

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

Commaissaire

Salle 801

Cour fédérale

Held at: Tenue à :

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

le j

le jeudi 1 septembre 2011

701, rue West Georgia

Vancouver (C.-B.)

Thursday, September 1, 2011

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Nation

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Krista Robertson Musgagmagw Tsawataineuk Tribal

Counsel ("MTTC")

No appearance Heiltsuk Tribal Council ("HTC")

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       THE REGISTRAR: Hearing is now resumed.
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       MS. GRANT: Mr. Commissioner, Grant, initials K.L.,
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            appearing for Commission counsel and with me is
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            Mr. Martland.
                          Today we have a panel of three
10
            witnesses testifying on the topics of compliance
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            enforcement and monitoring. You'll recall that
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            back in April we heard about these topics during
13
            the habitat management and habitat enforcement
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            hearings.
                       Today's testimony focuses on
15
            aquaculture.
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                 Mr. Registrar, may I have these witnesses
17
            affirmed?
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       THE REGISTRAR: Mr. Thomson, your affirmation will
            remain in effect.
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                                ANDREW THOMSON, recalled.
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                                KERRA HOYSETH, affirmed.
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                                BRIAN ATAGI, affirmed.
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27
       THE REGISTRAR: Would you state your name, please?
       MS. HOYSETH: Kerra Hoyseth.
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       THE REGISTRAR:
                       Thank you.
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       MR. ATAGI: Brian Atagi.
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       THE REGISTRAR:
                      Thank you. Counsel?
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       MS. GRANT: As Mr. Thomson has recently testified, I
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            won't be reviewing his background again.
34
            Lunn, could I please have Tab 2 of the
35
            Commission's list of exhibits?
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37
       EXAMINATION IN CHIEF BY MS. GRANT:
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39
           Ms. Hoyseth, do you recognize this as your c.v.?
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       MS. HOYSETH: Yes, I do.
41
       MS. GRANT: Could we have this marked as the next
42
            exhibit, please?
43
       THE REGISTRAR: 1704.
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46
                 Hoyseth
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MS. GRANT:

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Ms. Hoyseth, you hold a B.Sc. in Biology from Simon Fraser University in 1996 and following your degree you worked as a wildlife biologist for the Provincial Ministry of Environment and as an aquaculture biologist for DFO. From 2000 to 2006 you worked as a stock assessment biologist with DFO focusing on the analysis of North Coast salmon stocks. Then from 2000 to 2010 you were a senior habitat biologist at OHEB in Campbell River and in that role you were the lead biologist for the assessment of marine aquaculture, both shellfish and finfish and in that role you wrote s. 35 HADD authorizations, you worked with industry to develop compensation, restoration and monitoring plans, you participated in environmental assessments of aquaculture sites under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, you participated in auditing programs, worked with other agencies such as the B.C. Ministry of Environment on regulatory development and you worked with various stakeholders interested in aquaculture.

Then, in November 2010 your position moved from OHEB to the Aquaculture Environmental Operations or AEO Section of AMD and there you currently lead the marine finfish team of biologists contributing to licensing decisions, field monitoring, data management and public reporting; is that correct?

MS. HOYSETH: Yes, it is.

MS. GRANT: All right. Mr. Lunn, may I have Tab 3 on the screen, please?

Q And Mr. Atagi, do you recognize this as your c.v.? MR. ATAGI: Yes, I do.

MR. ATAGI: Yes, I do.
MS. GRANT: May I have that marked as the next exhibit,
 please?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1705.

EXHIBIT 1705: Curriculum vitae of Brian Atagi

MS. GRANT:

Q All right. Mr. Atagi, you have a B.Sc. in zoology from the University of British Columbia in 1984. You began work for DFO while still a student working as an observer fisheries guardian during

the summers. Then in 1986 you worked on contract for DFO as a biological technician trainee and then in 1987 you began your 24-year career with the Conservation and Protection Directorate?

MR. ATAGI: That's correct.

Q All right. And from 1987 you worked as a fishery officer at various locations in B.C. until 1996, when you were promoted to field supervisor for the North Squamish -- or North Shore/Squamish field unit. You've acted in various positions, including Chief Enforcement Officer, Chief of Program Planning and Analysis, and Program Officer for Audit and Standards. Then from 2004 to 2010 you served as the Chief of Recruitment, Training and Standards.

In July of last year you moved into your current position of Area Chief Aquaculture; is that correct?

MR. ATAGI: Yes, that's what it's called now.

- Q Okay. And in that role you were responsible for strategic development and implementation of the Aquaculture Enforcement Program establishing the programs, priorities and determining the programs' resourcing requirements and use; is that correct?

 MR. ATAGI: Yes.
- All right. I'm going to start with a broad question to each of you, asking you to characterize and describe in about two minutes or less DFO's work both before and after December 18th, 2010 and Mr. Atagi, if you could comment with respect to C&P's role in enforcement actions related to aquaculture; Ms. Hoyseth if you could comment on what has changed in respect to your role as an aquaculture biologist; and Mr. Thomson, if you could comment with respect to the role of Aquaculture Management Directorate regionally and its involvement in compliance and enforcement activities.

And perhaps if we could start with you, Mr. Thomson?

MR. THOMSON: Certainly. The role that my group at Aquaculture Management Directorate since before and after December 2010 has probably changed the most in terms of really what ended up happening is as a result of the court's decision, we were granted the program resources to develop a management program for the management and

regulation of aquaculture in British Columbia. So that included the resources for in total 44 staff, into my group that would comprise fish health professionals, biologists such as Ms. Hoyseth, management -- resource managers to determine licensing decisions and some overall coordination staff, as well. So we went from what was previously a role of coordinating the department's response into what was at the time a largely provