page - they're not numbered - it's the 8 second page in that portion that commences, "To 9 provide a big picture". Do you have that in front 10 of you by any chance? Do you have this... 11 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Yes, I do. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. I'm not sure I've seen this 13 term before. But in the last --14 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Mr. Commissioner, would you mind 15 bringing the mike a little closer if possible. 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, yes, I'm sorry. 17 Sorry. MR. ROSENBLOOM: 18 THE COMMISSIONER: My apologies. 19 MR. ROSENBLOOM: No problem. 20 THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry about that. Just on the second page. It's not numbered, but it's the 21 22 second page, under "To provide a big picture", 23 there's six dots. 24 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Yes. 25 THE COMMISSIONER: The last what we call bullets, I 26 guess. 27 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Yes. 28 THE COMMISSIONER: There's a reference to "inshore putter fleet"? 29 30 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Yes. Well, there is, and are you 31 wanting to ask the witness what that means? 32 THE COMMISSIONER: That's what I was going to do, yes. 33 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Yes, I have no idea. Keep in mind 34 these are not my responses. 35 MR. MARTLAND: I was fully confident you would bluff, 36 at least, Mr. Rosenbloom. MR. ROSENBLOOM: 37 38 Mr. Duncan, you have heard Commission counsel. 39 think you've got the document in front of you. 40 Page 2, the last of the six bullets at the bottom 41 of the page, "putter fleet". Can you explain what 42 that is. MR. DUNCAN: Essentially what the putter fleet was, was 43 44 that there was many fisheries, or many boats used, 45 so they were a small fleet. They were basically 46 skiffs and rowboats. And what they would do is 47 they would fish and they would have someone else

deliver on their behalf, and then they would share the revenue that way. So it's just a collection 3 of small skiffs and rowboats. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. MR. ROSENBLOOM: Thank you very much, Mr. Duncan. 5 6 again, then, I would ask that this document be 7 marked as an exhibit. 8 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. 9 THE REGISTRAR: That was marked as 577. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 577, thank you. 11 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Thank you very much. Lastly, before I 12 step down, I went by way of interrogatory with one 13 last question to Mr. Morley. I am just going to 14 read into the record the question. Mr. Morley has 15 informed me that his Association is working in 16 response to that question. 17 My question to Mr. Morley was: 18 19 On March the 1st you provided the Commission 20 at hearing with information regarding the 21 extent of First Nation involvement with 22 employment in your company. Can you kindly 23 provide the Commission with the same 24 information pertaining to the other companies 25 membered in the Seafood Producers 26 Association. 27 28 Mr. Morley, you have received that question. 29 gather you are pursuing it through your 30 Association; is that correct? 31 MR. MORLEY: That is correct. 32 Thank you very much. And you would hope to have 33 response to the Commission in approximately what, 34 two weeks? 35 MR. MORLEY: Within two weeks, yes. 36 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Thank you very much. I have no 37 further questions. Thank you. Thank you. 38 THE COMMISSIONER: 39 MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. And, Mr. Commissioner, with 40 respect to that last point involving Mr. Morley, we'll follow up, we'll communicate with 41 42 participants. I expect that may lead to an 43 affidavit that provides the response that he has 44 to Mr. Rosenbloom's question.

There's one further point here, and I'll ask,

Mr. Lunn, with respect to the Heiltsuk's list of

documents, number 5 on that list of documents is

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Cross-exam by Mr. Leadem (CONSERV)

the Native Fishing Association Report on Native Involvement in Commercial Fisheries. Mr. Hickling drew this to my attention. It's referred to in Mr. Duncan's answer to Mr. Rosenbloom's question. I'd suggest that to be complete it should also be marked as an exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 578.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. MARTLAND:

Q I should have first asked, but, Mr. Duncan, you'll recognize that as the document that you referred to in your answer; is that correct, sir?

MR. DUNCAN: That's correct.

MR. MARTLAND: Thank you.

EXHIBIT 578: Native Fishing Association Report on Native Involvement in Commercial Fisheries, April 2011

MR. MARTLAND: Next I have on the list Mr. Leadem.
MR. LEADEM: My name is Tim Leadem. I represent the
Conservation Coalition. I apologize, I was not in
attendance when you testified on March the 1st.
My Junior Associate, Mr. Harrison was. He has
seen fit to go off to Mexico and I have the
greater pleasure of asking you questions here this
morning.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEADEM:

I want to centre on questions to you, Mr. Morley, and you may recall from your discussion on March 1st that you had a discussion with Mr. Boris Tyzuk, who represents the Province, concerning certification from the Marine Stewardship Council. Do you generally recall that evidence that you gave at that time?

MR. MORLEY: Yes, I do.

40 Q And I would suggest to you that the obtaining of 41 the certification, the Marine Stewardship Council 42 certification is of great benefit to the 43 commercial fishing sector; is that correct?

MR. MORLEY: Yes, it is.

 And the certification that was obtained is a conditional certification, is it not?

MR. MORLEY: Yes. As I mentioned in my testimony, it

is a custom in Marine Stewardship Council certifications that if you don't achieve a score 3 of the 80 benchmark, and that you're somewhere between the 60 pass mark and the 80 benchmark, 5 that you are required to bring your fishery up to 6 a level that would justify the 80 score within the 7 five-year certification period and that's done 8 through imposing a number of conditions that need 9 to be met. 10 Right. And I don't want to go through some of

- Q Right. And I don't want to go through some of those conditions with you, but generally a lot of them relate to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' obligation to implement the Wild Salmon Policy within a certain timetable; is that not correct?
- MR. MORLEY: It's a number of elements in the Wild Salmon Policy, yes.
- Q And there's a timetable set out for the implementation of those elements.
- MR. MORLEY: There is an action plan that's attached to the certification that lays out a timetable for complying with each one of the conditions, yes.
- MR. LEADEM: Right. Mr. Commissioner, I'm not going to go through this, in the interests of time, but I would refer you to my cross-examination of Jeff Grout earlier on, where I went through some of those conditions with respect to the implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy.
- So as I understand it, then, Mr. Morley, in order to retain the MSC certification, it's necessary to go through this process and fulfill these conditions; is that not correct?
- MR. MORLEY: That is correct.
- Q And then I take it as a matter of logic, then, it would be of some benefit to the commercial fishing sector to have the Wild Salmon Policy be implemented because there is certain conditions that are attached to the certificate process, as well. Do I have that right?
- MR. MORLEY: That's right.
- Q And so I see this as an opportunity for environmentalists who are also concerned about the Wild Salmon Policy to cooperate with the commercial fishing sector to get the Wild Salmon Policy implemented. And certainly it's something that we have in common, would you agree with that?
- MR. MORLEY: Yes, we have made great efforts to try to

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work together. Once the environmental groups went through and exhausted their objections to the certification, I think they now realize that working together with us and trying to encourage DFO to do a better job is in both our interests, yes.

MR. LEADEM: All right, thank you. Those are my questions.

MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Eidsvik I have for 15 minutes.
MR. EIDSVIK: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner, Philip
Eidsvik on behalf of the Area E and B.C. Fisheries
Survival Coalition.

 Mr. Lunn has probably been passed a number of documents that were passed around last week for all the parties. And if he could bring up the 1984 New Policy for Canada's Pacific Salmon Fisheries.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EIDSVIK:

While I'm doing that, perhaps I can ask a couple of questions of Ms. Scarfo. Ms. Scarfo, one of the issues that we've heard again and again through this Commission is the question of DFO spending, and that they have no money for science, they have no money for fisheries management. Do you have any comments on that?

Yes, I guess I could comment on that, MS. SCARFO: particularly post-Larocque, which I'm assuming you're familiar with, where the use of fish was no longer available to the Minister to fund programs and projects in the way that it had been done in the past. There's been a serious problem of finding funds to do basic science work. guess if you look at within the Department the budget cuts over the last number of years where you have staff basically sitting in the room that don't even have telephones or computers at sometimes. And basically the main projects that get funding are the ones that are in crises or are sexy, I guess is the best way to put it, because they have public viewpoints and are in central main Vancouver areas, whereas a lot of the other

smaller ones get ignored.

And if you look at the allocation of not just resources, but personnel within the Department, you'll find that a lot of the personnel are busy

dealing with First Nations treaty issues and fish farms, aquaculture, which maybe should be under a different department, and allow the Department of Fisheries to get on with what is really their core mandate, which is fish and fisheries.

So you have problems of spending money -- the Department spending money to promote aquaculture, for example.

MS. SCARFO: Well, if you look at the jurisdiction over aquaculture, you kind of stop and wonder why it's actually under the Department of Fisheries. Or if you look at the amount of time that personnel spends in treaty negotiations, which maybe we'd be better off under Native Affairs (sic), which also leads to the complication of is DFO in a conflict of interest in a lot of their activities.

At this point under ATP, AAROM and PICFI, I think it would be safe to say that DFO is maybe one of the largest licence holders in British Columbia, in which case is it appropriate for the largest group, the largest licence holder also to be in control of allocation and management, and are their decisions really at arm's length from the process as they should be. And if they're not at arm's length, then how would you do that, would to be to remove the holding of those licences, the purchasing of those licences and put the management in DFO's hands, but remove their absolute control.

Thank you, Ms. Scarfo. The document we're looking at is obviously a June 1984 DFO document entitled "A New Policy for Canada's Pacific Salmon Fisheries". And if we go to the next page, Mr. Lunn, and the second paragraph. The Department again is dealing with a number of issues. It sounds awfully familiar to today. And the second paragraph, and I'll read it into the record:

In response to these current difficulties, and to secure for the industry and the people in it a more stable and rewarding future, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans is proposing a comprehensive package of legislation for the management and development of the Pacific salmon fisheries.

And if we switch to the second page, we can see

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DFO talks about stock rebuilding. On the third page they review some of the problems. And, Ms. Scarfo, I'm going to just target this with you. We can skip all the way to page 10, if you don't mind, Mr. Lunn. And it's the -- there we go. And the question that DFO responds to is:

What will the relative allocations be to Indian, commercial and sport fishermen, and between gear types?

Now, Ms. Scarfo, maybe you can quickly read that next paragraph and then tell me whether that's what's happened.

MS. SCARFO: Well, obviously, the defining of shares between the user groups hasn't really happened, particularly where it talks about the recreational fleet. I know in chinook/coho, for example, the allocation has more than tripled. Where it used to be a small percentage of the catch, it's now actually above and beyond the commercial catch. So there's been a significant increase without any compensation and without a defined share at this point, and no forum for that policy discussion on the defined share for the recreational fish.

The First Nations food fish, my understanding is the FSC fishery is defined to some degree and there is a mechanism for compensation. Whether or not that mechanism is appropriate or actually provides compensation is a separate issue.

- Q And, Mr. Lunn, if you could turn to the 1998 Promises, I think there's a document entitled that. And while I'm asking that, perhaps Mr. Duncan --
- MR. MARTLAND: I wonder, sorry, I apologize for interrupting. I wonder, though, if no counsel raises an issue, this document's been put to the witness. I wonder if it might become an exhibit.

MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you, Mr. Martland.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 579.

EXHIBIT 579: A New Policy for Canada's Pacific Salmon Fisheries, June 1984, A Question and Answer Guide for Commercial Fishermen

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       MR. EIDSVIK:
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            While Mr. Lunn brings that next document up.
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            Perhaps, Mr. Duncan, if I can ask, in Alert Bay in
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            1990 how many seiners? What kind of seine fleet
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            did they have in Alert Bay in 1990?
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                   That I'm not 100 percent sure of, but I
       MR. DUNCAN:
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            don't even want to guess. But I think there was
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            still a good size fleet there.
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            Fair to say that in Alert Bay salmon fishing,
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            especially sockeye fishing for Fraser River salmon
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            was a pretty big economic driver in the community,
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            if not the biggest?
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       MR. DUNCAN:
                    That's correct, yeah.
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            And what about today?
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                    Well, there isn't many boats left.
       MR. DUNCAN:
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            reality is that it is not as important as it was
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            in the past, but 2010 painted a different picture,
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            so...
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            Yes.
                 Now, in terms of job opportunities, say
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            comparing Vancouver to Alert Bay, a seine boat
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            generally has a crew of five. Am I about right
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       MR. DUNCAN:
                    Yes.
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            So if you take five jobs out of Alert Bay, in
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            other words, if a seine boat disappears, what
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            other alternative job opportunities are there in
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            Alert Bay compared to, say, somebody living in
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            Burnaby?
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       MR. DUNCAN: Next to nothing.
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            So it's a serious issue to lose a seiner or two
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            out of Alert Bay?
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       MR. DUNCAN: That's correct, yes.
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            Thank you for that.
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       MS. SCARFO: Can I just add to that?
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            Yes.
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       MS. SCARFO: Because we actually just talked about
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                   There was a report during the Mifflin Plan
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            where there was a concern raised with the loss of
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            First Nations licences, particularly at that point
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            there was an affirmative action program within the
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            First Nations where there was native-only licences
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            that were being bought back in the government
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            plan. So that in a community like Ahousaht, the
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            drop in commercial licences was down to about
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approximately a third of what it had been prior to

the Mifflin Plan, which we're now buying back and

supposedly going to reissue.

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PANEL NO. 22
Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC)

But there was a number of reports done and I would point to the provincial government's Job Protection Commissioner, and the Gislason Report, which I think was called "Fishing for Answers", which clearly demonstrated the significant difference in a job loss in a coastal rural community and the importance of that job to that community and the infrastructure in that community, as compared to a job loss in a more urban community.

- So when we're talking about the reserves on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, there used to be a fairly decent troll fleet and the impact on that is a lot more than the reduction in the troll fleet in Vancouver. Is that what you mean?
- MS. SCARFO: Yes. The fish access loss is significant. Q Thank you. The next document is also excerpts from various DFO documents, and I'd like to draw your attention, Ms. Scarfo, to the first quote in the column at the top, and I'm going to read this into the record.
- MR. MARTLAND: If I might just do this, because I've promised to warn the participants today at the ten-minute mark I'd stand to let them know that that's where we're at on questions. Thank you.
- MR. EIDSVIK: My time is up, is that what you're telling me?
- MR. MARTLAND: No, 15 minutes is the time we're giving over to these questions, so you're ten minutes into 15 minutes.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Okay, thank you, Mr. Martland.
- I'm not going to read this in, Ms. Scarfo. You've probably had a quick view of it. This was one of DFO's many commitments that we're going to reduce the fleet, we're going to come up with a new plan and everything is going to be better; is that fair to say?
- MS. SCARFO: Yes, we've been reformed, remodelled, revitalized, restructured and now we're going to be renewed, I guess again, once again into ITQs, which is another experiment that's going to significantly improve everything.
- MR. EIDSVIK: And this is the 1999, I'd like to enter this as an exhibit, please. Any objection from counsel?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 580.

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PANEL NO. 22
Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC)

1 2 EXHIBIT 580: Excerpts from DFO documents 3 prepared by Phil Eidsvik 4 5 MR. TIMBERG: Mr. Commissioner, I don't object to this 6 question or to this exhibit going in. I just 7 would like to note for the record that it's a 8 series of excerpts created by Mr. Eidsvik, pulling 9 from these various policies. 10 MR. EIDSVIK: Would it be useful, perhaps, then to 11 submit the actual exhibits they come from at a 12 later date? 13 MR. MARTLAND: Well, I think we've taken the flexible 14 approach where we don't have people raising 15 objections. I wonder if Mr. Eidsvik, though, could just confirm that that is indeed what this 16 17 document is. It's something that he's prepared or 18 his participant group has prepared, and it borrows 19 from the different policies that are set out 20 there. 21 Yes, Mr. Commissioner. MR. EIDSVIK: These excerpts 22 are from documents that DFO provided and we 23 prepared. 24 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. I would appreciate it if you 25 could put together a bibliography of those 26 documents, and we'll attach that as 580A, if you 27 could do that, Mr. Eidsvik. 28 I'd be pleased to. MR. EIDSVIK: 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. 30 MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. 31 MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. 32 THE REGISTRAR: That will be marked as 580A, when 33 received. 34 MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you. 35 The next document is an unusual document, Mr. 36 Lunn, it's an Excel spreadsheet that was 37 circulated a couple of weeks ago. And it's various colours. And I think it's almost the last 38 39 document I'm going to have time in the limit I've 40 got. And, Mr. Morley, perhaps you can help me on 41 this, and I want to go back to 1992 for a minute. 42 Do you remember a meeting in the Fisheries Council

of B.C. in 1992 with Mr. Chamut, Mr. Art - I've

meeting in your boardroom at Fisheries Council.

notified of the fish that had gone missing on the

forgotten his last name - when we were first

Fraser River in 1992. And it was an evening

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I vaguely recall the meeting, but...
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       MR. MORLEY:
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            Do you recall Mr. Chamut and I've forgot the name
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            of the second gentleman, explaining that a number
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            of fish had gone missing. They weren't really
            sure what the problem was. Do you remember what
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 6
            you asked them at that point?
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                    You know, frankly I can't remember.
       MR. MORLEY:
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            Sorry.
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            Okay.
                  You don't remember that Mr. Chamut
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            suggested they either had miscounting at Mission
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            or hot water temperatures had led to the shortage
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            of fish, and your suggestion was that we've got to
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            close the fisheries because we can't --
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       MR. MORLEY:
                    I'm sorry, I don't recall the details.
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            Do you remember the Fisheries Council of B.C.
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            seeking an injunction in court to have the
17
            fisheries closed?
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       MR. MORLEY: Yes, I do.
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            And after the filing of the injunction
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            application, do you remember that the Minister,
21
            then John Crosbie, closed the fishery.
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       MR. MORLEY:
                    Yes.
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       MR. EIDSVIK: Yes, thank you. Well, perhaps we can go,
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            and we've talked a lot about missing fish and
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            various fishing activities, and I've brought this
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            chart up just to review very quickly, and I think
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            we'll start at 2008.
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       MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I'm sorry to interrupt
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            Mr. Eidsvik, but if you could just clarify the
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            source of this information.
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       MR. EIDSVIK: And I'm not asking this to be submitted
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            as an exhibit, Mr. Commissioner. I want to submit
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            it as something for identification.
                                                 It's all
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            summaries of information taken from the Fraser
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            Panel Reports and prepared by the Pacific Salmon
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            Commission, and I submit it today because we don't
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            have yet a document highlighting this information
            before the Commission. And I'd like to submit it,
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            refer to it a couple of times, and then just
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MR. MARTLAND: Well, I sense some hesitation on the part of some counsel in the room. If it's a question, this document has been put up and Mr. Eidsvik may have a question. We're almost out of

submit it for identification. And if any other

counsel has a problem with it at a later date,

I'll deal with it that way. I don't know if

that's suitable with you or not.

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his time allocation, I'm afraid to say, as well. If that's the situation, perhaps we can defer the use of this document by having it marked for identification only, and we can pick up on that discussion offstage. I don't know if other counsel want to state an objection more strongly at this point.

- MS. GAERTNER: I just don't know what these numbers are
- MR. MARTLAND: And I don't have a clear picture of the provenance, if Mr. Eidsvik has prepared this, but based on PSC information. I think we'd want to before relying on it substantively have any input from the PSC or from counsel who have dealt with that issue.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, I just want to comment on my frustration on this. As that we're 16 months into the Commission and we don't have basic catch and escapement data, and the important Fraser Panel Reports on a year-to-year basis before the Commission so we can refer to catch and escapement, who caught what, what was caught, how many fish got on the spawning grounds. So this, my procedure here today is a bit unusual. happy to sit down, but I do want to object to this information not being before the Commission at this point, because every single person I've cross-examined, it would have been handy to have this information. But I'll withdraw my exhibit and sit down.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr. Eidsvik, what I would respectfully suggest you do is you, if it's convenient for you, send a letter to Commission counsel, and if you haven't done so already, and specifically request the information that you are seeking with regard to the statistics or data that you would wish the Commission to collect. Commission counsel will take that under advisement and respond to you accordingly. I don't know what this document is or what the source of the information is, and so for that reason, I think it's problematic. But my suggestion, if you wish to follow it, is to send that letter to Commission counsel and express your frustration over data that you feel ought to be before the Commission and allow Commission counsel to respond to you accordingly.

- MR. EIDSVIK: For the record, Mr. Commissioner, I have been raising this issue for I think probably close to six months now.

 THE COMMISSIONER: Have you formally written to
 - THE COMMISSIONER: Have you formally written to Commission counsel?
 - MR. EIDSVIK: Yes, I have.

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- THE COMMISSIONER: I see. Well, if that's the case, then I will ask Commission counsel to advise the Commission in due course as to what the response ought to be to your request.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- MR. EIDSVIK: I could use more time, but I'm out of time, so I'll sit down today, thank you.
- MR. MARTLAND: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I have Mr. Lowes next; five minutes.
- MR. LOWES: It's J.K. Lowes for the B.C. Wildlife Federation and the B.C. Federation of Drift Fishers.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LOWES:

- Mr. Morley, from your perspective, what does it take to maintain a sustainable commercial fishery?
- MR. MORLEY: Basically, in order to have a sustainable commercial fishery, you need to have participants involved in it all the way through the supply chain from fishermen through processors, people who transport the fish, and people who process and market the fish, being able to have a viable profit-making business that can afford to employ people and have consistent supply and make profits so they can reinvest in the capital needed to support the business.
- Q And what, as a processor, commitments are necessary to be made before the salmon season begins?
- MR. MORLEY: You need to purchase your supplies, inventory. Because salmon seasons are such short periods of time, you need to be prepared for a very intense period of several weeks in which that you put out your entire production for a year. So if you're in the canning industry, for example, you need to make orders and purchase cans. You need packaging materials and other kinds of things, as well, and you also need to arrange for working capital to finance the operation.

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PANEL NO. 22
Cross-exam by Mr. Lowes (WFFDF)
Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

- Q And in an order of magnitude basis, what kind of financial commitments are we talking about?
 - MR. MORLEY: Well, in the case of our company, it's in the millions of dollars.
 - Thank you. I have no more questions. Oh, and one question: And those commitments need to be made on the basis of the pre-season forecast?
 - MR. MORLEY: Yes, that's correct.
 - MR. LOWES: Thank you.
 - MR. MARTLAND: Ms. Gaertner.
 - MS. GAERTNER: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner, Brenda Gaertner, for the First Nations Coalition, and with me Crystal Reeves. I have 15 minutes to ask questions and I am confident I will be finished within that time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER:

I am going to ask a couple of questions on share-based management, and I'll make the distinction between shared-base management and ITQs, ITQs being one form of shared-base management. I am going to ask Mr. Morley one question about sustainable fisheries, and then, Mr. Duncan, I just have a couple of questions on some of the useful work that you brought to us on numbers and participation and the fishery of native fishermen in the commercial fisheries.

So starting with ITQs, are you familiar with the work that was done by the First Nations panel in response to the Pearse-Larkin which is the "Our Place at the Table". Are each of you as panel members familiar with that work? And are you familiar with the recommendations that were made as a result of that? It's Exhibit 493 if we need to bring it forward and I'll take you to anything if you need it. And in particular, the First Nations Panel on Fisheries in "Our Place at the Table" said this as it relates to the "Allocation Options" at page 3 of that document:

The Panel is not recommending a single approach to allocation because different allocation options may be more appropriate for different species or fisheries or First Nations. A variety of allocation options was considered for First Nations, including

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community quotas, an exclusive fishing area, fishing using usual and accustomed means without a fixed allocation, a fixed quota, and a percentage share of the allowable catch for a stock.

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Do you see that on that document there? That's one of the recommendations that the panel came up with. And turning over to page 4 of that document,

12 13 14 there are two recommendations in particular that I want to draw your attention to. First of all, that the third one in the column that:

15 16 First Nations themselves must address intertribal allocations.

17 18

And finally:

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A moratorium be placed on the further introduction of individual property rights regimes such as Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs) unless First Nation interests including allocations in those fisheries are first addressed.

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Having that in context, I want to ask you questions with respect to what I've heard from your panel and from other panels. There clearly seems to be a variety of interest and concerns within the commercial fleet alone regarding ITQs and share-based management, or share-based licences. Would you agree that a one shoe fits all approach is not advisable as it relates to share-based management and the introduction of ITQs in the commercial fleet alone?

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> MS. SCARFO: Was that directed at anyone in particular, or just to...

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No, I'd like to hear from all of you. MS. SCARFO: Absolutely there is no one size fits all

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or one model that fits all the fisheries. fact, even if you look at the existing fisheries that have gone to even ITQs, there's an inconsistency in how the ITOs are developed. most of the ITQ fisheries that exist, it's based on catch history. So far in the salmon fishery, it is not based on catch history. The ones that

have gone to that approach have been based on equal share amongst all existing licence holders, whether they've fished in the last decade or not, or whether they've fished salmon on that licence or not. So there's an inconsistency.

There's also different needs and different aspirations between different fleets, and I will be the first to say that the economic efficiency model that suits the seine fishery is definitely not the same model that will suit a troll fishery. There's a different model that will fit a fleet that's predominantly at the retirement age and wants just out of the industry and doesn't really see a future, and a fleet that in particular has a fairly large First Nations component, that believes that there is the possibility of a future. And that the economic efficiency model is not the best model, that there are other models that we can work within, within our region in particular, that have a defined share, a fleet quota or an area quota that we can then model to meet the region's aspirations rather than a different model that meets a more corporate or foreign ownership type of model.

Thank you. Mr. Duncan.

- MR. DUNCAN: I agree with Kathy to a large extent. You know, I have made the statement that in the salmon fishery there is no record of catch history of individual fishermen. And the recommendations talked about in this report about different methods that I agree with, so...
- Q Thank you. Mr. Morley.
- MR. MORLEY: I think that the basic concept of share-based fisheries and a basic structure applies in the same way in all fisheries that are managed according to a TAC, total allowable catch, and where harvests change from year to year or from time to time, and that providing a system which provides all participants with a defined share, is the system that works, because it does in fact take away the, quote, race to catch the fish, that is wasteful for all participants and does from time to time cause management problems and conservation problems. And I think all the evidence would support that approach.

There are potentially fisheries that are more location based where the species may be sedentary,

and not moving around, where different kinds of systems of property rights can be shown to be a better system than a, quote, share-based system that identify a space. It might be a sedentary clam bed or something that requires some kind of husbandry that could be looked at in a different sort of geographically based property rights system. But for the most part, when we're talking about the fisheries, we're talking about a share-based system applies.

The real issue is in terms of differences is from fishery to fishery is really around the details of how you implement it in terms of the allocation of initial shares, for example. But the basic concept is one that applies in all situations.

- Mr. Morley, I recall your first day of evidence in this inquiry and we spoke at that point in time of the benefits of flexibility. Would you also agree that as it relates to share-based management and share-based licences and Fraser River sockeye, that flexibility in the approach will be useful and therefore a one size fits all will not be useful?
- MR. MORLEY: I think in order for commercial fisheries and businesses to work properly, that the business system needs to be a consistent and one size fits all, with the basic regulations, and structure of the competitive structure needs to be one that applies equally to all participants, so that, but I don't know --
- So you're looking for something transparent and fair.
- MR. MORLEY: No, I'm looking for something that the rules are the same for all commercial enterprises, because that's the basis on which our economy works properly. And if you make it different and create different rules for different people, that you are not in fact providing the best opportunity for the greatest economic benefit to all the participants.
- Q All right. One more question on ITQs particularly. We've heard a number of times and bear with me, I can't remember if exactly it was this panel or panels with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, or other panels of commercial representatives, but a number of times

we've heard that management of the fishery, in particular this Fraser River sockeye fishery, would be particularly improved, the management, and as it relates to monitoring. Would you agree with this observation, that ITQs are not a cause or not necessarily a vehicle for improved dockside monitoring programs, or other endeavours, but rather an incentive for commercial fisheries to do it. So it's not necessary to improve dockside monitoring programs and other endeavours to have ITQs. It's just the incentive that might encourage commercial fisheries to do that.

MR. MORLEY: I'd put it the other way around, that in fact because the major way in which fisheries are

- MR. MORLEY: I'd put it the other way around, that in fact because the major way in which fisheries are managed under a share-based or ITQ system is to provide each participant with a defined amount of harvest to take, that actually ensuring that they stay within that harvest is critical to the success of that system, and so it's to have ironclad catch information is really the most important management tool in that system. So if you don't have a system, whether it's dockside monitoring, or whether it's onboard monitoring, whatever, to ensure that people stay within their shares, then the system falls apart. So it's a requirement more so than an incentive.
- Q But surely dockside monitoring and improved catch monitoring is not dependent on ITQs.
- MR. MORLEY: No, I think that having better catch information is important regardless of what kind of management system you have. But it is integral to, since it is the key thing. If you're managing under a different system where as an Olympic-style fishery, and you are monitoring other aspects like escapement, it doesn't matter that if in fact people go catch too much fish, as long as -- and one user group gets more than another one, that in fact you still can measure the escapement and shut everybody down when you hit the escapement -- if you're not going to hit the escapement goal.

So to a certain extent accurate catch information is not as critical in those situations as it is in a situation where in fact that is the management tool, ensuring people take what they're allowed.

Q Does anybody else have anything briefly to add to this?

- MS. SCARFO: Yeah, I wouldn't mind adding to that, because I think, well, there's a few things. The first thing I needed to go back to something you said, which was flexibility, and I would just be cautious with saying a word like "flexibility" without defining what that means. Because I've sat in DFO meetings where they've said "we need flexibility", where basically that means we need a blank cheque so that we're not accountable to anything. We don't need decision rules --
- Q I was not suggesting that that's what I meant.
 MS. SCARFO: I know. But as soon as I heard that term, obviously it sent a shiver down my back, because I've been there and done that and seen that, and seen what that really means is we're not accountable for our decisions any more. So I would say be careful to define what you mean by "flexibility" before talking about it.

There was comments about the race for fish, and I think when it comes to salmon fisheries where there is a very short window of opportunity, whether you're an ITQ or whether you're doing trip limits, or whether you're a derby competitive or a modified competitive fishery, there is a race for fish because the opportunity to catch those fish is extremely limited by not just the time that the fish are there, but the incidental catch on either side of those that would shut that fishery down. So an ITQ or anything else will not avoid or change the absolute nature of that fishery, because that is the nature of the beast.

Increased property rights, as talked about, including concern for First Nations, is the property rights around an ITQ seem to have some quasi further right than an ordinary licence does that hasn't been really proven anywhere in court. It is still an annual permit, and an ITQ does not give you any more certainty or stability than anything else, or a fleet quota does.

The issue around catch monitoring. An ITQ has to be monitored to the individual boat. But really, I haven't seen any report anywhere that has said that the issue around salmon is lack of monitoring, or that we're missing fish because of monitoring or that there's been a decline in fish because of a lack of monitoring. We've had report after report that has looked into missing fish,

and it hasn't been because of the catch data. When we look at what we're needing in our fisheries is really more scientific data collection of which we haven't got the funds to do in most cases because it's DNA sampling or scale sampling. Sorry.

That's okay.

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- MS. SCARFO: I'm trying to rush because I know you're limited in time.
- We're all rushing this morning. Thank you very much. I'm going to turn to a couple of guestions, Mr. Duncan, I have for you. I'm wondering, Mr. Lunn, at Tab 16 of our documents for the commercial fisheries. if you could bring that forward, and I'll just ask Mr. Duncan a few questions as you're doing that.

Mr. Duncan, you know Mr. Wood, Mr. Allen Wood.

Yes, I do. Yes. MR. DUNCAN:

- And are you familiar with this document which he prepared in response to Michelle James' document on Native Participation in British Columbia Commercial Fisheries?
- MR. DUNCAN: I haven't really seen this, but... All right. I have given notice of this as a
- document that I wanted to have tabled as a supplement to the evidence that Commission counsel and the Crown has put forward. I'm wondering if I can have that, even though the witness is not aware of the document specifically.
- THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry, just so I know, who is the author of the document?
- MS. GAERTNER: Allen Wood.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Allen Wood. And does it have a title, Ms. Gaertner?
- "First Nations Now Get Less Than 6% of MS. GAERTNER: Landed Value of Catch" is all I have as the title for this document.
- THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry, is it a one-page document, or is it ...
- MS. GAERTNER: No, you'll see the document is, I think, I believe five pages.
- Okay. I'm sorry, Mr. Rosenbloom? THE COMMISSIONER:
- 44 MR. ROSENBLOOM: And, excuse me, could counsel indicate 45 who Mr. Wood is and his background.
- MS. GAERTNER: 46
- 47 Well, Mr. Duncan, I wonder if you could do that.

1 You know Mr. Wood. MR. DUNCAN: Yes, I do. I used to work with Mr. Wood. 3 He was the former Director of Policy and Planning 4 at DFO, and since retirement he's now become an 5 independent consultant. 6 Thank you, Mr. Duncan. And I'm doing this only 7 not as a way of checking any of the numbers. 8 not sure whether I've got this. I just want to 9 ask a few questions that Mr. Wood raises in this 10 document and have you comment on them. First of 11 all, a commercial licence can be fished by First 12 Nations but not necessarily owned by that First 13 Nations. It could be owned by a processing 14 company or otherwise. You'd agree with that? MR. DUNCAN: That's correct, yeah. 15 And there's a difference between individuals who 16 17 are First Nations who have a commercial licence, 18 and a First Nations communal fishing licence that 19 could be held by a First Nations organization or a 20 First Nations band, or otherwise. That's correct, yeah. 21 MR. DUNCAN: And an individual First Nations person who has a 22 23 licence as an individual has the same conditions 24 and benefits of a regular commercial licence, 25 although in some circumstances there may be a 26 reduced fee; is that correct? 27 MR. DUNCAN: That's correct, yeah. 28 MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I'm just pointing out 29 we're at the 15-minute mark. 30 MS. GAERTNER: I'm just about finished. 31 Thank you. MR. MARTLAND: 32 MS. GAERTNER: I would like this document tendered as 33 an exhibit. 34 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 581. 35 36 EXHIBIT 581: Allen Wood, "First Nations Now 37 Get Less Than 6% of Landed Value of Catch", 38 May 15, 2007 39 40 MS. GAERTNER: 41 42

Mr. Morley, I have one question for you and then a final question for the panel. You're aware of various initiatives that First Nations and others are doing to explore the transition from the sort of, I'm going to use the monopoly, I don't mean that in a negative way, but the emphasis, I'll use that word, the emphasis of the commercial fishery

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in the marine and encouraging commercial fisheries in the Lower Mainland and further up into the upland parts of the upriver. You're aware of those various efforts that have been made over the last while to implement that transition? I am aware of several demonstration MR. MORLEY:

- fisheries that are undertaken, yes.
- Do I take it from your evidence from March 1st that your industry, or the industry you represent, the company, is not interested in exploring and developing with First Nations upriver value added products and other local markets for commercial purposes? I took it from your evidence that you felt that those were unsustainable, and that so is it correct that you're not interested in pursuing those?
- MR. MORLEY: No, that's not correct. We're interested in pursuing any businesses that can generate profit for our company. I was simply pointing out that in fact, and I think it's based partly on a study that was conducted by a Stuart Nelson, which is in Ringtail actually, it's CAN163001. And it is done for the Agri-Food Trade Services for Agriculture Canada entitled "Fraser River Sockeye Benchmark Study, A Business Perspective on Fraser Sockeye" done by Stuart Nelson and Nelson Bros. Fisheries.

In that document - I don't know if Mr. Lunn can pull it up - but in page 23 and 24 it really compares the potential value of fish in various parts of the Fraser River watershed, going from the ocean all the way up to terminal areas. Mr. Nelson, having done extensive work in this area, really suggested that if you look at the kinds of returns that are potential to fishers, fishermen, that the potential, even though it's untested, and he said it was questionable exactly what volumes you could market from the upriver area, he suggested that it would generate after processing and distribution expenses somewhere in the range of 23 to 36 cents per pound to the fishers. And in the ocean fisheries that the in fact potential was to generate somewhere in the range of \$1.60 to \$2.30 a pound.

So the context of my remarks, looking at this kind of information, is that the potential income for fisheries within the river is probably one-

fifth of the potential income to fishermen in the ocean areas for any given pound of fish. And I also indicated that again with the fish that die on the way up the river, you probably have to send one of the half-pounds of fish up to be able commercially harvest one pound up the river. there's already another 50 percent discount on what you can generate up there.

And on top of that, you are talking about fisheries, the more terminal, and the more they're dependent on a single population, which is what environmental groups seem to want us to move to, is the more variable the quantity is from year to year, and the more delicate it is to try to manage a business that has one big year in four years, one medium size years, and two years with nothing. And that is the context for my comments about what may or may not be a sustainable economic fishery.

- Q Are you familiar with the River to Plate work that's being done in Chehalis?
- MR. MORLEY: I am definitely familiar with that.
- Q And you're familiar with the efforts that they're making to try to consider some of the issues that you're raising right now?
- MR. MORLEY: I am. I mean, Chehalis is really not far from other lower river fisheries. We're not talking about the same kind of thing. We're talking about a different species, largely chum salmon. And certainly looking at the kinds of terminal fishery that are being proposed on sockeye salmon, it's a completely different animal.
- Q In your opinion.

- MR. MORLEY: Well, my opinion, and the opinion of people who have been involved in the commercial industry for 100 years that have been, that are marketing these products to customers in 22 countries around the world, who have an extensive experience in handling fish from those kinds of fisheries, in Babine Lake, for example. We're completely accustomed to what we're dealing with here, and the potential is definitely not as much as it is with higher quality fish in ocean areas. The number of potential products you can develop, the kinds of markets that are available will not generate the same kind of returns.
- MS. GAERTNER: Thank you. Those are my questions, Mr.

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PANEL NO. 22
Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

1 Commissioner. MR. ROSENBLOOM: Mr. Commissioner, I would ask that the 3 document referred to by Mr. Morley, authored by 4 Mr. Nelson, Ringtail document 16301001 (sic) be 5 marked as an exhibit. Thank you. 6 MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, I'm curious about 7 This is the first time a witness has raised that. 8 a document that none of counsel has had notice of, 9 and I have had no ability to review it. 10 sorry, Mr. Morley, if I had known, I would have 11 been happy to do that and been able to engage in a dialogue with him about that, or had the 12 13 opportunity to have my clients review it, more 14 particularly, so... 15 THE COMMISSIONER: I would be content, Mr. Martland, if that could be marked for identification purposes, 16 17 and that would permit counsel to discuss with 18 Commission counsel whether questions could be 19 asked of Mr. Morley in writing in response to his 20 evidence with regard to that document. And so if 21 we could have that marked. 22 And I've got a different number actually on 23 my notes than what Mr. Rosenbloom just said. had it as 163001, is it 1631001? 163001 is the 24 25 document; is that correct? MR. ROSENBLOOM: Mr. Morley, you gave it in testimony. 26 27 What was the number you gave? 2.8 The number I gave is 163001, which I MR. MORLEY: 29 believe is --30 MR. ROSENBLOOM: Can you just put on your mike, please. 31 Yes. The number I gave is 163001. MR. MORLEY: MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. We'll speak further with 32 33 counsel about that. Mr. Harvey was seeking leave 34 to re-examine for five minutes. 35 THE REGISTRAR: Is it to be marked? 36 THE COMMISSIONER: For identification purposes, 37 whatever the next letter is. 38 THE REGISTRAR: Yes, that document will be marked as 39 for identification letter U. 40 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. 41 42 EXHIBIT U FOR IDENTIFICATION: Fraser River 43 Sockeye Salmon Benchmark Study, A Business 44 Perspective on Fraser Sockeye by Stuart 45 Nelson, Nelson Bros. Fisheries Ltd. 46

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Harvey.

MR. HARVEY: Yes, it's Chris Harvey for the Area G Trollers and UFAWU, a brief re-examination.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARVEY, continuing:

- Q There was a question about the one size fits all concept and flexibility with the ITQ model. I want to ask Ms. Scarfo whether DFO has shown a willingness to recognize the flexibility that your sector has requested.
- MS. SCARFO: When it comes to implementation of ITQs, the policy that DFO has told us they've been working to is the same as the use of fish policy, which was that you needed 67 percent of affected licence holders in favour of the use of fish for that kind of demonstration purpose. We haven't had that in our area. In fact, I don't think most of the fleet, maybe the same fleet, has had that kind of support. They have demonstration fisheries and implemented pilot ITQ fisheries within areas. The concern is that against our desires within our area, we are going to have this implemented upon us.

There is no partial implementation of an ITQ. I think somebody mentioned that the other day, couldn't we just have some of the guys go ITQ and the others not. You can't do that, because then you've got the licensed investors, who are not active fishermen, who have not gone out and taken the investment risk of going out on the water and put in the labour, actually receiving a large portion of the fish, when there may not be enough left then to go around for the rest of the fleet, because in many ways we self-adjust year-to-year, because we have variables each year.

If I have a tuna licence, a halibut licence and other fisheries that I might be able to prosecute, I may not go out on salmon that year because the run forecast pre-season is fairly marginal. So the fleet itself self-adjusts year to year. If I'm on a defined ITQ, then I already have a portion of that. I don't need to gear up and even participate in that fishery, and on the economic model that we've done, it basically shows that I could not participate in the fishery and end up making more money than somebody who actively participates in that fishery.

And the costs of an ITQ fishery, because you have to go to the higher level of monitoring, not for conservation purposes, not to stay within the overall fleet catch or quota, but because you want to make sure that the other guy didn't take your share. The costs of that type of monitoring so far have been exorbitant, particularly when we're looking at smaller and smaller amounts of fish. So most of the fisheries have had to go to cameras on board and more significant monitoring at the dock, mandatory unloading sites, which have been in the tunes of over \$10,000. And when you're looking at the profit margin on a lot of these low year fisheries, that would basically break the viability of anyone actively participating, whereas it wouldn't hurt anybody who's not actively participating.

So the flexibility to implement, we feel we're being pressured. We're being pressured either by (a) not being allowed to harvest fish when there are abundances like last year. A record return of Fraser River sockeye, and for the first time in history with that kind of level of return, the West Coast of Vancouver Island that has always had access to Fraser River sockeye was left tied to the dock. And the sense was that the pre-season forecast was set far too low. It wasn't set the way it traditionally was with a range of forecasts, because we always know that sockeye come back in a variety of ranges.

And therefore we were deliberately excluded because we will not go to ITQ in Area G, because the fleet feels that it is not the answer to the problems that have been posed. It does not provide us higher value for our product. It does not slow our fishery down. We've already demonstrated. We've done those things. And we have much more significant answers to selectivity than are being proposed by DFO through ITQs. It will actually add the pressure on the fishermen to go out and push the limits further than they would when they are fishing in the model that we are now.

So it does exactly the opposite. We have regulations for barbless hooks and everything else that we need to do the selectivity. We don't need to go to ITQ to achieve what it is DFO says we

should achieve. But we do feel that there is incredible pressure on us individually and as a fleet to go with a model that doesn't fit, and there's pressure from outside fleets to go to that model because they will reap the benefits of being able to just basically purchase or own licences within the area and make money renting to those of us that are still actively fishing within the area, which I have a boat that is actively fishing, so I can speak to the costs of fisheries.

That it doesn't provide us what we talk about within the region. It doesn't meet the needs of what our local communities or First Nations within the area have talked about, which is they use a different term than "putter fleet", they use the "mosquito fleet", which is in their aspirations that we're working towards also. And that in many ways we could see further erosion of adjacency of licences within that region, if we go to those kind of models.

So they don't suit the overall needs, or really a lot of the stated objectives that DFO has. It's in my mind, and in a lot of the fleet's mind a reaction, we found another solution, we're good at finding these wonderful solutions, we'll downsize, we'll area licence, we'll single gear licence. We've always said, you have the capability of modelling out what that fishery will look like in the future. We can do that. We've done it ourselves, and we say it doesn't work with that ITQ model the way it is, that it really is not the solution. And that we've done this time and time again. We've got great experience with the one size fits all solution.

Managing a troll fishery with small local First Nations communities on the West Coast of Vancouver Island that were not given land in their treaty settlements, that were given access to resources, that have watched that continually be eroded over the last 25, 35 years, that are watching phenomenal amounts of money go into PICFI and not really provide any security of access to them into the future. Because, as you know, those licences are not given to those communities. They're still held by DFO and issued if they feel like it on an annual basis. So there is no stability. There is nothing that provides that

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security within those areas.

So there is still existing -- I'm actually surprised that ITQs keep coming up in the Cohen Inquiry as a solution. They do not slow down the fishery. In a sockeye fishery you only have a small window. They don't provide you better monitoring. The only monitoring they will provide will be because of the competition between the fishermen. They don't provide you selectivity. Those are all issued with your licence regulation. They don't provide stability or security of access. That's a licensing issue that is definitely attached to the privilege of an annual licence.

So I'm not quite sure why we keep hearing ITQs as the golden solution, but I am concerned that they're being sent out as, you know, grab onto this and it's the only solution that DFO sees.

Mr. Commissioner, I'll just point that MR. MARTLAND: we're past the five-minute mark. That was a very productive question, but we had indicated to counsel that we would be asking them to discontinue their questions, or perhaps seek leave from you for further time. Because we're so keen on completing the commercial fishing evidence, I appreciate this leaves almost everyone with further questions that they would wish to ask. don't know if Mr. Harvey has any further point that he wished to cover?

MR. HARVEY: No, I have no further questions.

MR. MARTLAND: And I do appreciate that.

Now, having said that, Ms. Gaertner raised with me, and it's in the nature of a correction of evidence or clarification of evidence, given Mr. Lunn has a transcript from the last occasion, and if it's agreeable, there is one question just to correct or clarify one part of the evidence I think may be helpful, and I would support her asking that question.

MS. GAERTNER: Thank you, Mr. Martland and Mr. It's very brief. Commissioner.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER, continuing:

Mr. Duncan, when you gave evidence on March 1st, 2011, the transcript is there, and at page 62 and

63 you were referring to Michelle James' work, and is it correct that the percentages that you relied on in your evidence are the percentages reflected in Michelle James' work, and they do not differentiate between individual First Nations fishermen and communal licence holders.

MR. DUNCAN: We, at least I, assisted in some of this work, and communal licences are not necessarily a part of this equation. These would be licences, full fee licences held by native people and the reduced fee licences, so...

MS. GAERTNER: Thank you, that's helpful.

MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, one last item. If my comments were intended or taken to disparage Commission counsel for their work in trying to bring this evidence about catch size and escapement, that was not intended, and we have been working and will continue to work to try and get that before you in a suitable manner.

When I closed I had two documents to submit as exhibits that arose from the previous appearance of the Commission panel, and I'd like to get them submitted as exhibits right now. The first one is "Ignoring Market Failure in Quota Leasing?" Perhaps Mr. Lunn, if you still have my stick there, you could bring them up. This was sent around a couple of weeks ago by Mr. Harvey, and the second one is "Abdicating Responsibility: The Deceits of Fishery Policy" by Daniel Bromley, those two documents I'd like to submit as exhibits and have them marked.

- MR. LUNN: I'm sorry, the first document, do you have a tab number which Mr. Harvey used in his list of documents? That would assist.
- MR. MARTLAND: Can I suggest, Mr. Commissioner, that we have a discussion amongst counsel on this issue and that may be more productive than using hearing time. I'm not saying no, but rather that we just defer this and allow other counsel to understand what the documents are. And if that's -- and I don't see anything, I don't take it from Mr. Eidsvik's suggestion, that there's a particular question he needs to ask of these --
- MR. EIDSVIK: No.
- MR. MARTLAND: -- panel members before they're dismissed.
- MR. EIDSVIK: That's correct, Mr. Commissioner.

1	THE	COMMISSIONER: All right.
2		EIDSVIK: Thank you, Mr. Martland.
3	MR.	MARTLAND: Thank you. Mr. commissioner, I'm in
4		your hands with respect to a morning break. We
5		started earlier today. The hearing, I'm prepared
6		to commence with the direct examination.
7	THE	COMMISSIONER: Yes, please do.
8		MARTLAND: Thank you. So on that note this panel
9		is now concluded.
10	THE	COMMISSIONER: I want to express my appreciation
11		once again, Ms. Scarfo, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Morley,
12		for being so gracious to accommodate the request
13		of this Commission to return this morning. I know
14		it takes time out of your busy lives and I'm
15		extremely grateful that you were willing to do so,
16		so thank you very much again.
17	MR	MARTLAND: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, the next
18	111(•	witness and the last witness on the Commercial
19		Fishing hearings is Lisa Mijacika, and she is
20		present now.
21	THE	COMMISSIONER: Just take five? We'll just stand
22	11111	down for five minutes to get this organized.
23		Thank you.
24	MR	MARTLAND: Thank you.
25		REGISTRAR: The hearing will now stand down for
26	11111	five minutes.
27		TIVE MINUCES.
28		(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR BRIEF RECESS)
29		(PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)
30		(INOCHEDINOS INECONVENID)
31	THE	REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.
32		MARTLAND: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. The next
33		witness is Lisa Mijacika, if she could be
34		affirmed, please.
35		allimea, prease.
36		LISA MIJACIKA, affirmed.
37		Bion monetary arrings.
38	THE	REGISTRAR: Would you state your name, please?
39	A	My name is Lisa Ann Mijacika.
40		REGISTRAR: Thank you. Counsel?
41		MARTLAND: Thank you.
42	111(•	THINTERING. THAIR YOU.
43	EXAMINATION IN CHIEF BY MR. MARTLAND:	
44	⊥ ∠3431	TIME TO THE OHIGH DI THE THE THEORY OF THE THEORY
45	Q	Ms. Mijacika, I'll ask Mr. Lunn to pull up number
46	×	52 from the exhibit list that Commission counsel
47		circulated This indeed is a substituted

document, or a redacted document. Ms. Mijacika, you recognize that as being your resumé or c.v.; is that right?

A Yes, I do.

MR. MARTLAND: I'd ask that be marked as an exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 582. MR. MARTLAND: Thank you.

EXHIBIT 582: Resumé of Lisa Mijacika

MR. MARTLAND:

Q And I'll do my best to summarize your background, and I'll ask a long question, but please correct anything I have wrong.

In brief, I understand that you have been with the DFO since 1990. By way of background, you have a sociology degree from UBC, that you work primarily with the DFO, first of all as a program analyst supporting the licensing policy and program development, and that in your time there you've worked in a number of different positions, and with relevance to commercial licensing, that includes serving as the Department's liaison officer for the Pacific Region Licence Appeal Board, or PRLAB from the period of 1992 to 2000; is that correct?

- A Yes, that's an accurate reflection of my background.
- Q Furthermore, as Program Implementation Officer for the Pacific Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Program in the period of 1998 to '99, as Acting Chief of the Pacific Fishery Licensing Unit in 2001, 2002, and most recently in the range of 2009 to 2010, Acting Manager of Business and Client Services.
- A Correct.
- Q And what is your current position, please?
- A My current position is Resource Manager of Pelagics.
- Q Thank you. In terms of the handling of -- in terms of how the Department handles commercial licensing, which will be the focus of my questions today, and everyone's I expect, I take it that the licensing is handled within the Pacific Fishery Licence Unit, and specifically the Business and Client Services Branch.

A Yes. The Pacific Fishery Licence Unit reports through Business and Client Services, and we have three offices: one in Vancouver, one in Nanaimo and one in Prince Rupert.

Q And the branch that I was referring to itself is within Fisheries and Aquaculture Management?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Rather than asking you to provide an introductory lecture, or "licensing 101" type of presentation, what I'll do my best in my questions to do is presume that we have some understanding of licensing through the Policy and Practice Report or PPR. That document is part of the record here. It's been made an exhibit in these proceedings.

So what I'll be trying to do is take you to some specific points. Having said that, what I would like to do at the outset is ask a few more general types of questions.

First of all, it is said that salmon -- that the commercial salmon fishery is a limited entry fishery. Could you explain how that is the case, and how licensing puts that into effect?

A Licence limitation was introduced in the commercial salmon fishery in 1969. What that meant is the Department limited the number of licences and participants in the fishery by implementing of eligibility criteria that the vessels had to meet in order to be eligible for issuance of a licence. I believe there was 5,870 licences eligible at the time.

What the Department would have done is required interested participants or vessels to apply for the licence, would review the applications on the basis of the eligibility criteria, and then inform those that were eligible and those that were ineligible for meeting that criteria, and accordingly afterwards we issued category A salmon licences and B licences to eligible vessels.

Q In terms of just the layperson's understanding of it, unlike, one supposes, a driver's licence or, for that matter, a recreational fishing licence where a person can walk up and apply and presumably receive, if they're entitled to it, they could receive that licence.

Commercial fishing licences are not -- their

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- new licences aren't simply created or issued on application. Rather, it's a question of renewing licences to the vessels that have previously had them; is that correct?
 - A Yes. There's a record of all the eligible vessels and the licences that they hold in their licensing system. So we would keep track of all of the vessels, all of the fishermen, all of the data with respect to those vessels and fishermen, and which eligibilities they hold, including salmon, and assign a number specific to each one of those licences.
 - Q And if I were a commercial fishing vessel owner and fisher, and were looking to continue salmon fishing let's assume I have a commercial salmon fishing licence and I'm looking to continue that I take it that on an annual basis I would have to apply for renewal of my licence.
 - A Yes. There's a requirement for in order to maintain eligibility for the licence, you have to apply annually and submit the required licence fee for issuance of the licence. With salmon, the licensing year is April 1 to March 31st, so the requirement would need to be met by March 31st of that calendar year in order to maintain licence eligibility.
 - And the licence application, you mentioned the three office locations. I take it, it can be done at those locations. Are there other ways it can be done?
 - A Applications can be submitted in the mail and/or in person to any of those licence offices.
 - Q What authorizations are required? Is it simply a matter of the vessel having a renewed licence, or are there other authorizations or requirements that have to be met before, in my example, I head off again to fish salmon.
 - A Well, the licence officer that would receive an application would verify all of the information on the application. For example, with salmon licences, they're held by vessels, so the vessel owner and who is the contact and representative for that vessel would have to be applying and sign the application in order for it to be approved. The fee would have to be submitted and any other information with respect to designating or, in the case of salmon, vessel-based salmon licences, they

would have to submit to attach the licence to the appropriate vessel, because the licence is held by that vessel and it has to meet all of the requirements associated with that licence, i.e. the right length, overall length for the vessel that they apply with.

- Is there a screening of the applicant? The person who comes forward to renew a commercial fishing licence, does the Department screen that by looking, for example, if there's a history or a problem of non-compliance with fishing regulations or difficulties in the past? Is there any screening of the applicant?
- A No. When an applicant applies, the Department looks with respect to the licence, so whatever we do have, information in our licensing system on each licence and vessel. Should there be any specific requirements associated with that licence, the licence officer would be made aware of that at the time that they review and verify the licence application. But generally, we look at what's associated with that licence in that particular year. We don't look at previous years or previous requirements unless there's something with respect to an estate and/or seizure of a vessel or some extenuating situation.
- Q And I'll ask you a question. The PPR's on screen so I can perhaps use the document to do this.
- MR. MARTLAND: Page 19 of the report, Mr. Lunn, I expect, will take us in the middle of the page to paragraph 51, and it's that paragraph I'll ask the question based on.
- Q I should add this, Ms. Mijacika, at the end of my questions, you'd offered some comments and clarifications and corrections about the PPR, and I'll try and hive those points off and I'll ask you about those at the end, all in one go.

With respect to the comments here, the comment that's made in the PPR is that, in practice, commercial salmon licence suspensions do not occur. Similarly, DFO licensing staff do not consider *Fisheries Act* or licence violations in renewing an annual licence. Is that accurate?

A Yes. The licence officer is the delegated person based on the Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans authority to review the application and issue it based on the requirements for that year.

- Q And I take it there are other responses. The question of suspending or denying a licence isn't the only tool in the toolbox, so to speak. There is an enforcement fisheries officer type of a response that is open to address the situation of the person with the bad track record of not following regulations, for example.
 - Yes. If there's a violation based on not meeting specific licence conditions, our C&P, which is our Conversation & Protection Unit would be responsible for reviewing that violation and pursuing it pursuant to the penal provisions under the *Fisheries Act*. That would not be Licensing's responsibility.
 - Q Thank you.
 - MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Lunn, if I could please go to number 53 on the exhibit list, this should be a 1994 Pacific Coast Commercial Licensing Handbook.
 - Q Am I right that that's what this is? This is the 1994 Commercial Licensing Handbook?
 - A Yes.

MR. MARTLAND: I'd ask this be marked as an exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 583.

EXHIBIT 583: Pacific Coast Commercial Licensing Handbook, 1994

MR. MARTLAND: This dates to 1994, and provides some very basic information about the licensing program or process, really, for the Pacific coast. Is there -- and, indeed, I'll turn to the next document first. Number 54 on the Commission's list of exhibits is entitled, "The Draft". At least it's stamped as being a draft as a commercial licensing policy review of the Commercial Licensing Policy Handbook from 2008.

- Q Do you recognize that document?
- 39 A I do.
 - Q What is that document? Is it an update of the document I just showed you from 1994?
 - A This is an updated version based on the changes that have taken place with licensing practices and rules since the time of the original document. So this one has not been published or made available to the public.
 - MR. MARTLAND: All right. I'd ask this be marked,

please, Mr. Registrar, as the next exhibit, the 1 2008 document. 3 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 584. 4 MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. 5 6 EXHIBIT 584: Pacific Region Commercial 7 Licensing Policy Review (Commercial Licensing 8 Policy Handbook) Draft 2008 9 10 MR. MARTLAND: 11 It says -- I think your answer, as well as the big stamp of "Draft" tell us this is not a final 12 document. What is the status of this document to 13 14 your understanding? 15 It's still being worked on. There's a review taking place of current licensing rules and 16 17 practices and the intent is to -- if there's any 18 change made, to update this handbook and make it 19 available to the public to have an understanding 20 of all of Pacific region's licensing policies. 21 And to pick up on that comment, there are two 22 documents I'll show you that really go in sequence, so I'll start with number 55 on the 23 24 Commission's list. May 2010 is the date of this 25 document, Pacific Region Licensing Rules, Options for Change, Discussion Paper. There's also a 26 27 September version of this paper. 28 Could you first confirm that this is a 29 document that describes -- does that describe part 30 of the review process that you were mentioning? 31 Yes, it does. It's a discussion paper that is in 32 draft form that's intended to be sent out to 33 licence holders and vessel owners to consider some 34 possible proposals for change to licensing rules. 35 MR. MARTLAND: I'd ask that this number 55 from May 36 2010, be marked as an exhibit, please. 37 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 585. 38 39 EXHIBIT 585: Pacific Region Licensing Rules 40

- Options for Change - Discussion Paper May 2010

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MR. MARTLAND:

And if I could then go to the next number on the list, number 56, because it looks very similar. don't know that this version is in ringtail at this point or not. I don't know that I have a

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- Α This hasn't been implemented yet. It was proposed to be, but because this was not -- this version was not approved, we haven't implemented those two options.
- That's helpful. And what is that -- that's, at this point, still under consideration; is that right?
- Α Yes.
 - I take it the idea there is simply to take away

number for it. But this seems to be basically the same document, but September 2010?

- This is a draft that's been updated after further review, and provided to senior management for consideration of release.
- And if I might ask that this be marked MR. MARTLAND: as the next exhibit, number 56 from the list. THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 586.

EXHIBIT 586: Pacific Region Licensing Rules - Options for Change - Discussion Paper September 2010

MR. MARTLAND:

- Why don't I try to work from the number 56 on the list and ask you a few questions about that. Indeed, to do it, I'll to turn to page 2 of this document. This comes from an internal review of licensing rules, I understand, from 2008/2009 to look at modernizing the rules, to look at reducing the level of complexity in dealing with different requirements and obligations; is that fair?
- That sounds reasonable, yeah. Α
- And looking at the first full paragraph:

As a result of the review, the Pacific Fishery Licence Unit has proceeded with amendments to administrative processes for vessel registration and salmon stacking applications.

Effective September 1, 2010, the application

to register a new commercial fishing vessel

will no longer require the submission of a

survey done in accordance with DFO Vessel

That's a change that's taken place?

Measurement Guidelines.

the requirement that the commercial vessel itself, the application of a new vessel requires that the vessel owner provide a survey to document, I suppose, its length primarily?

Right. As I mentioned before, with salmon licences, they have a length restriction where you have to -- the vessel has to -- in order for the licence to be issued, the vessel has to meet a certain overall length. The Department keeps track of those overall lengths based on vessel survey reports that fishermen have marine surveyors do and submit to the Department so that we can keep records.

At this point, we pretty much have records of all the overall lengths for the majority of the boats unless it's a new boat. So this particular recommendation is to get out of that business and to use Transport Canada's overall length that are on record with their registry for new boats.

Q Right. The next full paragraph:

In addition, stacking of commercial salmon licences is now permitted at any time during the licensing year.

What's the status of that?

- A There's still a stacking application, except commercial salmon category A licences are not -- are limited to applying for stacking during the salmon season.
- Q Mm-hmm.
- A So there's a deadline for submission of applications before the salmon season. The intent was to remove that restriction and allow for stacking any time during the year, which some other category licences are currently permitted to do.
- Q And in the bullet points that are under the -towards the bottom of the page there, there's a
 mention of a number of options that are under
 consideration. I won't review those in any
 detail. They're set out in this document.

But if we then flip ahead to about page 6, I think in fact page 7, of this document has a feedback questionnaire, and I take it the aim was, as you've said, to have a discussion paper, to send it out along with the questionnaire to invite

those with an interest in this to provide their input that way; is that right?

- A Right. It would be part of the consultation so that we could take a collaborative approach, collate the feedback that we get back from vessel owners and licence holders, and then have further discussions through our consultative process with advisory boards and all the affected fleets to discuss the results.
- Q And that document has not been -- or, sorry, that process has not taken place yet?
- A It has not started yet, no.
- Q Is there a timeline or do you have an expectation of when that may occur?
- A No, I don't, because it'll be subject to approval of release of this document and then the consultation plan that would proceed as a result of that.
- If I might turn to number 57 from the Commission's list, and I -- the question here, the broader question, is to get an understanding of the guidance that is given to the Licensing Unit staff in particular. Am I right to say that this, the upper left of the document, it says "PFLU Pacific Fisheries Licensing Unit Manual, Salmon Category A for 2010, 2011." Is that what this is, really, is a manual or a guidance document for staff?
- A Yes. It's an amalgamation of the information on how licence officers what they should be aware of, what are the licensing requirements, what is the current management plan for the salmon fishery, the steps that they would go through in order to issue the licence.
- MR. MARTLAND: If I could ask this be marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 587.

EXHIBIT 587: Pacific Fisheries Licensing Unit Manual - Salmon - Category A, 2010-2011 Salmon

MR. MARTLAND:

Q And indeed, without going into detail, there's points in this document where it actually has a checklist for the staff member to check the boxes and ensure that all the steps have been taken; is that right?

- A Right. It's very important that licence officers don't make errors with respect to issuing licences.
 - Q Stepping back from this document, what happens in a situation where the licence, a commercial salmon licence is not renewed in a given year, that this person or the vessel registrant simply does not show up to seek renewal of the licence? Does it lapse?
 - A Well, the vessel would still hold that licence eligibility, and what we would do is the Licensing Unit would proceed to send a letter to the vessel owner advising that they hadn't met the requirement by the appropriate deadline and that their eligibility may lapse should we not receive the appropriate fee for that year.

Should they not respond, they will then be sent another letter advising them that their eligibility is lapsing and they will have to go to the Pacific Region Licence Appeal Board for consideration for issuance of that licence so that the Minister could consider it.

- Q In practice, does that situation happen or people --
- A It happens very rarely.
- Q -- are diligent, in general, in renewing their licences?
- A Most fishermen are very diligent about applying for their licence regardless of whether they're going to participate in the fishery or not.
- Q And I appreciate there's no rule of automatic -no entitlement for automatic renewal of the
 licence but, again, in practice, is it fair to say
 the licence holder who's coming back to seek
 renewal of the licence, it wouldn't be turned
 down?
- A That's right. Provided that he met all the licensing requirements, the licence would be issued. Sometimes there's unique circumstances where there's change in ownership of the vessel or he vessel is a total loss or some circumstances happen and it may hold up issuance of the licence until other requirements are met.
- Q Are there licences that are held in an inventory but not actively used --
- 46 A There --
- 47 Q -- by the Department?

A There are licences that we relinquish through the Allocation Transfer Program or through the PICFI program, Pacific Integrated Commercial Fisheries Initiative, where these licences will create a party ID in our licensing system, and these licences, upon relinquishment, will be placed into or issued by that party ID which is our inventory. Then upon redistribution of those licences to eligible First Nations, they will then be issued to the First Nations party ID and no longer be in inventory.

But after the year is over, those licences will then go back into inventory and possibly be redistributed in a different fashion the following year.

Q And I wonder if I might go to Tab 58, number 58 on the list of exhibits and picking up on that point. This is a memorandum to the Regional Director General from 2009. It has to do with the Department's unallocated commercial salmon licences. I'll simply read to you from the point in the summary box, but not the handwritten point.

The Department's inventory of unallocated salmon licences has increased to 156 commercial licences distributed across all the commercial salmon fleets as a result of ongoing Departmental programs to buy back licences.

In recent years, the Department has used licences and inventory to provide commercial fishery access to First Nations via demonstration fisheries.

For 2009, as in recent years, a key priority for unallocated licences will be to provide commercial access to First Nations for demonstration fisheries in inland areas. Any remaining unallocated licences would be available to provide individual commercial licences to coastal First Nations under the Allocation Transfer Program (ATP), to address specific needs for additional commercial salmon shares in priority areas (e.g. Cowichan, Goldstream or Lower Fraser), or could remain unused.

Could you comment on how this process works and whether this is an accurate description of it?

Thaven't seen this briefing note. It looks live

- I haven't seen this briefing note. It looks like a draft, and an old one from 2009. I believe this describes the process with respect to the licences that are issued to First Nations on the interior demo fisheries, which currently is approximately 197 licences, so it's changed a bit from the number that's in here.
- Q Sure.
- As far as the process goes, I'm not an expert, or my area is not with respect to administering the process for ATP or PICFI. I don't work in either of those two areas.
- Q Mm-hmm.
- A So I could only give you a very broad perspective on how this process takes place.
- Q That's fine, and I won't be heading into that. Although this looks like a draft because there's handwriting, I won't ask you to play handwriting expert, but that may in fact be Ms. Farlinger's handwriting. On the fourth page of the document, it is signed by her, so it may look like a draft but I understand this to be a final document.
- MR. MARTLAND: Despite the limited evidence the witness had on this, I would ask this be marked as an exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 588.

EXHIBIT 588: Memo for RDG (Info Only) 2009 Plan for Valuation and Use of the Dept's Unallocated Commercial Salmon Licences

MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, with respect to our timing this morning, it's about ten minutes before 11:00. I'm content to continue. I don't know if the preference is that we take --

THE COMMISSIONER: Please continue.

- MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. I'll do that, and perhaps we'll aim for the regular break time of about a quarter past 11:00.
- Q With respect to a different topic, I have a question or two about area reselections. I take it that term of and "area reselection" refers to a situation where the Department, on an occasion by occasion basis, may allow licence holders to effectively play musical chairs or switch to a

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different area, albeit one within the same gear type that they already have a licence for, so a gillnet licence holder, for example, might have an opportunity to reselect to a different area. Is that an accurate, albeit simple, way to understand what reselection is?

A All salmon licences have permanent gear selection and they also have had to elect an area as of the Mifflin Plan back in 1996. There were a number -- I guess three times since then that vessel owners have been given the opportunity to elect a different area, so they would submit an application for area reselection. Within a certain time frame, those applications would have been mailed to them by the Licensing Unit, received and verified and it's possible that a number of licences have changed areas since the original selection.

2006, 2007, which is up for review in 2012 for possibility, through consultations with the salmon industry, for another option for area reselection. And I don't have it at my fingertips, but I think the PPR makes reference to the 2007 reselection remaining in effect. But I take it, just so I'm clear about the status of this, in 2007 there was an opportunity for people to reselect. At the conclusion of that, they're now stuck, or at least there's no opportunity for people to reselect. There may be one in 2012, or it'll be considered at that point.

The last one that we did I believe was 2007,

- A There is an opportunity for licences to change areas through the stacking application process -- O Mm-hmm.
- A -- where vessel owners can stack two licences together to have the option to fish a combination of gear and areas. Then the licence that is being stacked can be applied for an area change at that time, and also some flexibility in an increase in length as well. Other than that, there is no other opportunity that I'm aware of for reselecting areas.
- MR. MARTLAND: Just to understand a little more about reselections, let me go to number 62 on the exhibit list, and this, for the benefit of participants, the initial document, I think, had some personal information about a licence holder.

We've since been provided a different version that takes that information out of the second or third page of the document, so I expect Mr. Lunn has that version, as -- that we'd be proposing we use.

Just to move through this fairly quickly, the first page from - March 13th, 2007, is the stamp

- first page from March 13th, 2007, is the stamp on it that's the covering letter that would have gone out to vessel owners or licence eligibility holders describing the area of reselection process; is that correct?
- A Yes.

- MR. MARTLAND: And unless other counsel or the Commission has a different view, I'll move through all of these and be suggesting they become marked as one exhibit.
- Q The next page because they really do fit together - is the application for an area selection.
- A Yes.
- Q The following page is general information.
 There's a summary of about four or five pages in that the salmon area summary, process, and then an FAQ or "frequently asked questions" description.
 In this case, the FAQ is specifically to the troll area selection; is that correct?
- A Yes. This was because trolls had -- salmon troll licences had a different time frame in order to apply for an area reselection.
- MR. MARTLAND: I'll ask that this be marked as an exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 589.

EXHIBIT 589: Letter from P. Sprout to Salmon Vessel

MR. MARTLAND: I wonder if I might use the Policy and Practice Report, please, Mr. Lunn, page 9. It should have paragraph 14. By way of introducing this, just to narrate on the record, I'll be picking up on the points that are in the bullet, the bullet points there. But it's helpful to have the whole paragraph 14 before us, because the origin of some of these suggestions is the 2005 Pacific Fisheries Reform Initiative and, related to that -- sorry, it's stated there [as read]:

The announcement followed reports from the

joint federal and provincial task group on post-treaty fisheries, which is the Treaties and Transition Report, and the First Nations panel on fisheries are placed at the table.

Which is also an exhibit in these proceedings.

I should also just state that Exhibit 14,
which is the summary of past reports and
recommendations - I won't go to it - but the
reference there is page 231 which goes to the
Pearse and McRae "Treaties in Transition" paper.
So all of that is a very long-winded way of
introducing the few points that I have to ask you
about.

The first recommendation that was proposed that's set out there, number -- the first bullet point [as read]:

Extending commercial licences for longer terms, even as long as 25 years.

What I'll ask you to do is please comment on both the merits and the status of those proposals. My understanding of this proposal is to provide longer-term security and stability to those that participate in the fishery by allowing them a privilege that provides a longer-term access to the fishery that they participate in. Currently, our practice is to issue annual licences because -- well, under the **Fisheries Act** and the Regulations, the Minister does have the authority to issue up to nine-year licences, actually. There's that term up to nine years.

However, all of the licence fees would have to be collected up front. We don't have the authority to take instalment payments from eligible licence holders or vessel owners without a regulation change, which we have been looking into nationally. The Department is considering ways of doing that. So whether it's practical to have a 25-year licence at this point for vessels that have -- regardless of the fee for any fisherman that participates in the fishery, and some quota fisheries, their fees can be as high as ten, \$20,000. They would have to pay all of this fee up front.

So, in that sense, it's not practical, which

is one of the reasons why there hasn't been a lot of movement on this. There's been suggestions to use five-year licences or at least something that provides a longer-term stability for access to the resource. Like I say, we have been looking into ways to do that.

- So the up-front payment is a real problem with moving to that sort of a model. That could be out of reach for vessel operators.
- A Right. And I think that's something that's just within our current restrictions that people don't quite understand. So it might look as a good option on the face value of it, but when it actually comes to implementing it, it's not going to be very practical.

We also have some other restrictions on us where we can't receive -- for example, we allow fishermen to pay with credit card, but we can only take payments up to just under \$5,000, \$4,999. So, as you can see, if you had to pay more than that, I don't know how practical it would be to pay these kind of licence fees.

So it is something that we're limited to that. Like I say, we're looking into how we would provide that flexibility and change our regulations accordingly.

- Q I take it part of the rationale behind that sort of longer-term licence would be that it, theoretically, would give a commercial vessel operator some sort of an asset that they could borrow against, for example, or take a loan against, the fact that they have a licence that's 25 years in length, that it gives them some stability or security. But, in practice, you're often, in your various roles, you've dealt often with the licence holders. Has that been expressed to you as a point of concern that people are unhappy they can't borrow against their licence, for example?
- A It depends on the situation where a lot of licences, they're owned -- there's partnership arrangements or arrangements with fish companies. There can be often a number of vessel owners involved with a particular licence. Generally, also, they participate in other fisheries so they may have access to quota or they may have access to participate in other fisheries which increases

the value of their fishing operation. So it really depends on their fishing operation.

I know that there are some fisheries that have moved, for example, to permanent quota, like groundfish fisheries where there is a lot of interest from the participants to move to party-based licences and longer-term licences to considering that they have permanent quotas that they reallocate between licences, so it provides for that ability to secure more funding for quota to be considered something similar to property, in their minds.

The Department still considers licences a privilege, though. They're not a right or property, but obviously for a lot of fishermen, there's a value in the licence and quotas associated with it, so...

Let me ask you about the second bullet there [as read]:

Considering a shift to personal rather than vessel licences, especially where individual quotas are implemented.

Again, asking the question of -- if you could please comment on the merits and perhaps easier, the first question is the status of that. I take it that shift has not happened.

It hasn't happened in the salmon fishery. But there are current licensing structures different for every fishery, and there are a number of fisheries that their participants hold party-based licences as opposed to vessel-based licences. There is this current climate to move to partybased licensing for everything.

It's something that the Department could do. Basically it means instead of the vessel holding the licence, the individual or company holds the licence, similar to communal -- commercial licences or category N licences in the salmon fishery, where the flexibility that would provide is instead of being attached to the vessel, which can restrict you, you would be able to designate whatever vessel you want. There may still be some length restrictions and some other policies around it, but it would provide a little more flexibility.

Also, that sense of it's conducive to, like, quota-managed fishery where it gives you what you were mentioning earlier, some permanency or some sense of holding something as an individual or company as opposed to it having to be attached to a vessel, that once that vessel -- something happens to it or it's transferred or whatever, you wouldn't have access to it.

- Do you think it would be a good thing to move to personal or party-based licensing, or are there reasons to say with the vessel-based system?
- A It's something we certainly could do, but we would have to look at the impacts, and we would have to look at implementing it in a fair fashion, where we're considering all of the fleets and all of those fisheries that are vessel-based and look at what that would then mean to the licensing structure. But it's definitely doable.
- Q I'm going to be brave and skip over the ITQ point and go to the fourth one [as read]:

Ensuring transferability of licences so that old fishers could retire and young fishers could enter the business.

Could you comment on -- that's a broad type of recommendation of something that should -- beyond the agenda. Could you comment on that, please? Well, we have transferability in the majority of the fisheries, whether it's in vessel-based fisheries (sic). They would apply to do a permanent replacement so a new owner can then hold the licence that's attached to that vessel by doing the replacement. Party-based, we have what we call a nomination process which is basically transferability where it can be the licence holder would elect to nominate someone else in their place to hold the licence.

So this particular recommendation is pretty much already been adopted by the Department except the exceptions are spawn on kelp and clam fisheries.

Q And I take it in terms of any demographic issues with the age of commercial fishers, those aren't -- are those issues that -- there's nothing specific in licensing that needs to change to address that. That may be a problem, but there's

no obvious solution in licence reform?

No. If an application is made to new -- I mean, retiring from the fleet and/or new entrants coming in, is whoever is then going to own the boat. If a vessel replacement is done, that's how the transaction takes place. Now you've got a new entrant into the fishery to replace the old one. You just don't have new licences.

Same with nomination. If it's a party-based licence, someone else is just taking the place of the existing licence holding in a limited fishery as well. So I'm not sure if I answered your question there.

- It's helpful, thank you. I'd like to ask you some question next about licence buy-backs and relinquishments.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Martland, I wonder just before you go there, if I could just ask the witness a question. Paragraph 14 that's on the screen in front of you, Witness, refers to April 2005, and the management initiative, a reform initiative called "Pacific Fisheries Reform". I don't think we need the document brought up on the screen. It is an exhibit. Then Mr. Martland just took you through those bullets, or some of the bullets, under 14.

I just want to get clarification. Perhaps we can bring that document up, Mr. Lunn. It's the Pacific Fisheries Reform Exhibit. The number I'm not sure; there it is.

MR. LUNN: Document 269.

- THE COMMISSIONER: That document is entitled "The Discussion Paper on the Implementation of Pacific Fisheries Reform." Is that the document you're referring to or is being referred to in paragraph 14?
- A That is the document they're referring to as well as the Pearse-McRae report, "Treaties and Transition", yeah.
- THE COMMISSIONER: I'm taking a literal interpretation of a discussion paper on the implementation of Pacific Fisheries Reform. So, to me, a discussion paper means just that. It's a document which is circulated for discussion purposes.

A Right.

THE COMMISSIONER: Am I correct in that understanding?

A Yes. And it -- what the reflection of that -- the

points that they made or some of the objectives 1 and general principles that are a part of this 3 discussion paper. THE COMMISSIONER: So those bullets that Mr. Martland 5 took you to are part of that discussion? 6 Correct. Α 7 Okay. What's confusing me is THE COMMISSIONER: 8 paragraph 15, the next paragraph in the PVR (sic). 9 Α Right. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: I don't understand what that means. 11 What it means is a lot of our current programs and 12 policies are guided by Pacific Fisheries Reform 13 Principles. We currently operate under what we 14 call Pacific Fisheries Renewal which adopts a lot 15 of these similar principles. 16 It's mentioned in that discussion paper that 17 you brought up earlier. A lot of the guiding 18 principles about consistency, transparency in our 19 rules, providing stability, looking at opportunities for fishermen to self-adjust, be 20 21 more self-reliant for more economically prosperous 22 fisheries. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Right. 24 And so fisheries reform feeds into a lot of that 25 -- our current initiatives that -- PICFI, for That's the 26 example, and other initiatives. 27 linkage to Pacific Fisheries Reform, but it is an 28 old document, 2005. 29 THE COMMISSIONER: So the bullets that Mr. Martland 30 took you to, if I understand your evidence 31 correctly, are simply considerations. They're not 32 policies that have been adopted by the DFO. 33 Right. They're things for us to consider for future licensing policy and practices. They are 34 35 recommendations, basically, from the Treaties and 36 Transition that they tied into to -- feeded (sic) 37 nicely, in their perspective, with Pacific Fisheries Reform. I think that's why the 38 39 connection. That's the way I look at it, but --40 so in terms of whether we've had to adopt these 41 four principles, or these four - whatever you want 42 to call them - considerations, the Department 43 would look at that with respect to the current

circumstances of each fishery and sustainability

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Just so I'm up to date

to apply to all fisheries.

requirements and looking at a consistent approach

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then, we have the April 2005 document. Is there 1 something more recent that reflects upon the 3 bullets that are set out in paragraph 14? I haven't seen any recent documents that have 5 these four specific recommendations or principles 6 in them. It's been replaced, like I say, by other 7 documents that we may have on our website when we 8 refer to fisheries renewal, or a lot of the 9 principles that we use in the PICFI program. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: I'm just trying to get a complete 11 understanding of what the current status is of the 12 activities of the DFO around, for example, these 13 items that are listed in paragraph 14. 14 Right. The first one we haven't been able to make 15 much progress on, but are considering. The second one has already taken place in a number of 16 17 fisheries but not with respect to salmon. 18 The third one, as you probably heard through 19 the last few months, there's a number of 20 initiatives around managing fisheries through share-based management, moving away from 21 22 competitive fisheries and to having a share-based 23 management approach and individual quotas and

demonstration.

The last one, I believe we've already pretty much have this in effect under our current practices and policies in licensing. It just has not been extended to every fishery. That's how I look at it.

pooling arrangements, for example, is used in the

herring fishery. IQs are used in ground fish and

a number of other fisheries and on a pilot basis

in the salmon fishery for those involved in

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. MR. MARTLAND:

Q With respect to licence buybacks and licence relinquishment - and we won't go into great detail on the history of the different programs - but I think it may be helpful to ask you for a general understanding of the main initiatives that the Department has had, I think mainly aimed at reducing the size of the commercial fleet in the province, and in some of the cases, that sort of policy direction or decision to try to reduce the capacity of a fleet is done, in part, through licences and by setting up the situation where there's simply less licence -- the capacity is

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reduced because there are less licences being fished, being actively used.

Could you help us to understand the main licence buyback programs that have been put in place, let's say, from about 1994 onwards? Well, there's the 1996 Mifflin Plan, voluntary salmon licence fleet reduction where vessel owners would apply voluntarily to retire their licence. The objective of the Department was to see an immediate decrease in the number of licences in the salmon fishery in 1998, to pursue some of our conservation objectives and to adjust the fishery to be more aligned with the declining salmon stocks and opportunities.

We also had the Canadian fisheries adjustment restructuring program in 1998, which also a large element of that was a certain amount of money that was set aside specifically to retire and again reduce the fleet with the objective of up to half of the licences, again, to meet the objectives of reducing the capacity so that there was a better economic opportunity for those that were remaining in the fishery and to provide fishermen with an opportunity to retire or to get out of the fishery.

meaning that the licences were permanently retired and not issued again in any fashion, so the capacity was removed from the fleet permanently. And are there other types of initiatives where it's not a retirement, per se, but rather, notionally, a redirection of the fishing effort to another part or another sector or another -- Right.

Those were the two main retirement programs,

- Q -- group of people, and if you could describe that, please?
- We refer to those as licence relinquishment programs. Two of the current ones that are mentioned in here that you're aware of are the Allocation Transfer Program and the PICFI program where the objective of the Department is to increase participation by First Nations in integrated fisheries, and not just salmon, all fisheries, by relinquishing licences and/or quota, and redistributing that access and those allocations to First Nations.
- Q Just so I'm clear on the terminology, you've

referred to licence retirement as being the sort 1 of reducing the capacity of the fleet as licence 3 relinquishment in the context of things like PICFI where it's not a question of reducing the number 5 of licences, but making use of that fishing power 6 in a different way or reallocating --7 Right, it's a transfer of the access. 8 And then there's a licence -- how does the term 9 "licence buyback" -- does it cover both of those 10 other categories, or is that a different --11 Α Yeah, industry uses the term --12 (Indiscernible - overlapping voices). 13 Α -- licence buyback to basically refer to -- and 14 the Department has used it too. Buyback is just a 15 way of saying retirement and/or relinquishment. It's a way of saying the Department is offering 16 to, based on specific payment, receive a licence 17 18 and relinguish -- there's a relinguishment 19 agreement associated with it where the fishermen 20 would apply and relinquish all rights and 21 everything that's associated with that licence. 22 So they're both, in that sense, in the term 23 "buyback". You could refer to either one. Most 24 people just use that term. They don't make the 25 distinction. 26 MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I note the time. 27 wonder if we might take the break. 28 Thank you very much. THE COMMISSIONER: 29 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing will now recess for 15 30 minutes. 31 32 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR MORNING RECESS) 33 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 34 35 THE REGISTRAR: Order. The hearing is now resumed. 36 37 EXAMINATION IN CHIEF BY MR. MARTLAND, continuing: 38 39 Q Ms. Mijacika, I was asking you about licence 40 buybacks, to use that as the broader of the 41 different terms we are using just for this -- for 42 present purposes, and what I would like to do is ask for your general comments on the successes and 43 44 failures, or the strengths and weaknesses of the

different programs that you've described in a

With respect to licence retirement, as I mentioned

quick way today.

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before, the objective is -- the objective of the programs in the '90s was to reduce the number of licences in the fishery and also provide fishermen with an avenue to get out of the fishery. And at that time consideration was given to applications based on the value of the fishery. There was a committee that was set up that looked at the vessels, different considerations with respect to each application, whether licences were tied, they were single licences being retired, there was a priority ranking of considering applications, single first, licences attached to other licences, licences attached to other licences in other fisheries.

So I think the objectives were clearly met in that under the first program approximately 19 percent of the licences retired and the second one another 40 percent. So we were successful in significantly reducing the number of licences in the salmon fishery which you would hope would have had a good impact on the viability of those that were remaining and more in line with the resource at the time.

With respect to relinquishment programs that I've referred to that are happening in more recent years, the objective there, as I mentioned, is to increase and transfer access to First Nations to increase their access and their participation in a number of fisheries, and those applications are considered, again, on the basis of the value for money to the Department, but also our priorities and what our budget is for the program, and also the demands of First Nations looking at what their interests are so that we could work collaboratively together to meet some of those

needs for First Nations.

So again, it's been ongoing. PICFI started in 2008 and is in place until 2012, currently, so these programs are picked -- ATP has been in place for a number of years and it's the number of licences that were retired over the years have increased and, you know, objectives of moving from some fisheries to others, you know, we've been successful in increasing and meeting the demands of some First Nations to get more involved in pool -- in quota fisheries and to increase their economic returns. So in that sense, it's been

successful as well. 1 Q You've heard, no doubt, criticisms about some of 3 these programs. I suppose one of the broad ones 4 would be -- some raise a concern about a shift 5 towards terminal fisheries and eroding traditional 6 commercial fishing. Could you comment on that 7 Is that something you've heard? concern? 8 I think we have -- anyone working within the 9 Department has heard some of that concern with 10 respect to the salmon industry, but we also are 11 aware that there are a whole bunch of other issues 12 and problems around this fishery where we've --we 13 also hear the other side of things from fishermen 14 that without an absence of licence retirement or 15 licence relinquishment programs, there's no other willing buyer, I guess you could say, for their 16 17 licence, or no other way for them to retire or to

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them that option. The price that's generally paid for salmon licences in the more recent programs is less than what they would have gotten in the '90s, which is unfortunate, but that's also reflective of what's going on in the market and the reduced catches in value or their declining licence revenues are, I guess you could say, in this fishery. So it's reflective of that.

get out of the fishery, so in that sense it gives

So there's a whole bunch of circumstances. There's also been a concern expressed in some situations, people have voiced a criticism that because there's no open sharing of the information on who's being paid for their licence, there can be an appearance of favouring some people over another. Could you respond to that criticism?

- Α Sorry, can you repeat that?
- The concern being that some people are favoured in the licence buyback or retirement or relinquishment process and that may be a concern arising from or aggravated by the -- my understanding is that the price paid to a particular licence holder who's giving up their licence isn't something that's published.
- Right, there might be just an average. I mean, all fishermen, all licence holders and vessel holders have the same equal opportunity to apply under the program. They can apply for relinquishment of their vessel-based and/or a

portion of their licences on their boats, the -- if they hold permanent quota they can apply just for relinquishment of the quota.

Consideration, the Department has to look at what their request for payment is and how reasonable that is with respect to the advice that we receive from consultants on the current industry conditions, and we look at the requests that have been made to us by First Nations in their current business plans or in the information that's received on what the demand may be, and we also have to look at considering overall how many licences are submitted under a current round and look at how we may best allocate the budget that we have available for that round, so...

MR. MARTLAND: And to learn more about the number of licences that are out there, I wonder if we might turn to number 61, Mr. Lunn, on our list of proposed exhibits? And I think the first page tells us this is the 2010 Commercial Licence Status Report for the Pacific Region; is that correct?

A Right.

MR. MARTLAND: If this could be marked as an exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 590.

EXHIBIT 590: 2010 Commercial Licence Status Report - Pacific Region

MR. MARTLAND:

Q And on the second page of that document, under Salmon, there's a few subheadings; gillnet, seine and troll, different categories of licences, and it gives -- why don't I choose the first one across the line is the salmon gillnet in Area A -- sorry, for category A licences. In this case, it gives the current eligibility as 928, and then the licences in the period issued in the last column is 856.

Just at a general level, the question would be: What does the difference between eligibility and the licences issued reflect?

A Can you just go up to the top of the document where it shows -- okay, so this document is off the website, so the inner column is the current number of eligibilities, and then what it will

show on these other two outside columns is the licences issued for that period up until when this report was printed.

Q Sure.

- A So I actually have more up-to-date numbers than this that show a more accurate reflection of exactly how the licences were issued.
- Q Okay. And I guess the general question I have is that between, let's use the 928 versus 856 just as an example, there's nothing magic about the salmon gillnet versus others for this question, but is the difference there that there is a higher number of eligibilities than there are licences actually issued because the Department is holding some?
- A There may be a number of things. For gillnets this lumps all the areas together, it doesn't break it down by area, so for the salmon gillnet that you're using for an example, it'll have all the C, D, and E licences in the eligibility. This is the number of licences that have been applied for and issued, if they're regular licences and/or reduced fee. Not all licences are applied for by the eligible vessel owners.
- Q And indeed, just to follow up, because I see you're looking at a different paper document, and I take it --
- A Yeah.
- Q I'm holding up a document which we've circulated to participants, and I'll just confirm, Mr. Lunn, that the commissioner has a copy, too? And indeed, that may be something he has available on the screen. We were provided this yesterday by Department of Justice counsel. Could you tell us what this document is, please?
- A This document is just a spreadsheet that I asked the Pacific Fishery Licence Unit to put together for me that would accurately show all of the licence eligibilities for the various salmon licence category areas broken down by the number that are communal, commercial, full fee and the reduced fee, which includes Category N licences and then the grand total.
- Q And the grand total reflects all of the licences for that gear, let's use this first row, seine Area A, that's the totality of Area A licences?
- A Right. That's the maximum number for Area A based on that gear and area selections, yeah.

MR. MARTLAND: Is there a further breakdown -- let me ask before I forget, if I might ask this be marked as the next exhibit.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 591.

EXHIBIT 591: 2010-2011 - Salmon Area Spreadsheet Report (by fee type)

MR. MARTLAND:

- Q Do you have any breakdown within the full fee or reduced fee categories as to what proportion is First Nations as opposed to non First Nations? Or is that information that is available?
- A Well, there's 254 Category N licences which are included in that reduced fee column. But what that means is you've got -- I haven't had an opportunity to explain this yet, but you have Category A salmon licences which are licences issued with respect to vessels. You've got Category A licences issued in respect of vessels owned by individual aboriginal fishermen based on an election that they made to pay a reduced fee. So those licences are still part of the commercial fishery, it just happens that they have to be issued in respect of a vessel owned by an Aboriginal fisherman.

Then you've got your N licences which also can pay a reduced fee that are eligible by the Northern Native -- or held by the Northern Native Fishing Corporation, who then designates a vessel to participate in the fishery, and those are elect, like I say, the reduced fee, and they're also party-based, as opposed to vessel-based.

And then you've got your Category AF licences, which are your salmon licences that are communal commercial, so they're issued with respect to a first -- issued to a First Nation. They're also party-based, and they're tied, generally, to either an Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy Contribution Agreement or to a PICFI business plan.

Q Thank you.

- A Participation in the commercial fishery as well.
- Q Thank you. Turning to a different topic, and the second-to-last topic, which is the PR that -THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Martland, I wonder, just before

you go there, I just, again, I have one quick

question to ask the witness on the PPR, if I could? If that could be brought up, Mr. Lunn, 3 thank you. Again, back to the PPR. If I could just ask 5 you, just so I understand the context of your 6 answers, at paragraph 10 there's a reference to 7 the Mifflin Plan there --8 right. 9 THE COMMISSIONER: -- and then some bullets, which 10 you'll see. And the last bullet reads: 11 12 The Plan was also intended to reflect DFO's 13 more conservative risk-adverse management, 14 15 do you see that? 16 Right. Α 17 THE COMMISSIONER: I don't know what it means by "was 18 also intended," but what I wanted to ask you was: 19 Was that the core principle of the Mifflin Plan, 20 the conservation element? 21 Well, one of the objectives of the Mifflin Plan 22 was to align the current makeup of the fleet with 23 the fact that there was decline in the stocks and 24 the available harvest opportunities. 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Right. 26 So it was to address that concern. So I think 27 that's why that's referencing that. 28 THE COMMISSIONER: So that was - I'm using the word 29 "core", but whatever term you want to use - main 30 principle or central principle for the Mifflin 31 Plan? 32 Yes, it's definitely one of the central 33 principles. 34 THE COMMISSIONER: And then it refers, in paragraph 11, 35 to some adjustments, and then, in paragraph 12, it 36 mentions two major licence retirement programs. 37 Again, there's an acronym of CFAR, et cetera, et

there another principle at work here?

A Well, reducing the fleet capacity is intended to try and achieve that overall principle, and the first program, Mifflin, addressed that to -- there was only 80 million set aside for the licence retirement element of the program, where it became

cetera, and then paragraph 13 talks about since

that core principle or central principle, or is

regard to paragraph 12, is this a continuation of

'96. But what I wanted to ask you was: With

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apparent to the Department that it hadn't
            significantly reduced the number of licences
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                    So in the following program in 1998,
            enough.
            there was actually 200,000 allocated for a
 5
            retirement program to try and achieve that same or
            more significant reduction.
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       THE COMMISSIONER: But again, is it operating on the
 8
            same central principle of conservation?
 9
            Right. To align with the abundance of the current
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            resource, yes, the number of participants.
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       THE COMMISSIONER: And then in paragraph 16, it's
12
            addressing the ATP.
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            Right.
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       THE COMMISSIONER:
                          And what was the core principle that
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            led to the ATP?
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            The ATP comes out of the Aboriginal Fisheries
17
            Strategy. Again, a program that has the objective
18
            of working with the First Nations to increase
19
            their participation and allow for suitable harvest
20
            opportunities based on the availability of the
21
            resource. So ATP was introduced under the AFS
22
            Strategy to look at ways of retiring from the
23
            existing fleet in order to meet that objective.
24
                 And the program has evolved over a number of
25
            years and it's now actually integrated with the
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            PICFI program. So it's objectives without knowing
27
            the details of when it was set up and what they
28
            were looking for. There's been a number of
29
            different objectives that have guided what
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            licences they -- are selected under ATP, so I
31
            guess I'm not the best person to explain how it's
32
            changed over the years.
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       THE COMMISSIONER:
                         Okay. Thank you.
       MR. MARTLAND:
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            If I might just correct, or at least to confirm, I
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            think you misspoke with you said 200,000, and
37
            paragraph 12 talks about the second program --
            Oh, million?
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       Α
39
       Q
            200 million?
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            Yeah.
       Α
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       Q
            That's what's there on the sheet, I presume --
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       Α
            Sorry.
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            That's okay.
       Q
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            I apologize for that.
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            Let me turn to PRLAB, the Pacific Region Licence
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            Appeal Board, which you have --
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       THE COMMISSIONER: Did you mark this, Mr. Martland?
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1 Did we mark the spreadsheet? 2 MR. MARTLAND: Yes, I think it was. I wonder if I 3 could just confirm? 4 THE REGISTRAR: That's 591. 5 Thank you. MR. MARTLAND: 6 I know I just wanted to mention -- I know I didn't 7 answer your specific question about this table and 8 the percentage that is issued to First -- or I 9 can't remember your question exactly, but it's a 10 very difficult question to answer without taking 11 into account what I was trying to mention before, 12 that there are a number of participants in the 13 fishery that happen to be aboriginal that are 14 issued these reduced-fee licences or are part of 15 the component of the full fee licences, and 16 without adding up the numbers and calculating the 17 percentages I wouldn't know. So I just wanted to 18 answer that. 19 On the PRLAB, you served as liaison officer of the 20 Board from '92 to 2000, I won't take you through 21 the PRLAB process at this point; I think it's 22 described in the Policy and Practice Report, but perhaps what I can do is gain some understanding. 23 In practical terms, how is the PRLAB used? What 24 25 are the most common situations where a licence 26 holder is, so to speak, knocking on the door of 27 the PRLAB looking for some assistance or relief? 28 Currently, licensing officers and the Manager of Α 29 Licensing can exercise the Minister's discretion 30 in issuance of licence, but any time a fisherman 31 is dissatisfied with one of our rules or wants to 32 request an exception from it, the only avenue is 33 to go directly to the Minister through this 34 independent body, the Pacific Region Licence 35 Appeal Board, which will consider the case and 36 make recommendations to the Minister. 37 So the intent is to consider the merits of the case, provide enough information to make a 38 39 balanced decision on a case-by-case basis. And 40 with respect to salmon - you didn't ask 41 specifically - but I know that a number of --42 there are a number of different exceptions that 43 are requested. The majority of them are to do 44 with having some flexibility around our rules with 45 length restriction. If a fisherman, for example, 46 wants to buy a boat that's a few feet longer than 47 the overall length restriction of the current

licence or his current vessel that holds the licence, that application would be denied by the licensing unit, so he would have to go to the appeal Board to ask for an exception and explain his personal circumstances as to why he would like an exception to that.

Same with area selection, where they'd like to change their area for whatever extenuating circumstances or reasons, or would like to transfer a licence in a fishery that doesn't have transferability, or would like to split a licence from another -- combined his fishing operation. Generally, it's because fishermen have upgraded or acquired other boats or licences and are restricted by the current policies, so the Board will -- is in a better situation to consider those circumstances and then forward a recommendation to the Minister for a decision.

- In terms of the process, I take it the applicant can make submissions in writing or in person before the PRLAB, before the Board, but that the Board's recommendation to the Minister is confidential; that's not communicated to the applicant?
- A The Board's recommendation to the Minister is protected. Once a decision is made, the appellant, which is what we refer to whoever's filed the appeal, can request a copy of what the Board recommended to the Minister so he has a better understanding of the decision, because generally they'll just receive a letter from the Minister, the deputy Minister, saying, "Here's the result of your appeal." So it's general practice for them to request more information.
- Q And it's ultimately the Minister who's making the decision, as opposed to the Board; is that right?
- A Correct, because the Minister has absolute discretion under s. 7 of the **Fisheries Act**.
- Q The PRLAB, I understand, has the ability to make -- not simply deal with the case, the individual case before it, but to make a policy recommendation of a broader nature; is that correct?
- A It is within the Pacific Region Licence Appeal Board's terms of reference to request that the Minister consider exceptions to policy when they've heard -- generally, it only happens if

Lisa Mijacika In chief by Mr. Martland

they've heard a number of appeals based on the same policy and they feel some precedent may have been set, so consideration should be made to changing that policy, but that doesn't happen very often.

- Q And that Board is not involved in allocation at all, is it?
- A Right. It's only to do with dissatisfaction with licensing decisions.
- I'd like to just, fairly quickly, take you through some criticisms that have been made about how the PRLAB conducts its hearings process. One complaint is that it's a slow process that can take a long time, and that because the Board doesn't have an ability to grant interim release, such as a short-term interim licence while an appeal is outstanding, it can leave the fisher, the appellant, in the position of losing a fishing season if they're -- let's say they've changed to a longer vessel length, they can't get the variance or they can't move an appeal through and get the answer from the Minister in time, they may have to sit out a season. Can you comment on that concern?
- A I can see how some fishermen may have that concern, but in absence of going through the appeal process, they've been denied something, so they don't really have any other recourse. The other issue is it's just one of those issues with the administrative burden of things that have to be presented to the Minister for decision. It takes time, there's a process that it has to go through in order for the Minister to make a decision.

In absence of going through the Board, before 1979, when the Board was established, fishermen would have to go directly to the Minister on a case-by-case basis and submit a letter to the Minister, which I think people can understand, without knowing the circumstances, without having an independent body to consider those circumstances, would be even more difficult for the Minister to make a balanced decision and a quick decision. So, in fact, it actually ends up more timely. I know that's hard for people to see that, but based on the bureaucratic system, you know, it is —

Α

Q Compared to the alternative.

A -- more timely to do it this way.

Let me ask you about transparency and some of the concerns arising under that topic heading, are that the Board's recommendation is something that is not communicated, it may be available after the fact, but it's not communicated to the appellant, that, indeed, the DFO can make submissions or provide information that goes to the Board, and yet the appellant may not have access to it, they may not see the Department's advice or the briefing process to the Board.

Could you comment on those concerns, please? DFO's submission to the Licence Appeal Board is generally to give them a very good understanding of what our current policy or practice and management measures are in that fishery. So, for example, if they're asking for an exception to vessel replacement rules, the Department is going to want to make sure that the Board has a good understanding of how those rules are applied and to that particular fisherman's case or fishery that he's involved in. So that's the intent of providing those submissions.

And also looking at the impact or if there's particular data or information that would be of the Board's interest to have an understanding of how many other licences are involved, how many other things should be considered — to take into consideration when making that decision, because it may have some impact. Those things are outlined for the Board. It's up to the Board, then, how to weigh that information in making their recommendations.

It can be provided to the appellant after the decision is made. Appellants can request a copy of their file and the contents of it, which would include that information.

- Q My last few questions are on the question of the licence fees for commercial licences. I understand that there's a licence fee review process that has started, I think, in 2007, and is underway still; is that correct?
- A Yes. The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans did commit, in 2007, to reviewing the current fee structure and trying to align them more with the current market and economic conditions and

- resource conditions of the fisheries nationally, so overall looking at all the licences in all regions.
- Q What's the status of that and why has it taken so long without running its course?
- A The status of that is that a comprehensive package has been presented to the Minister to consider some options on how to restructure the fees to make them more balanced across all the different fisheries. What would have to happen, though, is there would have to be approval for that and then corresponding regulation changes would have to be made to implement those proposals and extensive consultations would be required with those that are affected, and under the *User Fee Act* there's also separate regulatory requirements that the Department would have to meet to ensure that we've adequately consulted and looked at the impact of making those fee changes.
- And am I right that at this point the consultations you mentioned, that process has not taken place?
- A It hasn't taken place in a formal way other than through our existing advisory boards. A number of fisheries have asked for the status of this particular initiative and why it's not moving, because of their concerns about fees not being aligned with what their current revenues are. It is an inadequate, you know, an inequity in our current structure, and so there's been a lot of pressure on us, but still, there hasn't been a decision made by the Minister that we can move forward on.
- MR. MARTLAND: Ms. Mijacika, I don't have further questions, so thank you. And I'll ask Ms. Grande-McNeill to address you next.
- I'm sorry, there's one further point. Ms. Grant luckily caught for me. I'd said to you, earlier on, that I would move to the Policy and Practice Report and review some of the feedback that you had on the PPR, so that will take a few more minutes, but I'd like to do that now.

And what I'll try to do is move through this document to particular paragraph numbers. I may ask for assistance in finding the page number for Mr. Lunn's benefit, but paragraph 3 - because I have references to paragraphs - paragraph 3, if it

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Lisa Mijacika
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Cross-exam by Ms. Grande-McNeill (CAN)

suits you, and please suggest otherwise, if it suits you I'll simply go to the paragraph and invite any comments or clarifications you have about it.

I think you had a point in relation to paragraph 3 to the effect that the word "immediately" should be inserted before "prior to 1969"?

- A And sorry, where would the "immediately" go? Prior to --
- Q "Immediately prior to 1969," the point being that historically there were times when licences were limited, for example, Aboriginal and Japanese --
- A Oh, okay.

- Q -- fishers could not purchase a licence.
- A That makes sense. I think the other point with respect to that, though, is provided that they had a vessel, which isn't mentioned in there, too.
- Q Right, because it's --
- A To participate in the fishery. But yes, that's fine.
- MR. MARTLAND: In the interests of efficiency, Mr. Commissioner, what I'm going to suggest we do is that I not provide through those questions and I'll speak with counsel for Canada. I may simply be asking them to move through some of these points, but I'll speak with them at the midday break. If I might, on that basis, conclude my questions and ask Canada to proceed with theirs? Thank you.
- MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Geneva Grande-McNeill for Canada, with Tim Timberg.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GRANDE-McNEILL:

- Ms. Mijacika, you've indicated that licensing in the Pacific Region is managed by the Pacific Fishery Licensing Unit, and can you explain for us what the general role of that unit is in licensing?
- A The Pacific Fishery Licence Unit is the general register for licensing in the Pacific Region, so it's responsible for delivery of all licensing programs for the commercial, recreational and aboriginal sectors. The licence unit issues the licence documents and the conditions that go with the documents. It maintains all the data on the

fishermen, the vessels and the licences, and also collects the revenue associated with those licences.

- Q And that's for all fisheries in the Pacific Region, is that right, all species?
- A Yes.

- Q And who drafts the conditions of licence?
- The conditions of licence are drafted by the fishery resource managers who are responsible for proper management and control of a particular fishery. A number of conditions are drafted based on the current management measures in the fishery, i.e. the quantities, species of fish, monitoring program requirements. These conditions are then vetted through our regulations unit to ensure that they can be enforced under the current **Fisheries**Act and Regulations, and then provided to the licensing unit to be issued with the licence documents.
- Q Thank you. Now, I just want to ask you a few questions about categories of licences. I know you've briefly touched on this already. But Mr. Lunn, if we could have number 19 on Canada's list? If you scroll ahead to page 2. Well, first, I should say, Ms. Mijacika, do you know what this document is?
- A Yes, I do. This is the **Pacific Fishery Regulations**.
- Q And I see here we're looking at Schedule 2, and using this document on page 2, can you describe what the current categories of licences are?
- A This one doesn't have the salmon licences. Are you wanting to --
- Q Perhaps we can scroll up.
- A This page that he's got here. I think it's on page --
- Q On page 2, yes.
- A Oh yeah, there it is. So as I mentioned before, you've got your Category A salmon licences, which are issued in respect of vessels, and fees that are charged by the Department for access to the resource are based on the length of the vessel, less than 9.1 metres, or greater than, and then also a separate fee for those that are for purse seine gear.

There's the Category A salmon issued in respect to a vessel owned by the Indian and

 Northern Native Fishing Corporation, which is the Category N licence that you'll see in some reports. Again, these are based on length. They're primarily gillnet licences, but there's a reduced fee that's required for them based on the schedule and the size of the boat.

Salmon licences issued in respect of vessels held by an Indian, which I talked to you, I don't like using that word, I apologize; we currently use First Nations and/or Native fisherman, but any rate, in here it's "Indian". So there's an election that's made by individuals that opt to pay a reduced fee based on their status, and these are the fees that are issued with respect to those — or charged with respect to those licences.

These are also vessel-based licences, just like the Category A, the Category N licence that I mentioned in the wrong order is a party-based licence issued to the Northern Native Fishing Corporation.

Also in this, we outline the licences that are issued in the trans-boundary rivers, the Taku and Stikine Rivers. These are not administered, though, by our Pacific Fishery Licence Unit.

- Thank you. And I see item 5 there is the Category C licence listed in column 1 of Part 2 of this schedule. What's a Category C licence?
- A Category C licence is also limited under licences issued to about 500 vessels that authorize participation in the Schedule 2 fisheries that are listed in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of these regulations.
- MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: And perhaps Mr. Lunn sorry if we can just turn to page 5 of this document?
- And are these the species you're referring to?

 Yes. There's eight species. The other thing to keep note of, though, is these eight species refer to a Schedule 2 species, are also inherent in the privileges that are issued for all other vesselbased licences, so a salmon licence, a halibut licence, any other vesselbased licence also is authorized to harvest these species, and the Category C licence is a specific licence just authorizing those species and nothing else.
- Q Thank you. And can you explain for us why the Category N licence was introduced?
- A The Category N licence was introduced by the

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Department based on the -- again, the objective was to increase participation by individual Native What happened was the B.C. Packers, at fishermen. the time, relinquished a number of licenses and boats and money was provided by the Department of Native Affairs (sic) to then manage that transaction and the licences were then being held by the Northern Native Fishing Corporation, which would control those licences and designate them to vessels and make lease arrangements or arrangements with individual Native fishermen so that they had the opportunity for one of those licences, so it provided some control over some guaranteed participation in the salmon fishery for those that made arrangements with the Northern Native Fishing Corporation which, at the time, was believed to be a viable option that would be less costly to the individual fisherman, and it also gave them an opportunity, whether they held a boat or not, to try and participate. So it was more flexible, I guess, in that sense.

- And the PPR, I think, briefly describes how under ATP a commercial licence may be purchased by the department and reissued as a communal commercial licence, with is the AF licence you've just described, to a First Nation. How does a communal commercial licence differ from any other category of commercial salmon licence?
- The main thing with communal commercial Category F licences is they're party-based. There's still length restrictions involved with the licences, but the First Nation that's issued the licence has to designate a vessel that meets that, as opposed to it being tied to the vessel. So it's not tied to the other licences that may be held on that There also isn't the same annual vessel. requirement to pay a licence fee to maintain eligibility. What will happen is the licence is issued pursuant to a contribution agreement with the First Nation. There may be some fees involved there, or pursuant to a business plan or an arrangement that has been made under the PICFI So it's different in that sense, that program. it's party-based and not tied to other licences and doesn't have the same fee requirements.
- Q And paragraph 23 of the PPR describes Vessel Registration Cards and states that a Fisher

Registration Card may be issued by DFO on an annual, five-year, or temporary basis. Is that 3 still true? 4

- Α We currently only issue one-year, annual, FRCs to collect better data on fishermen, so to issue them annually and charge the applicable \$60 fee. also, if there's a replacement required because it's lost, we also still issue replacement temporary licences, I guess you could call them, but we don't do the five-year anymore. I think the last year we did that was nineteen ninety -- I don't know off the top of my head.
- That's okay. Q
- Anyways, the other part of your question is that Vessel Registration Cards are basically if a vessel is new, which was mentioned earlier. vessel has to register and meet registration requirements, a fee will be charged of \$50, and the vessel will be registered with the Department and issued a receipt, but we don't actually issue a registration certificate. When another licence is issued to the boat at the time that they receive those licences, that will be considered their registration as well, so we don't issue a separate document and each boat is assigned a VRN number, which is their Vessel Registration Number.

The last line of that paragraph says:

..salmon licences are annual and expire on December 31st...

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In fact, it's actually March 31st.

- MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Thank you. And Mr. Lunn, if we could have Exhibit 591.
- MR. LUNN: Would you like to mark the exhibit?
- MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: No, I don't think it's necessary, as it is regulations. Thank you.
- So you've already described for us what this table is showing and you've also just now described for us the different categories of licences, and can you link those categories to the types of licences listed at the top of this table?
- So communal commercial is Category AF, full fee is A, reduced fee is -- we refer to them as AI, and, yeah, that's --
- And then I understand within that reduced fee there is also the N licence?

- 1 A Correct, yeah, which is included in that reduced 2 fee, the totals for N licences to be included in 3 the reduced fee column.
 - Q Okay. And do you know when this information is accurate to?
 - A Last week I requested this report.
 - Okay. And we've also heard evidence on licences in DFO inventory that are through the PICFI or ATP programs to be redistributed to First Nations. Do you know how many licences are in DFO's inventory currently?
 - A The number of licences in DFO inventory can fluctuate, because it's based on what licences are relinquished at the time. The last request when I asked of the ATP and PICFI to put together numbers for me, there was 349 salmon licences in inventory, which would include for different purposes.
 - And I see here the grand total of commercial salmon licences is 2,220. Are these inventory licences in addition to that, or are they included within that?
 - A No, they're included, because there's no increase in the number of -- this is the total of salmon licences. It's actually 2,221 is the total of all salmon licences.
 - Q And what's the one?

- A I have to mention it just because of accuracy purposes, but there is one licence where the vessel owner opted not to choose an area or gear, so we can't put him anywhere with that licence in this table.
- MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Thank you. And I wanted to ask you a few questions about the licensing fees, and sorry, Mr. Lunn, if we can have number 19 on Canada's list again? And page 2. Sorry, 2 of 5. Thank you.
- Q And I'll just ask you to confirm, Ms. Mijacika, if these are the current licence fees.
- A Yes. Thank you.
- Now, the PPR indicates that the current licence fees were set in 1998. Had they increased or decreased at that time?
- 44 A The current licence fee structure that's reflected 45 in these regulations actually was established in 46 1996, but the Department amended the salmon 47 licence fees in 1998 to make them more reflective

of the declining licence revenues, or the fishing revenues in the salmon fishery. So there was an amendment to the regulations made in 1998 that actually reduced the licence fees to make them more in align with the landed values of -- a percentage of the landed value of the fishery at that time.

- And why have they not been changed since then?
 Again, this goes to what I mentioned a little bit earlier from the commission's questions with respect to an overall review of all the fees. We haven't established a new formula or an accepted new fee structure that's been approved by the Minister. It's our intent to do that, to updated the fees to be more reflective of current market conditions and to possibly be updated on a regular basis, to be more fair and equitable, and there's proposals and options being considered, but nothing that's been finalized that's yet ready to be provided as a new package for to update or change this fee schedule.
- And the PPR also states that licence fee relief, either through a refund of fees or a licence fee holiday, have not occurred for Pacific salmon harvesters since 1999. Why is that?
- DFO doesn't have the authority to waive fees. We would require that authority through the Treasury Board. We also don't have the authority to remit or refund existing fees that we've collected because it results in a revenue shortfall which we are then required to absorb, so we also don't have a budget or a specific program set aside for that purpose. So a specific request would have to be made to Treasury Board in order to do that. That's one reason.

Another reason is there's this interest for this in a number of fisheries where they're seeing declines in their revenue and would like -- or in their markets or their access to markets. So applying a fairness principle, we would have to look at how this would be applied to a number of different fisheries to make them more in balance with what's happening in the current circumstances of the fishery.

So there's a general appetite for the department not to do that for one fishery and not looking at others and just doing one-offs, and if

we did do a one-off, as I mentioned before, we would then be responsible in the region to come up with the revenue to support that, and in this current environment that we're in with fiscal budget constraints, we just don't have the support to do that or the revenues to do that.

So you've referred to target revenues. Are you

- Q So you've referred to target revenues. Are you referring to the frozen allotment issue?
- A Currently, what frozen allotment -- the Treasury Board withholds or holds back a certain appropriation of -- or DFO money until such time that we can deposit similar or the same amount into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, then they'll release those funds for the department to then spend on their programs.

So, for example, with licensing revenues, we have a target that we're supposed to be achieving and we haven't been. We've been falling short of it for a number of years by at least seven million dollars nationally, which then, you could say, impacts in that way; we're not receiving our full revenue to spend on our programs, so all the more reason to restructure.

- So the frozen allotment seems to link revenue from licence fees with DFO's operational funds, and does DFO actually view licence fees as cost recovery?
- A No. The current licence fee structure is based on access to the resource, so fishermen pay a rent for access to participate, and then our programs are designed around that access, but there's no direct linkage with the revenues we receive from their fees, since it goes into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and then how we administer the funds that we use for our programs.
- Q And what's the Consolidated Revenue Fund?
- A General revenue, Receiver General of Canada.
- Q And do you know what revenue Pacific commercial salmon licences generate annually?
- A It's just under two million, in Pacific Region.
- MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Now, I want to move on and ask you a few questions about licensing of share-based salmon fisheries, but I'm noticing the time.

 Perhaps this is a good time to take the break?
- 45 THE COMMISSIONER: We have a --
- 46 MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: A few minutes?
- 47 THE COMMISSIONER: We have about another five minutes,

1 if you want to use it. MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Okay. How does licensing of the demonstration share 3 4 fisheries work in salmon? 5 As I mentioned before, licensing is responsible 6 for issuing licence documents and it's the 7 conditions of licence that will indicate the quota 8 associated with the demonstration fishery, so the 9 allocation under the quantities and species of 10 fish that will show up as a percentage of the 11 total allowable catch. 12 So from licensing's point of view, they would 13 still issue the licence documents. Fishermen 14 would then, if there was a quota system where 15 amendments were required to show the actual 16 quantity of fish or any changes in that quantity 17 of fish, those amendments would be issued by a 18 different area that are under the fish management 19 group. 20 MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: And perhaps just to illustrate this, Mr. Lunn, if we could have Exhibit 476? And 21 22 if we go to page 3 of the pdf. 23 So it's actually section 1 here. Α 24 And looking at section 1, so this is -- sorry, can 25 we just go back up to the top for a moment? So 26 this is Conditions of 2010/2011 Salmon Area B 27 Licence, and I understand there was a 28 demonstration quota fishery in Area B --29 Correct. 30 -- that year? If we can scroll back down to page 31 3, I'm looking at section 1. Can you just 32 describe for us how this relates to what you just 33 34 So this section 1, it says, under point (2) for Α 35 example: 36 37 The TAC for quota fisheries will be 38 posted...DFO office...The TAC may be modified 39 in-season... 40 41 So what this does is under (e) for sockeye salmon, 42 in point number 1, this licence would have this

percentage of the total allowable catch. What

here, but it allots to a certain amount of fish.

that each one of the licences that we issue would

This is an equal allocation or a percentage

that percentage is and quantity is not listed

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So what would happen subsequent to this document is this particular licence holder would 3 receive an amendment that if this number changes or, I believe under the last demonstration, there 5 was the opportunity to reallocate quota between Bs 6 and H licences, et cetera, that would result in an 7 amendment being required, because then there would 8 be a change in the amount. So this just authorizes that there's that 9 10 percentage of the catch allocated to that -- or 11 associated with that particular licence. 12 And so I understand for the other salmon species 13 there, there was no quota fishery, and so the 14 limit is no limit? 15 It would be worded differently in this Right. 16 section. 17 Right. Then, if there is no TAC for a given Q 18 species in a given year, in theory, then, the 19 quota is zero in terms of number of pieces that 20 can be --21 right. Α 22 0 -- harvested? 23 Α Right. And I think you've just mentioned, but in the 24 25 demonstration fisheries in salmon to date, the 26 quota attached to each licence is an equal share? 27 Α It has been, yes. 28 Q And these licences expire annually? 29 They're issued, the licence period is April Α Yeah. 30 1 to March 31. 31 And the quota and other conditions of licence can 32 be changed by the Department annually as well? 33 Right. They can be updated in-season. 34 MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Thank you. This is probably --35 It's based -- yeah. 36 MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: -- a good time to break. 37 THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, thank you. 38 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now adjourned until 2:00 39 p.m. 40 41 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS) 42 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 43 44 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed. 45 MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Geneva Grande-McNeill for Canada 46 with Tim Timberg.

I have two areas left to cover with Ms.

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Mijacika, the first being Pacific Region Licence Appeal Board and sanctions and the second being her recommendations for or possible changes to licensing.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GRANDE-McNEILL, continuing:

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Q Ms. Mijacika, paragraph 50 of the PPR states that:

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In practice, commercial salmon licence suspensions do not occur and the preferred practice is for fisheries officers to charge a licence holder for a violation of the **Fisheries Act**.

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Do you agree with that characterization? The minister has the authority under the Fisheries Α Act to sanction or suspend or cancel licences, however her -- his or her ability to do so is limited based on some Supreme Court decisions. think it's -- there's a Matthews, I believe 1998 decision. At any rate, the minister basically is limited to consider if there's a violation from one year, a past violation that occurred, say, for example, in 2010, consideration for the application in 2011 shouldn't be considering a violation from the previous year when considering applications in subsequent year. It's not considered to be a good practice.

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It's better to go through the penal provisions that are outlined in the **Fisheries Act** and pursue a charge against the fisherman as opposed to for whatever violation of the conditions of licence or whatever the infraction was as opposed to withholding his access -- or withholding the licence which is access to participate in the fishery.

And why does the licensing unit not track or take into account licence condition or regulation violations in issuing or reissuing licences?

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The licensing unit's responsibility is to ensure that the applicant meets all the licensing requirements, not to look at possible infractions or to in any way be judge or jury with respect to whether a fisherman has done something wrong or in violation. The focus is on issuing the licence for the current year.

- Q And you've already described for us how the Pacific Region Licence Appeal Board or PRLAB makes recommendations directly to the minister, who makes the ultimate decision?
 - A Yes.

- Q Is that right? And is that a process that could be changed?
- A It would require updates of changes to the **Fisheries Act**. There has been some consideration given to a tribunal established to look at -- to replace the appeal board and deal with appeals on licences and to deal with allocation issues, but that would require amendments to the **Fisheries Act** and that has not been approved or gone through cabinet, so...
- Q And you've also described for us how the PRLAB is the only avenue for an exception to the licensing rules and I'm wondering what the success rate of applicants is.
- A For appeals that are based on extenuating circumstances, the success rate can be quite high. It can be up to 70 percent of the appeals are approved, so it's in the fishermen's interest to go through the appeal process if they feel that strongly to receive an exemption from whatever the policy is.
- Q And the PPR also mentions at paragraph 53 that appeals are heard in camera, and why is that?
- A Appeals are heard where it's just the appellant and/or his or her counsel, the appeal board and an individual from the department that will administer the process to discuss and protect circumstances and the information, the personal and financial information that the fisherman provides at the hearing. Oftentimes they'll discuss their catch information or information about their finances or their personal circumstances that we hold in confidence or is just -- it stays within the hearing.
- Q And the PPR also mentions at paragraph 52 that the recommendation of the board to the minister is confidential. Is that recommendation made after the hearing?
- A Yes.
- Q And you've also mentioned that appellants can request their file, and what's contained in the file that they can request?

- Whatever submission they've provided to the Α department to go to the appeal board, the original decision denying whatever their request was from the department, any information that the department has provided to the appeal board to further explain or to provide information on its policies and practices, a copy of the board's recommendation to the minister and then the final decision or letter that the applicant receives back from the ministers or -- and/or whoever's been delegated to send a letter in response. And are appellants informed of their right to request this information? They're advised as part of the package that goes to them or if they ask, that this is available to I think there's some Q and A's around the them.
 - appeal board that describe this in particular, that you can request a copy of the board's recommendation and/or other material.

 Q And is there any right of re-appeal or
 - reconsideration from the minister's decision?

 Under the Pacific Region Licence Appeal Board's terms of reference, the board can grant re-appeals on the basis of new information being provided, so if a fisherman's appeal is denied, they can apply for a re-appeal to have the information reconsidered but it's up to the board whether to grant that re-appeal for the -- for it to be forwarded again to the minister, so it's possible they could deny the request.
 - Thank you. And so my last question for you is going forward, what changes do you think should be made to licensing in salmon and why?
 - A I think, as with all fisheries, a lot of our licensing policies and rules are old. They're from the '70s, '80s. These fisheries have evolved, the circumstances and the sustainability requirements and the different fisheries and how we manage them have changed over time and oftentimes the rationale for the reasons for these policies have been the circumstances have changed so that the rationale no longer is relevant.

What comes to my mind is some of the proposals after we reviewed our current rules, the discussion paper that we discussed this morning. The intent of that, after the review, looking at ways to apply some consistency, provide more

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opportunity based on the concerns that are expressed by fishermen, individual fishermen, commercial and aboriginal harvesters to consider those requests and to look at ways to update those policies to be more consistent, less complexity, more up-to-date, based on the current circumstances in the fishery, and a number of those such as flexibility on vessel replacements, so allowing for some flexibility to replace a boat, so they're not limited if they need to adjust or upgrade their fishing operation or they want to diversify into other fisheries, and, you know, allowing some flexibility there, as well as allowing for some flexibility on splitting licences that may be combined on boats so that there is opportunity to do that. It's easier for fishermen to adjust their fishing operations as long as we also consider no increased capacity around the Schedule 2 species that I mentioned earlier today, so with some other rules but to allow that flexibility. To look at removing those Schedule 2 species from the Pacific Fishery Regs and creating separate licence categories for those species, so that we're managing more efficiently, we're looking at fisheries separately as opposed to having the Schedule 2 on all vessel-based licences, there's definitely a, you know, a concern in a number of those Schedule 2 fisheries that we start moving to that are control and having a separate fleet that's licensed.

So I think a combination of those things. Extensive discussions, though, will be required on any of those kind of changes, those options, and also to consider feedback on whether there's other proposals or options the department should be considering that I've heard today about partybased licensing seems to be something that could also -- you know, it's outside the scope of that discussion paper, but it's certainly something that the department could look at when analysing the feedback that we receive, doing some economic analysis about what the impact is on the viability of the different fisheries if we make these kind of policy changes. But I do think that certainly our overall direction and the initiatives that quide us right now do encourage us to look at ways to make fisheries more economically prosperous so

that we're -- there's viability for those that are participating in these fisheries and licence policies are a big piece of that, so...

- And so you've touched on a few things there and I'm just wondering, the first thing you mentioned was flexibility on vessel replacement and what are you referring to there?
- When -- with salmon, for example, when a licence is held by the vessel, so it's vessel-based, it takes on the overall length of that vessel. It can only be then permanently transferred or replaced with another vessel that doesn't exceed that length or is shorter than that length. So that's pretty restrictive as far as being able to change boats and/or get involved in other fisheries where the licences have longer length restrictions than your salmon licence.
- Q And you've also mentioned flexibility on licencesplitting. And what do you mean by licencesplitting?
- A Well, again if you -- if a salmon licence is attached to a vessel and there's other licences that that vessel holds, they become married, so there's those vessel-based licences are attached to each other that can't be divorced except under circumstances where the fishery is a permanent quota fishery and we have developed policies with industry specifically around how to provide some flexibility for them because there is a quota that is a control to restrict the amount of harvest, so capacity is no longer as much of an issue in those fisheries.

So in some fisheries, for example, in halibut, they can split licences and move to longer boats that are 25 feet longer than their length, but they'll have to make sure they have a vessel-based licence or cover off the Schedule 2 that I was talking about earlier to make sure there's no new boat coming into the fishery or increased capacity on those other fisheries that they would be authorized to fish under Schedule 2. That's just an example.

All the other fisheries, salmon, crab, prawn, just as examples, are not allowed to split and even if the licences are relinquished through the ATP or PICFI programs, PICFI also maintains those rules, so it's difficult to then redistribute

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Lisa Mijacika
Cross-exam by Ms. Grande-McNeill (cont'd) (CAN)
Cross-exam by Mr. Rosenbloom (GILLFSC)
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those licences when they can't be split and there may be some interest or a business plan for one First Nation and, you know, the whole licences will have to go as a package to wherever they end up to replace the capacity that was taken from out of the commercial side of things. So it limits us in that sense.

Q Thank you very much.

MS. GRANDE-McNEILL: Mr. Commissioner, I should just note one thing. You asked the witness a question about Pacific Fisheries Reform and in her answer to you she mentioned more recent Pacific Fisheries Renewal. That's a document that's not in evidence and we will work with commission counsel to have a witness follow up on the list of policies and initiatives that were discussed by Sue Farlinger in her testimony on December 16th.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

MR. MARTLAND: If you'll bear with me, Mr.
Commissioner, I just want to verify my note of the sequence. Next for Ms. Mijacika I have Mr.
Rosenbloom down at five minutes. Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSENBLOOM:

- Q Ms. Mijacika -- do I pronounce your name correctly?
- A Miachika (phonetic).
- Q I have a history in this inquiry of not doing very well. Forgive me if I mispronounce your name.
- A Oh, no, it's...
- Q I am very -- I have a very brief series of questions for you and they relate exclusively to the subject of fee waivers to the fleet. You say in your will-say and I could lead you to it but I think it's unnecessary that -- and I'm quoting from it:

She will describe that DFO no longer provides fee waivers for seasons where there is no expected or actual openings of the fishery.

Maybe you've already informed us of this. Was there an occasion or a period of time where DFO did waive fees? When did they lift that opportunity to waive fees?

A It's my understanding that in 1999 and 2000 the

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Department had a fee waiver disposition program
 1
            where --
 3
       Q
            Sorry, what year was that?
 4
       Α
            1999 and 2000.
 5
       Q
            Thank you. Right.
 6
       Α
            So right after CFAR.
 7
            And, of course, I'm speaking of the salmon fishery
 8
            of the --
 9
       Α
            Right.
10
       Q
            -- West Coast.
11
       Α
            Right.
12
            Do you know whether there was ever a waiver
13
            subsequent to that?
14
       Α
            For salmon?
15
            Yes, for salmon, West Coast.
       Q
            Not that I'm aware of.
16
       Α
17
            All right. Now, we have heard testimony already
18
            at this inquiry that there have been occasions of
19
            which the various consultative bodies here in
20
            British Columbia have made recommendation to
            Ottawa for a waiver of licence fee. You're
21
22
            familiar with the fact that that has happened from
23
            time to time?
24
       Α
                  It specifically happened in the salmon --
25
            from the salmon sector, as well as the roe herring
26
            and spawn on kelp sector.
27
            And you're familiar with the fact that that has
2.8
            been met with -- with a response from Ottawa that
29
            there is a fee review going on and as a result no
30
            action has been taken on those recommendations,
31
            correct?
32
            Right. Because the department's intent was to
       Α
33
            look at fees overall and look at a new fee
34
            structure that would balance the fees to be more
35
            equitable across all fisheries, so to look at it
36
            as a comprehensive package, one policy for
37
            everyone.
38
            Right. And you spoke of that this morning, that
39
            it had implications to the entire fishery of the
40
            nation and therefore, there was a review going on.
41
            I'm informed by my clients this review has been
42
            going on for years and years; is that fair to say?
43
            2007 was the first year that we committed to look
       Α
44
            at the fees and since that time, there has been
45
            quite a few resources dedicated to looking at
46
            different options. The National Policy Group
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leads that file.

- Do you have any sense or can you give this inquiry any sense of when there may be a decision from Ottawa in this regard?
 - A I couldn't say for sure when there will be a decision. I guess it would be dependent upon when the minister is prepared to make a decision on proposals that have been put before her.
 - Q And could I assume from your testimony that there is no fishery within this nation wherein DFO has over the last four or five years waived fees for licences?
 - A We don't waive fees. There are circumstances, for example, in quota fishery like spawn on kelp where there's zero quota allocated to the licence. If they have zero quota they can pay zero fee because it's a different formula for quota fisheries as opposed to competitive fisheries. So in those circumstances, some of the spawn on kelp operators will elect not to have a quota and therefore not pay a fee. That's the only kind of remedy that's in place in that particular fishery.
 - Q So it's your testimony that in respect to what you called competitive fishery, you do not know of any fishery within the nation where DFO has of late been waiving fees for licences?
 - Well, when you say in the nation, if you're talking about Atlantic, like lobster fisheries and other fisheries --
 - I am indeed. I'm talking about the entire nation. Are there fisheries within this nation that are described by you as competitive fisheries where DFO has waived fees for licences?
 - A There may be specific programs set up in Atlantic Region to deal with those particular concerns and those fisheries such as Atlantic lobster. I'm not aware of the details of how that program is implemented and what fees exactly are possibly being not paid by lobster fishermen. I do know that there is funding set aside specifically to address the shortfalls of revenue that the department may incur as a result of that, whereas in Pacific Region we do not have any program like that currently set up to do that.
 - Q And because of your lack of familiarity with that East Coast fishery, am I -- am I correct in assuming that you cannot inform us as to how one might rationalize what they're doing in the East

Coast as opposed to their refusal to waive fees in 1 the West Coast? Is that fair to say? 3 It would be -- I think there is public policy to consider about compensating fishermen for lost 5 harvest opportunity. I think there has been some 6 mention and department has heard concerns about 7 not compensating for conservation. If we have 8 conservation objectives to be met, we shouldn't be considering compensating fishermen for the loss of 9 10 that opportunity. Again, that's one view. Other 11 than that, I can't speak specifically to what 12 we've heard around the lobster program because I 13 haven't been out to consult around that program in particular. 14 15 In --So I haven't heard views. 16 Α 17 In the minute or two that I have left, presumably 18 a fee is charged for a licence for the purpose 19 that a licence holder can fish and receive some 20 income from -- derived from that licence, 21 exercising that licence; is that not fair to say? 22 It's a fee -- it's a rent. They're paying to have 23 access to the resource under the current 24 structure. It's not market-based driven. 25 what our intent would be if we changed the fee 26 structure, but right now a lot of the concerns 27 that we're hearing is markets have declined, the 28 value for the products declined, quantity of 29 landings have declined, the current fees just 30 aren't in line with that, and we're hearing that 31 message loud and clear in a number of fisheries. 32 Well, as a DFO representative, you would agree Q 33 with me that it is hard for a fisher to -- it's 34 hard to take for a fisher to be obligated to pay a 35 licence fee in a season wherein there is a total 36 closure in terms of harvest to that fisher; you 37 would agree with me, wouldn't you? I would -- my -- I have received myself and within 38 Α 39 the department I understand there is a lot of 40 concerns expressed about fee relief and lack of 41 fishing opportunities, so it's definitely 42 something that we heard on a regular basis. No, but my question isn't what you hear from my 43

clients. My question is as to your opinion as to

whether it is appropriate that a licence fee be

applied to a licence wherein DFO, for possibly

good reason, has denied total access of the

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Lisa Mijacika

Cross-exam by Mr. Rosenbloom (GILLFSC)

Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC)

1 resource for a given season?

- A The difficulty when answering that is it's not my decision.
- Q I appreciate that.
- A It would have to be a decision made by senior management to allow for that kind of exception for fees to be waived or for there to be any sort of relief.

I can say that within just the fisheries that I manage, there is certainly concern for that, but in absence of having a program set up or some funds to address the loss of revenue, that's going to then take away from how the funds that we need to manage the fisheries and the other programs that we have, so it puts us in a difficult position.

- Yes. I appreciate the position I'm putting you in, in asking this opinion, but it's fair to say that you at least recognize the legitimacy of the controversy that surrounds this very issue, do you not?
- A I think it is certainly a management issue that is on the department's radar to try and make some movement on for sure.
- MR. ROSENBLOOM: I thank you very much for answering my questions.
- MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I have Mr. Eidsvik on the list next, and our hope is that by three o'clock, his questions and Mr. Harvey's will be completed. I think that would give them in the range of 20 minutes apiece.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Philip Eidsvik for the Area E and Coalition.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EIDSVIK:

- Q Good afternoon, Ms...?
- A Mijacika.
- Q Thank you. What date -- Exhibit 591, if Mr. Lunn could bring that up for us again. I'm looking for an exact date on that table. You said it was last week. I wonder if you could tell us what day.
- A Whatever date was Friday.
- 44 Q Okay.
- 45 A Last Friday is when I received this information 46 from licensing and forwarded it.
- 47 Q That's fine. That's all I needed. Now, do you

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1
            know what the aboriginal participation rate at DFO
            is, inside Triple Nickel?
 3
       Α
            Sorry?
 4
       Q
            What is the aboriginal participation rate at DFO?
 5
       Α
            Average -- I'm not understanding that.
 6
            Well, sorry, but we talked a lot about today about
 7
            the purpose of PICFI and the aboriginal
 8
            participation rate in the commercial fishery.
 9
            just kind of curious, what's the aboriginal
10
            participation rate at DFO?
11
            Well, in absence of crunching these numbers, it's
12
            pretty hard to come up with a percentage.
13
            No, I'm sorry, I mean right in DFO's offices in
14
            the people you work with.
15
       Α
            How many --
16
            How many aboriginal employees? Percentagewise, do
17
            you know?
18
       MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner...?
19
            Well --
20
                          I'm sorry?
       THE COMMISSIONER:
21
                     I'm just wondering what the relevance of
       MS. GAERTNER:
22
            this question is.
23
       MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, I think it's highly
24
            relevant. We're talking about the creation of
25
            jobs and aboriginal participation in areas that
26
            are under the Department's control, and one of the
27
            main objects of the program is to increase
28
            aboriginal participation in the commercial
29
            fishery. And for comparison purposes, I think
30
            it's really useful to see what the participation
31
            rate is inside the department, and I think it goes
32
            to our place at the table in all the reports that
33
            have been brought up this morning.
34
            I --
       Α
35
       MR. EIDSVIK:
36
            But you can say you don't know and we can move on.
37
            Well, I do -- there are people who work within the
38
            Department that happen to be of aboriginal status
39
            in the areas specifically that work in different
40
            area offices. Of the ones I know with respect to
41
            licensing, there's at least two out of the 12 or
42
            15 licensing staff.
43
                   That's helpful.
                                    I guess we'll have to get
            Okay.
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the data on that. Now, if we look at the table up

there, Exhibit 591, if I do my math correctly, and

we add up column -- the communal commercial and

the reduced fee, it's about 816 licences out of

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2,220 plus the one, so we have an aboriginal
 1
            participation rate of about 36 percent, my math.
 3
            Anybody challenge my math on that?
                                                 I'm not real
            good at math. Is that about right?
 5
            I think your math's probably right on the numbers,
 6
            but when you talk about aboriginal participation
 7
            rate, I mean, of the licence holders who pay a
 8
            reduced fee, you know, you're -- a lot of those
 9
            fishermen are commercial fishermen that happen to
10
            be of, you know, aboriginal status but they're
11
            still participating in commercial fishery.
12
       Q
            I quess --
13
       Α
            So I find that a bit --
14
       Q
            Thank you. I guess that's --
15
            It's not how we describe, I guess is what I'm
       Α
16
            saying, within the Department.
            So do you mean that --
17
       Q
18
       Α
            It's an election to pay a lesser fee on the basis
19
            of voluntarily electing to do so.
20
            I'm not a Canadian of aboriginal ancestry.
21
            I be eligible for that reduced fee?
22
       Α
23
            Okay. So the people that are eligible for that
24
            reduced fee are Canadians of aboriginal ancestry?
25
       Α
            That qualify under the Indian Act, yeah.
26
                    So they participate in the public
27
            commercial fishery as Canadians of aboriginal
28
            ancestry but you say they're not aboriginals?
29
            sorry, I'm confused.
30
            No, I'm just clarifying the -- or how the type of
       Α
31
            terminology that we use within the department.
32
            There may also be some people who participate with
33
            a full fee licence that happen to have -- to meet
34
            that same requirement --
35
       Q
            Right.
36
            -- but they haven't elected a reduced fee or it's
37
            not a Category N licence that falls under the
38
            reduced fee --
39
       Q
            Yeah.
40
            -- that they're operating under.
       Α
41
            Okay. We're going to get to that in a second, but
42
            if I was to look at the number of licences
43
            identified as being issued to Canadians of
44
            aboriginal ancestry, we could include the communal
45
            commercial and the reduced fee; is that correct?
46
       Α
            You could include that.
```

Okay.

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Q

- A The communal commercial, though, the distinction needs to be made that those are issued to First Nations, so communal or First Nations groups that are a party in their own, as opposed to an individual.
 - All right. I understand that. And maybe I can follow it up with one question. So let's take Ron Sparrow, if he had a -- qualified for reduced fee licence and he's fishing in the public commercial fishery under reduced fee licence --
 - MR. MARTLAND: I object.
 - MR. EIDSVIK: Why?

- MR. MARTLAND: It's not a -- I'm going to suggest this. If there's a certain line of questions -- and there's a certain latitude to asking general questions. I think if we're moving into speaking about an individual, a real individual, we're into a whole separate ball game. So perhaps there's a way Mr. Eidsvik can reformulate a question that doesn't take us into -- I'm mindful of a question that's premised on someone who may or may not be part of our process or have counsel. I think there's a concern of obvious appearance in that situation.
- MR. EIDSVIK: Okay. Let me restate that and I thank the commission counsel for that point.
- Q An aboriginal -- Canadian of aboriginal ancestry fishing under the reduced fee licence, his identity as an aboriginal person is not reduced or impaired simply because he fishes in the public commercial fishery, is it?
- A I'm not quite sure I understand what the question is there.
- Q I'll move on. Thank you.
- A The Department keeps record of the election and would track the licence as reduced fee election unless the fisherman asked to reverse that election which has happened on occasion, as well, where they would go before the appeal board to try and do that, so...
- Q Okay. In the reduced fee -- sorry, in the full fee licences, I gather that there's a number of -- an undetermined number of licences that are held by Canadians of aboriginal ancestry or by aboriginal controlled corporations, as well, that you haven't identified there; is that correct?
- A There may be some, but the Department doesn't keep

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1
            track of licences that way where we try to track
            percentage of commercial licences that are issued
 3
            or held by aboriginals or individuals that may be
            part of a corporation that happened to be
 5
            aboriginal.
 6
                   Thank you.
       Q
            Okay.
 7
       Α
            We don't --
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       Q
            Does -- and your table doesn't show full fee
 9
            licences that are operated by Canadians of
10
            aboriginal ancestry such as the ones owned by
11
            Jimmy Pattison, Canadian Fish, for example?
12
            only shows licence holders, it doesn't show
13
            vessels that may be owned by somebody but operated
14
            by an aboriginal?
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            Well, they're all vessel-based licences, so
16
            whoever owns the boat has control over the
17
            licences, so there's various different vessel
18
            owners that may hold -- may own the boats that
19
            hold these licences.
20
       Q
            Okay.
21
       Α
            So that's --
22
            Now, I was unsure about the licences held in PICFI
23
            and other inventories, are they included in that
24
            column, communal commercial?
25
       Α
            The ones that -- yes.
26
       Q
            Okay.
27
       Α
            They are.
28
                          I wasn't clear when you answered the
       Q
            That helped.
29
            question this morning.
                                    Does your table take into
30
            account the licences issued under the Nisga'a and
31
            Tsawwassen treaties, the communal licence issued
32
            there?
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            I'm not -- I don't have enough detail on the
            licences that are issued for those two treaties.
34
35
       Q
            Does your table take into account commercial
36
            licences issued to aboriginal groups participating
37
            in the separate commercial fisheries on the Fraser
38
            such as the Musqueam, Tsawwassen, Sto:lo or
39
            Burrard or other groups?
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            If they've been allocated by the inventory or
41
            through ATP or PICFI as communal commercial
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            licences, they'll show up in these numbers.
43
            I'm sorry, maybe perhaps you misunderstand me.
44
            Would a licence issued to the Musqueam for the
45
            purpose of fishing in the commercial fishery on
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the Lower Fraser, their separate commercial

fishery, would that show up in this table?

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- I'm not familiar enough on what those licences
 entail for the Musqueam, so...

 Q Okay. I guess -And it's partly I don't want to give you the wrong
 information there.

 And what about scientific licences or ESSR
 - Q And what about scientific licences or ESSR licences that are issued to aboriginal groups?
 - A They're not included in this table.
 - Q They're not included. So if we look at the bare numbers in the table at 36 percent we can say including aboriginal-operated vessels, ESSR, scientific and other licences, that the participation rate is probably higher than 36 percent?
- 15 A You could do that, but, like I say, the Department doesn't do that.
 - Q Is there a reason why the Department doesn't collect that data?
 - A I'm not saying we don't have that information.
 I'm saying it's depending on how you use that
 information or what the purpose is for. Generally
 with licensing you collect licensing information
 for the purposes of licensing. You don't use it
 for other purposes.
 - Now, has DFO ever done any analysis of the negative impacts of licences, these buy-back programs on the public commercial fleet, for example, what is the impact on a crew member who wants to buy a licence in the public commercial fleet, but because licence values are escalated by the PICFI program he might not be able to buy into, has DFO ever looked at that question of whether PICFI increases or reduces licence values?
 - A I'm not familiar if we have looked at specifically that example with crew members, but I do know that there are a number of consultants who provide some analysis and papers with respect to how the program is moving along and the value of licences and how it's changed over time. I know with the previous retirement programs we did canvass those who participated in the program or who applied and weren't accepted, what their views were on the program and the parameters of it, so we have done some -- we've, you know, sought some feedback around that but not necessarily your specific example.
 - Q On the -- of course, these are all commercial

licences, so it doesn't show aboriginal participation in the food fishery, of course, which is exclusive for them or the allocations in there. But if you added up aboriginal food allocations plus all these various types of licences, Pearse-McRae, the recommendation was a minimum 50 percent aboriginal share of the fishery, but you could see that we're rapidly approaching in the area of 50 percent? Would you go that far or you say no?

- A I would say that that's something that the -- we would have to take a good, close look at and management, whoever's involved with management of the fishery specifically for salmon would be best to address that question.
- Q Given the numerous initiatives to make -- assist aboriginal people in the fishery, is -- would that be an important issue for you as a licence person to try and determine? I know it's an interest for us. I don't know if it's an interest for others.
- A Again, if there was requests, specifically to licensing to help work on particular papers or policy documents the Department's doing. Other than that, licensing wouldn't have a lot of influence or interest in that.
- Q So then as it stands, there's no, I guess, one document I can go to that would say here's the total aboriginal participation rate in the salmon fishery in British Columbia, no one document that I can find all that information?
- A I don't know of one document, but I don't know -that might be a good question to ask others.
 There's a possibility that that has been done.
- Q Okay. I'm on now to communal licences and other licences. Are all licences purchased through buybacks issued as communal licences in the last -- or --
- A Communal commercial, yeah.
- Q If you -- if a PICFI or an ATP licence is bought, is it -- when it's reissued, is it issued always as a communal licence?
 - A It's reissued as, yeah, a Category F. Some of them don't -- aren't distributed though. They stay in inventory for the year.
- Q Okay. Is there a requirement in a communal licence to ensure that the licence is fished by Canadians of aboriginal ancestry?

- I'm not sure. You'd have to look at the 1 Α agreements that are made at the time that the 3 First Nations issued the licence. There's AFS 4 contribution agreements. 5
 - So no requirement that you know of though? Q
 - I haven't looked closely at one of those Α agreements in a long time, so I'm not sure exactly what the requirements are for -- I know that they have to designate specific individuals from the First Nation to participate under the licence.
 - In the case of -- I know DFO has acquired a number of licences in IQ fisheries such as halibut and crab and -- or, sorry, halibut and sablefish and other licences.
 - Mm-hmm. Α

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- Have you any sense of -- does DFO track how those licences are used in the sense of are they leased out or are they fished? Do they create jobs in communities or is it a lease revenue issue?
- We have a policy branch that does look at the impact of quotas and, for example, when we went to ground fish integration program, some work was done on how the fisheries have changed with going to permanent quota and the other elements of that program to do with monitoring and other things and how the fleet changed over time. So there has been some work done to that effect.

I can't remember your specific part of the question though about --

- I was thinking -- sorry, specifically, if an Q aboriginal group or organization acquires, say, a sablefish licence.
- It would be reissued as a communal commercial sablefish licence.
- Now, do -- are those licences fished or are they leased out, can you tell me that?
- Some of them --
- Sorry, Mr. Commissioner, I don't see MS. GAERTNER: that this is relevant to the terms of reference or to Fraser sockeye salmon.
- MR. EIDSVIK: I think -- what I'm trying to do is establish the success of the communal licence program. I note the Crown referred to "Our Place at the Table" earlier this morning, which talked about a number of licences. But I can reword that in the context of the salmon fishery to make it easier.

- Q If a seine licence is issued to an aboriginal organization, do you know if those licences are fished or are they leased in terms of the IQ fishery? What I'm trying to find out are these licences creating jobs or producing revenue for aboriginal Canadians?
- A Could be either.

- Q You don't know.
- There are situations where the First Nation does have to designate a vessel that meets the length restriction for that licence. It could be a vessel that is part of the community. It could be a vessel that arrangements have been made with another party. Those are details that get worked out through issuance of the licence with that particular First Nation.
- Q Does DFO track this information?
- A We have information on where the licence is designated on an annual basis. As far as that type of analysis, like I said, there certainly hasn't -- I haven't seen a request to do that kind of analysis.
- Q Sorry, I'm -- again, the point I'm trying to understand is are these -- is this program creating aboriginal jobs in places like Ahousaht and Alert Bay and Campbell River? Or is it a -or a licence which is then leased to a corporation such as Canadian Fish? That's what I'm trying to get at and --
- A There are no --
- Q -- I guess the answer is the Department doesn't track this?
- A Well, there are a number of other requirements under the aboriginal agreements, so there's other ways in which the First Nation may be doing those things that you've mentioned, participating or it may be creating employment or -- I mean, I can even think of examples in commercial fisheries where that happens, for example, in spawn on kelp where, you know, a whole community can be participating in --
- Q Sorry. I got cut off a minute ago. We were talking about salmon.
- A So -- I know, but I'm just saying with salmon, the same thing. I mean, without knowing the specific details around that particular licence and what arrangements or what the First Nation is doing,

1 it's pretty hard to answer that. 2 Okay. "Our Place at the Table" was brought up a Q 3 couple of times today and as was Pearse-McRae and 4 I was -- and I don't know whether you can answer 5 this, but aboriginal groups retained and 6 instructed and directed the authors of First 7 Nations "Our Place at the Table", but the public 8 commercial fleet did not retain or instruct Mr. 9 Pearse or Mr. McRae; would you be able to answer 10 that question? I'm not sure what the specific question is 11 12 from what you just --13 I'm just trying to understand if -- obviously the 14 "Our Place at the Table" was written for and on 15 behalf and by aboriginal organizations to put 16 forth the aboriginal perspective. 17 Α Right. 18 Q Does Pearse-McRae reflect the attitude of the 19 commercial fishing fleet or were they retained by 20 government to provide a report? 21 I wouldn't know --Α 22 Q Okav. 23 -- the details of that. Α Thank you. Now, licence fees haven't come down 24 25 for -- in the salmon fishery since 1998, I gather, 26 despite a fairly steep decline in the fishery. 27 The same fees have been in place since Α Yeah. 28 1998. 29 Now, one thing that I wanted to ask, and I don't 30 know whether I can, and I'm sure counsel will 31 assist me, is is your ability to increase licence 32 fees impacted by the **User Fee Act**? 33 Any time there's a change in a fee or an 34 increase, the requirements under the User Fee Act will kick in. So that means more consultation, 35 36 whatever processes are in place for the User Fee 37 Act. 38 Are you familiar with the requirements under that 39 Act? 40 A little bit. Α 41 Do they -- are they required to go to Parliament

for an increase in a licence fee?

do they pay licence fees?

Yes, we -- any -- it's a regulatory change, so...

And you have to do a regulatory impact assessment

Okay. Now, do -- do aboriginal communal licences,

statement.

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- A Not in the same fashion that -- under the aboriginal communal commercial regs that they're issued pursuant to there is no specific fee. But under an AFS agreement that is made with the First Nation there may be some other fees that are arranged with the First Nation.
 - Q Can you give us a -- based on the 379 communal commercial licences I see there, can you tell us what kind of fees are being paid in total?
 - A I couldn't without -- you'd have to do some analysis on that.
 - Now, does PICFI pay licence fees on licences held in inventory? Or DFO pay licence fees on the licences held in inventory?
 - A No, we issue them -- when they're in inventory, they're held in that party ID until such time that they're issued or distributed to a First Nation where whatever arrangement is then made under the agreement with the First Nation, that's when it would --
 - MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I'm raising not to object, but simply in my cuckoo clock role to remind Mr. Eidsvik of the time.
 - A My understanding is there is going to be an aboriginal fishing panel, as well, an aboriginal fishing panel, as well, an aboriginal licensing, I think a lot of these questions could also be directed and answered there, as well.
 - MR. EIDSVIK:

- Q Okay. That'll be helpful. I just have a couple more and I should be done fairly quickly. The fee for -- there's other charges -- if I'm a commercial fisherman, I go down to DFO to renew their commercial gillnet licence for the Fraser River, are there other fees that you ensure I pay before you'll issue the licence? And, of course, I'm referring to the log book fee.
- A Well, one, there's also the fisher registration card fishermen -- if it's -- whoever's involved with the operation or is going to fish will have to have a registration. There are some fees that the fishermen will pay directly to acquire a log book. We'll do a log book check to ensure that they've received their log book, but we don't collect the fee.
- 46 Q But you --
 - A It goes to whoever's administrating the log book

Lisa Mijacika Cross-exam by Mr. Eidsvik (SGAHC) Cross-exam by Mr. Harvey (TWCTUFA)

program.

- Q And I guess that's an interesting issue for a lot of people, is that DFO will refuse to issue a commercial fisherman their licence based on what a private third party -- what -- based on whether they have paid or not paid a private third party.
- A It's a monitoring requirement so that we can ensure that we have the information that's required under the conditions of licence. So, for example, log books give us catch and effort information. It's very relevant to the department that we have that information.

And what you're trying to say, for example, if a fisherman missed acquiring his log book and didn't fish and then wanted to fish the next year or something was outstanding with his log book, it's still possible his licence would be issued in the following year, and then the Department would proceed to look at what kind of violation or what kind of information could be sent to the fisherman to try and collect the information that we require.

MR. EIDSVIK: Mr. Commissioner, I do have about another 15 minutes, looking through, and I can see Mr. Martland anxiously waiting for me to get down. So I'd like to -- I'll sit down now, but if there's an opportunity before the end of the day, I wouldn't mind finishing my questions.

Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, from my estimate for Mr. Harvey, if we have him proceed now and then move to break, if I might suggest.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARVEY:

Q Ms. Mijacika, it's Chris Harvey for the Area G
Trollers and the United Fishermen and Allied
Worker's Union. I'd like to ask you primarily
about Exhibit 588, which is the memorandum for the
regional director general that was put in earlier.
I thought this was described as a memorandum to
the minister, but it seems to -- is it properly
headed, a memorandum to the -- for the --

A It's a note to the RDG, it looks like.

Q And it's signed by Susan Farlinger. I see, that was before she was RDG.

- A So, yeah, the regional director would be forwarding this to the regional director general.

 Q Yes.

 A So that's why her signature would be on it.
 - Α So that's why her signature would be on it. All right. The -- it indicates that there's been an increase in the licences and inventory to 156 and it describes the priority to using those to provide access inland and then for other reasons. But I find this somewhat confusing and I want to ask you some questions about it. The last page of the document, perhaps that could be looked at and you could explain that. this deals with the total of the 156 licences we see there in inventory. There's a second column, unique licences required, and then there's a third column, remaining in DFO inventory. Is the 106, the middle column, is that the ones used to shift allocation inland?
 - A I wouldn't know for sure because I haven't actually seen this document before or what analysis was done to put the table together, so...
 - Q I see.

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- A I'm not sure what they mean by unique licences required.
- Q Yes. But there are quite a number of licences remaining unused and that would appear -- I'm just wondering whether that is the last column, the 50 licences. Do you know?
- A Well, there would always be some that haven't been distributed.
- 31 Q Yes. All right.
- 32 A I know the last report that I looked at there was 33 around 26 that -- remaining from PICFI that hadn't 34 been distributed --
- 35 Q Yes.
- 36 A -- just even for 2010, so...
- 37 Yes. Well, there's -- if we look at the Area G licences, that's the group I represent, there's 38 39 six licences in inventory and six licences 40 remaining. I thought the figure was greater than 41 that, but I'm told that there simply have been 42 Area G licences that have been bought back through 43 the -- one program or other, and have not been 44 reissued to the coastal First Nations groups; are 45 you aware of that?
- 46 A Not specifically, no.
- 47 Q All right.

A There are, you know, a number of people that work in -- on these two programs that work in the PICFI group --

Q I see.

- A -- that would probably be able to answer those questions.
- Q I see. All right. If we could go back to page 1, there's a -- right at the bottom, the last bullet point. It identifies a -- what seems to be a stark political choice. It says that:

Licenses acquired by ATP in recent years have primarily been retained in the Departments' inventory to provide for First Nations inland demonstration fisheries. However, coastal First Nations have expressed interest in obtaining additional commercial salmon licences through the program.

So that identifies the choice between shifting allocation inland or increasing or maintaining the fisheries dependent communities, the First Nations communities on the coast. But I don't see any direction in here as to how that choice is to be made or who makes it.

- A Well, there would have to be some sort of objectives and criteria that is considered under the program on how to make those decisions.
- Q Are those objectives published anywhere to your knowledge?
- A Not -- I don't -- I'm not familiar with how those decisions are specifically made, what criteria is used, so...
- Q There's no consultative body that assists in that decision, is there?
- A I don't -- I'm not sure.
- Q All right.
- A You would have to ask the people responsible for the program.
 - Q All right. The -- all right. This document does indicate though that a choice has been made as a first priority to shift commercial fishing access inland; would you agree with that?
- A Is it one of the adopted recommendations at the end of the document?
- Well, it's in the summary, the third bullet point in the summary, the first sentence.

Yeah. Actually, we usually refer to what's being 1 Α decided also at the bottom of the document, the 3 last recommendations, next steps or 4 recommendations on the last page, whatever is 5 being proposed for decision. 6 Well, it --Q 7 So that's --Α 8 Q That's the curious thing. This document doesn't 9 seem to propose anything for decision. 10 Α When you go to the bottom... So these next steps. 11 But there's no indication of what decision has to 12 be made or who's to make it, is there? 13 Α Well, there's a number of next steps that the 14 department will be taking as a result of this, so 15 this outlines what those would be. 16 But as to the decision, whether coastal First 17 Nations should get the licences or whether they 18 should be shifted inland, whereas we heard earlier 19 this morning the fish are of much lesser value, 20 there's no indication of who makes that choice or 21 on what basis here, is there? 22 Without reading it in detail and going through it, 23 I couldn't really answer that question. 24 Q Yes. 25 I do know that obviously the areas where this 26 would take place, area meaning Lower Fraser and/or 27 interior and other senior managers within the 28 Department would be making those decisions. 29 So they're not decisions that the minister makes? 30 Α It's possible if recommendations are put forward 31 to the minister. 32 All right. The PICFI licences I think you 33 explained are issued to First Nations groups on an 34 annual basis and they may not be issued the 35 following year, may or may not be issued the 36 following year? 37 Well, they revert back to the inventory at the end 38 of the year, once there's no longer need from --39 Q Yes. 40 -- the First Nation. Α 41 So --42 They may end up being redistributed to the same

First Nation or another First Nation the following

equivalent of the licence eligibility that applies

But do I understand you correctly there's no

for regular commercial licences?

vear.

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I'm not understanding the question. Sorry? 1 Α 2 Q Well, you explained that with regular commercial 3 licences, there was a licence eligibility and the 4 records are kept by the department. 5 Α Right. 6 And so even though the licences are annual, Q 7 there's an eligibility record, correct? 8 Right. And the First Nations are also parties 9 within the licensing system, so when the licence 10 leaves inventory and is issued to a First Nation 11 we do keep track of that in our system. 12 But does that give rise to an eligibility that 13 that First Nations group can rely on for the 14 following year, just as an individual licence 15 holder can rely on an eligibility? 16 There's -- currently PICFI is doing short-term Α 17 distributions of these licences. They're looking 18 at ways to do longer term and have longer term 19 arrangements with First Nations but there hasn't 20 yet been decisions on how that will take place. 21 So at the moment, there's no business security 22 that goes with the annual allocation of the -- of 23 a PICFI licence to a First Nations group? 24 Correct? 25 I'm not sure how to answer that because there may Α 26 be still some benefits within that year. 27 quess it would depend on how many licences or how they're participating, how -- in what way, so... 28 29 I was using that more in the sense of the security 30 that a person needs to invest in a fishing vessel 31 or fishing gear or -- and to maintain a business 32 year after year. 33 Well, part of it is, too, in looking at ways to develop that capacity or find ways for First 34 35 Nations as part of their business plan to 36 demonstrate how they've done that or could do that 37 in the future, so... 38 The -- it -- so each of these licences, the 156 39 licences, is that -- well, that's just the 40 unallocated licences. How many licences are there 41 in total, PICFI and ATP licences? 42 I'm not sure what's referred to in this particular 43 document, but from the report that I requested 44 last week, I was advised that there was 349 salmon 45 licences currently held in inventory, but it can

fluctuate and change with new relinquishments that

come through.

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- Oh, yes. Thank you. And does the Department require and consider a business plan with respect to -- annually with respect to each of those licences?
 - A Business plans are used under the PICFI program, but again, I'm not sure on the exact details for each licence.
 - Q All right. Can you give this commission any idea of the DFO budget allocation that is used with respect to determining the allocation of PICFI licences?
 - A I think that question is best answered by the PICFI program or someone that works in Treaty and Aboriginal Policy.
 - Q All right. I note that there's no reference to any socioeconomic analysis in the memorandum 588; would your answer again be that that question should be referred to somebody else if I were to ask you is there any socioeconomic analysis that goes into the decision as to whether to issue licences to coastal First Nations or inland First Nations?
 - A It's -- we do have a policy group that would provide advice or possibly do some of that analysis in support of the PICFI program.
 - Q Who's the head of that group?
 - A Currently Jennifer Nener is the acting director. Angela Bate is the director responsible for the PICFI program.
 - Q All right. Well, I'll wait until we get to them. The -- finally, you corrected in your evidence the policy and practice report paragraph 3 by inserting the word "immediately" and I think the point -- and the point, if my note is correct, was that there was a period when aboriginal persons and Japanese could not obtain licences? Is that what you said?
- 38 A I'm not familiar with what our policies were prior to 1969.
- 40 Q All right.

- 41 A It's well before my time with the department, so I 42 wouldn't want to give you the wrong information 43 there.
- 44 Q So if I were to suggest to you the correct 45 information is that there was a period in the 46 1920s when the Japanese, under what was referred 47 to as an Oriental Exclusion Policy, were

Lisa Mijacika Cross-exam by Mr. Harvey (TWCTUFA) Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

disentitled to licences, but there was no equivalent program ever with respect to -- or aboriginal people? You -
I'm not even aware of those circumstances tha

- A I'm not even aware of those circumstances that you've just referred to with Japanese actually, so...
- Q All right.
- A I wouldn't know how to answer that.
- MR. HARVEY: All right. Well, thank you for clarifying that. Those are my questions.
- MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I'd suggest we go to break and we're on track to conclude by four o'clock today. Thank you.

THE REGISTRAR: Hearing will now recess for 15 minutes.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR AFTERNOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

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THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

MS. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, Brenda Gaertner for the First Nations Coalition, and with me, Crystal Reeves. Thank you for attending here today, Ms. Mijacika, and I have a number of questions of you. I anticipate my timing will be no more than 30 minutes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you the last examiner?

MS GAERTNER: I believe I'm close to the last i

MS. GAERTNER: I believe I'm close to the last, if not the last.

MR. MARTLAND: Yes, I believe she's the last and as you heard, Mr. Eidsvik requested, if there's time left, to use it, but that's right, there's no other counsel at this point, and I understand Canada did not examine re-examination, nor do we.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER:

Q I just wanted to clear up a couple of things that came up this afternoon. You've been asked questions about the issuing of licences under PICFI and to my understanding, licences are actually not issued to the First Nations, they're used as part of an agreement under PICFI for an

annual basis. And so they exercise the rights under the licence, but they're not necessarily

issued directly, have I got that right?

Well, they're distributed to the First

A Well, they're distributed to the First Nations so they do show up as issued, actually, in our system 106 Lisa Mijacika Cross-exam by Ms. Gaertner (FNC)

and to that party ID we have for the First Nations so that's why I used that word, but your description is accurate on how it happens.

Q Thank you.

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- A The process.
- And I also got from your evidence, and I'm not going to ask a lot of questions of it, you know, that there are others that are more familiar with the PICFI process, but are you also familiar with the process that First Nations must go through to use it, they have to file expressions of interest that are reviewed, business plans, there's a full programming or a bureaucratic process before they can access to exercising those licences; is that correct?
- A There is a process. I'm not able to really describe in full detail, though, so I may be limited --
- Q We'll leave that for other witnesses.
- A Yes.
- All right. I want to just see if you could be helpful to us in understanding the overarching amounts of money that have been used for either retirement of licences or relinquishment of licences. We've heard a number of concerns that the commercial fishery or representatives of some of the commercial fishery at least have about DFO's budgets and otherwise, and I thought it would be useful for the Commissioner to just have a overarching picture of the amount of money that has gone to the buyback or relinquishment of licences. So I'm going to start with paragraph 12 of the Policy and Practice Report. And in your evidence today, you confirmed that there were two steps taken in 1996 and 1998 that resulted in a total, as I understand, of \$195 million being spent on licence retirements in salmon; is that correct?
- A The Mifflin, I think, was just under 80 million, and then an additional 195 under CFAR so that's actually almost 300, under two separate programs. Like, there was almost 200 million spent so it's about 280 million.
- Q Sorry, the last sentence in the PPR has a total of \$195 million being spent in that. Is that not correct?
 - A For CFAR, for the 1998 program, that's the way I

understand that paragraph.

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       Q
            Oh, I see. So you add, then, 195 --
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            Yeah.
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       Q
            -- and 78.5?
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            That's what I was thinking in terms of overall,
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            your question was around the two retirement
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            programs.
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            Okay.
                  Let's start there. And that's for sure for
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            salmon retirement; is that correct?
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            Just salmon retirement, yeah.
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            Okay. And then next we go to the Allocation
12
            Transfer Program, and that's talked about at
13
            paragraph 17 of the PPR. We don't actually have
14
            amounts there so much and so I'm wondering if you
15
            could help us with that. As I understand it,
            there's, approximately, 6 million per year that's
16
17
            been used for the purchase of licences; is that
18
            correct?
19
       Α
            For ATP?
20
       Q
            Yes.
21
       Α
            Sounds correct, but it would include a number of
22
            licences, not just salmon.
23
            And that's occurred since 2000 and --
       Q
24
       Α
            I think it's 1994.
25
       Q
            1994, sorry. And the first licence that was
26
            brought back was in 1995; is that correct?
27
       Α
            That sounds accurate, yeah.
28
            So $6 million per year since 1995, and 6 million
29
            times 16 years, approximately, so that gets us 96
30
            million?
31
       Α
            Okay.
32
            And there is -- we need to make a note that that
       Q
33
            may not necessarily be all for salmon; is that
34
            correct?
35
       Α
            Under ATP, it wouldn't be all for salmon.
36
            All right.
       Q
            There may only be up to five percent, actually,
37
38
            for salmon.
39
            Okay. And then we have, as I understand it, in
       Q
40
            reference there, is the PICFI program, and is it
41
            your understanding that the overall budget for the
42
            PICFI program is, approximately, 175 million?
43
            That sounds accurate, yeah.
       Α
44
            And it's our best information to date that the
45
            Department is allocating is about $115 million of
46
            that 175 for licence buybacks, is that your
47
            understanding?
```

- 1 A I don't know for sure. I wouldn't be able to -2 yeah. That's a question for the PICFI folks.
 - Q Well, if I was to advise you that Angela Bate, in a recent meeting with the First Nations Fisheries Council, advised them that, approximately, \$115 million of the \$175 million of the program was going to be used for licence buybacks or licence acquisition, would you be able to rely on that number?
 - A Sure, that sounds good, then.

- Q All right. So that's 115 million for that. And are you aware that under the AAROM program, there's also monies that are being used for relinquishment of licences?
- A I understand there is. I don't know how much, though.
 - Q If I was to suggest to you, on the DFO website, with respect to the AAROM, that \$4.09 million was used for that, could we rely on that number?
 - A If it's on the website, it's likely accurate. It may be subject, though, to changes depending on the year.
 - Q And then the additional amount of money that I'm aware of is the Northern Native Fisheries buyback that we've heard in the evidence today, and that was done -- granted in 1982, but that was \$11.8 million that was spent on buybacks at that point in time?
 - A I know there -- I'm not sure about the 11.8 million. I know there was a number of equivalent boats and licences close to the 254 that were relinquished, and Department of Indian and Native (sic) Affairs, actually, was responsible for the funds for that, not DFO.
 - Q Okay. So we can -- let's take that out of the total, then, for a moment in terms of DFO's budget. So if I was going to suggest to you that over \$400 million has been spent on licence buyback and retirement programs since the 1996 program, does that sound approximately right to you?
- A Based on what we just discussed, it sounds close, yes.
- 44 Q And with the exception of the first two programs, 45 all of the remaining programs are being processed 46 through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans 47 with a goal of increasing aboriginal participation

1 in the fishery? 2 And integrated fisheries, yes, commercial Α 3 fisheries. 4 Do you know, roughly, what proportion of DFO's 5 budget, on an annual basis, this money is? 6 No, I couldn't answer that question. I'm not even Α 7 sure of what our exact budget is. That's a 8 question for Corporate Services, for our financial 9 people. 10 Thank you, that's helpful. 11 MS. GAERTNER: I think, Mr. Commissioner, it's useful, 12 I believe, for you at least to get a sense overall 13 as to the amount of money that's being spent in 14 the commercial fishery for these matters. 15 Moving now to what's Exhibit 588, and I did hear 16 your evidence today, and I just want to confirm 17 that -- I'll ask you a couple of questions with 18 respect to this, but I appreciate this is not a 19 document that you're familiar with, but at 20 bullet 2 on page 3 of the document, we begin to 21 have a discussion around -- and I'll just say that 22 given that this was on the list of documents to be discussed today, I'd anticipated you would be able 23 24 to answer some of the questions arising in this 25 matter. Maybe I'll just say are you familiar and can you speak to issues that the Department is 26 27 considering when dealing with the reallocation or 28 transfer of a licence that's acquired on a mixed 29 stock to a fishery and a single stock licence? 30 if you bought a licence in the marine commercial 31 fishery that's a licence that allows them to 32 access Fraser River salmon across a mixed stock, I 33 think they're going to move it into the inland 34 fisheries and they're going to access only a 35 single stock, are you aware of the issues and 36 considerations that the Department is using when 37 considering that complex allocation?

- A No, I'm not involved in that decision making.
 Again, I believe someone in the areas and/or the
 PICFI program, or the treaty and aboriginal policy
 shop would be best to address those
 considerations.
- Q Do you have specific people that you would recommend we address these questions to?
- 45 A I would talk to the Lower Fraser Area Director, 46 which is Diana Trager, the -- I've mentioned 47 Angela Bate already. I believe, also, our current

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treaty -- or we call it TAPD, Treaty and 1 Aboriginal Policy Director, Sarah Murdoch, but 3 Kaarina McGivney was the director at the time that 4 a lot of these programs were set up and some of 5 these decisions. 6

Thank you very much. Okay.

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- I wonder if I can now switch to another MS. GAERTNER: area, which if you could bring Exhibit 586, Mr. Lunn, and if we go to -- we actually spent -- I'll just get my copy of that.
- We spent a little bit of time in evidence already today talking about this and the issues surrounding the types of changes the Department is considering with respect to licensing and monitoring. Were these changes in relation to concerns that industry raised with the Department directly, or how did these proposed changes come about?
- Α It's a combination of all of the requests that we received over the years from individual fishermen, both aboriginal or communal commercial and commercial, as well as industry advisory groups and associations. And then also after doing our own review internally and discussing these issues with management and our internal groups, a lot of these proposals came out of those discussions.
- And if these changes would be made and we're still in something like the PICFI or otherwise and a licence is then purchased, would those conditions also be transferred, travel with the licence? if you institute any of these licence requirements, would they travel with the licence that's been purchased for reallocation?
- The intent is for that to happen. Currently, the Α PICFI works within the current licensing rules and practices so it would be presumed that if these changes were in place and there was some flexibility, that that would go along with whatever's associated with the licence at the time of relinquishment.
- And do these guiding principles and some of the options you're considering, when I read them, it seemed to be that they're assuming that some kind of share-based quotas or ITQs are in place. Am I correct in that?
- Α There are share-based in number of the fisheries that this would apply to. In salmon, there is an

indication around the demonstration fisheries that are currently on a pilot basis.

- Q And given that these conditions would be changed, are you aware of DFO's practices in consulting directly with First Nations on any proposed changes to these licensing rules and policies?
- A This document is just the first step in getting out a questionnaire that would be distributed broadly. So it would be sent, as well, to First Nations, and then there would be a number of discussions that would take place through our consultation plan, which would include through our existing bilateral process and through other workshops and other processes that we would put together to make sure we're adequately consulting with everybody on this.
- Q So you're confirming that DFO intends to consult with First Nations regarding changes to these licences, or proposed changes to these licences?
- A To those that would be impacted from the communal commercial licences, yes.
- Q Including those that may receive transferred licences with these conditions?
- A There would be -- this information would be made available to a very broad distribution, which would include those First Nations.
- Q Okay. I'd like, now, to go to Exhibit 584, page 16, at the bottom of page 16, you'll see a sentence beginning, "Up until 2008 ...," and in that sentence, the document references and describes a contracted, independent program coordinator and licence eligibility retirement selection committee composed of aboriginal individuals and commercial fishing interests reviewing all applications. And those are the applications under the ATP. Are you familiar with that?
- A I am familiar that we did have a committee such as that. I haven't presented any information to this committee before. I'm not sure of its terms of reference.
- Q Do you know why it ended in 2008?
- A Not for certain. I know that the two programs were integrated into the PICFI program so that likely had something to do with it.
- 46 Q At Canada Tab 5 is a document I'd like to take you to now. I understand it didn't go into evidence

yet, but I would like to tender it into evidence
with you and take you to page 2 of that document.
And at page 2 of that document, there's a
reference to an independent access relinquishment
team which will advise DFO regarding values of
licence eligibility and/or quota. Do you know
anything about this team?

- A Not enough detail. I do know that some consultants are hired with respect to providing advice to PICFI, but I think that question's best answered by PICFI.
- Q So you don't know the proposed composition of this team, you don't know how they might transition from the work of the LERSC or any of those other aspects?
- A Yeah, I couldn't speak to them, no.
- Q So you don't know whether First Nations will be represented on that committee?
- A I don't know for sure that it's actually committee. I think it's a select team of those that are consulted to provide us advice.
- MS. GAERTNER: I just need one minute, Mr. Commissioner.
- Q Just one last question, and this is just a detail question, if I've heard your evidence correctly this morning and this afternoon, as a matter of practice, DFO does not consider **Fisheries Act** or licence violations in renewing an annual commercial licence; have I got that right, that that's not a consideration?
- A If a particular licence holder or vessel owner is charged or has committed a violation, it doesn't withhold issuance of a licence unless the court orders us to withhold the licence.
- Q And are you aware that in First Nations expressions of interest under PICFI, or otherwise, their monitoring and catch reporting history and otherwise are all considered when DFO moves forward with considerations of their PICFI applications?
- A It may be one of PICFI's criteria, or consider an application or development of the business plan.
- Q And does that sound a little bit inconsistent to you?
 - A Sorry, which -- what -- sorry?
- Well, that you don't consider violations of the commercial fisheries, or anything else, when

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renewing their annual licences at all, unless the
            court directs you to, but that whether or not a
 3
            First Nations is generally meeting all of the
            requirements or otherwise is considered even
 5
            before they get in the door with the PICFI
 6
            application?
 7
            Well, I mentioned earlier today, though, too, that
 8
            there are other monitoring requirements that
 9
            fishermen or commercial licence holders have to
10
            meet, as well, before their licence may even be
11
            issued. Some of them, for example, are involved
12
            in a fishery where there's monitoring requirements
13
            and they have to be registered with the service
14
            provider that would provide dockside and at-sea
15
            validation. So there's a number of requirements
            that commercial licence holders will have to meet,
16
17
            as well.
18
            Has there ever been a non-renewal -- have you ever
19
            not renewed commercial licences as a result of a
20
            Fisheries Act violation?
21
            There has been circumstances where the Minister
22
            has previously sanctioned or suspended licences.
23
            Not in recent years. It may not have necessarily
24
            been with respect to a violation. You'd have to
25
            know the circumstances of an individual case, but
26
            it has happened in the past. It's not been a
27
            general practice to do so since the late '90s.
28
            Adopted by exceptional -- thank you.
29
       MS. GAERTNER:
                     Those are my questions, Mr.
30
            Commissioner. And I note I'm early.
31
       THE COMMISSIONER:
                          Yes.
32
       THE REGISTRAR: Do you wish that to be marked?
33
       THE COMMISSIONER: Unfortunately, Mr. Rosenbloom's not
34
            here to find that out.
35
       MS. GAERTNER: I'm sure I'll let him know tomorrow.
36
       THE REGISTRAR: Did you wish your document to be
37
            marked?
38
       MS. GAERTNER:
                     Oh, yes, please.
39
       THE REGISTRAR:
                      It will be Exhibit 592.
40
       MS. GAERTNER:
                      Thank you.
41
       THE COMMISSIONER:
                          I'm sorry, 592?
42
       THE REGISTRAR:
                      Yes.
43
       THE COMMISSIONER:
                          Thank you.
44
45
                 EXHIBIT 592: Information about the
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Commercial Fishing Licence Eligibility and

Quota Relinquishment Process, January 2011

46

1 2 MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Eidsvik had 3 requested if there was time remaining, he didn't 4 cover as much ground as he'd hoped. I'm in your 5 hands with that request. 6 THE COMMISSIONER: I think he said he had 10 more 7 minutes, is that right? Five more minutes? 8 MR. MARTLAND: Five, great. Thank you. 9 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. MR. EIDSVIK: 10 Eidsvik, for the record. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EIDSVIK, continuing: 13 14 You referred to a decision about licence 15 sanctions. Were you referring to the Federal 16 Court of Appeal decision in Canada and Matthews, 17 in 1999, where the court said that the Minister 18 kind of had to pick one or the other, he either 19 had to do licence sanctions, but once there was a 20 prosecution undertaken that he was no longer 21 eligible to do that? Is that a decision you're 22 referring to, *Matthews*? 23 That's the decision I was referring to. Α 24 Q Okay. 25 Α I'm not aware of the details of the decision, 26 though, other than that general --27 Yeah, I don't intend to get into detail on a court 28 decision in this -- I'm sure that --29 I wouldn't want to say. Α 30 -- everybody in here will jump on me if I do so. 31 I wanted to very quickly go over the PRLAB, and 32 about how many appeals in the last five years? 33 They're significantly reduced, actually, in the 34 last five years. I wouldn't know off the top of 35 my head, but I would say just a few hundred. 36 And for someone who, say, wants to split a 37 licence, a salmon licence, that is married, a 38 PRLAB decision in his favour or her favour could 39 have a big impact on their financial status? 40 It could have an impact on what their preferred -or their fishing operation, yes. 41 42 Yeah. And I just want to go through quickly.

a public notice issued when a licence appeal is

Okay. Does the advisory -- say that there's a

filed and there's going to be a hearing on a

No.

licence appeal?

43

44

45

46

47

Α

licence appeal affecting an Area E licence, would 1 the Area A Gillnetters or the Area E Association 3 be advised? 4 No third parties are advised of appeals that are 5 being heard or invited to participate in the 6 process. It's strictly the appellant. 7 And you said that sometimes DFO people will show 8 up at a PRLAB if it's an issue of concern? 9 There's always a liaison officer that administers Α 10 the hearing and provides information to the Board. 11 Any of the information from other DFO people is 12 generally provided in writing and that person 13 would then present the information to the Appeal 14 Board. 15 Did I hear you correctly say that that always 16 happens? 17 That a liaison officer is attending the meeting? Α 18 No, that a -- say that the licence issue is 19 concerning Area E, would the person in charge of 20 Area E always have input into that decision? 21 The liaison officer would ask the salmon manager Α 22 working on that particular licence or area for 23 verification on whatever the circumstances are. 24 Q 25 Α Something like area selection, though, it's pretty 26 clear what our policies have been and the 27 information. 28 And no matter who you are, what type of licence 29 you hold, everybody's treated the same in that 30 process? 31 Any licence holder that's not satisfied with the Α 32 licensing decision can go through the process and 33 the same procedural fairness or quidelines are 34 applied to every individual. 35 Have you heard complaints about some fishermen Q 36 calling it the DFO star chamber? 37 I haven't heard that specific one. Α 38 Okay. You've heard complaints about the process? Q 39 Α I have heard complaints about the process, yes. 40 Thanks. I want to quickly shift onto 41 aboriginal communal licences, but I'm thinking you 42 might not be able to answer these questions so 43 it's fine if you can't, we'll bring it up in the 44 next one. And I'm referring to aboriginal 45 communal licences that govern the fisheries in the 46 Lower Fraser River, and do you issue those

licences through your licensing office?

```
1
       Α
            The communal licences, no.
 2
       0
            Okay. So if you're a fisherman, say, in the
 3
            Musqueam-only commercial fishery, you don't
 4
            necessarily need -- you don't need to go to your
 5
            office to get a vessel licence or a personal
 6
            licence?
 7
            That's the individuals --
       Α
 8
            It's separate?
 9
       Α
            -- in the areas that would be -- that work on the
10
            aboriginal fisheries strategy, or the issues in
11
            the areas would be involved with the arrangement
12
            that's made with the First Nations and the
13
            agreement, and the issuance of a licence.
14
            So the agreement contains the provisions for
15
            licensing persons and vessels, not the fishery
            regulations that govern what I call the public
16
17
            commercial fishing fleet?
18
       Α
            Well, there's aboriginal, commercial fishing
19
            licence regulations that are different than the
20
            Pacific fishery licence regulations that we went
21
            over this morning.
22
            Okay.
       Q
23
       Α
            Yes.
24
            But you don't manage the ACFLRs with respect to
25
            the issuance of licences for vessels and people
26
            through your office?
27
            If the licences are -- it's complicated.
       Α
                                                       If they
28
            are issued to a First Nation under the ATP and the
29
            PICFI program, then the licensing system does
30
            track those licences.
31
            Okay. But with respect to the commercial
32
            fisheries for Musqueam, Tsawwassen, Stó:lō and the
33
            Lower Fraser, your office doesn't handle those
34
            licences?
35
       Α
            That's my understanding, yeah.
36
            Okay.
37
       MR. EIDSVIK: Those are my questions.
                                               Thank you, Mr.
38
                           Thank you, Ms. Mijacika, for
            Commissioner.
39
            answering the questions.
40
       MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, that concludes the
41
            evidence on commercial fishing. I believe we can
42
            be adjourned until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow and I'll
43
            note also that at 9:15 at tomorrow, for counsel,
44
            there's a meeting in this room. Thank you.
45
                         Thank you, Mr. Martland, and thank
       THE COMMISSIONER:
46
            you to all counsel who are here today. And thank
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you very much for appearing here and for your

willingness to answer questions. The Commission is very grateful for that. Thank you. Well, thank you. I hope it was helpful. THE COMMISSIONER: And we're adjourned, then, until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 2011, AT 10:00 A.M.) I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards. Pat Neumann

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards.

Diane Rochfort

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards.

Karen Hefferland

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards.

Susan Osborne

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability, and in accordance with applicable standards.

Irene Lim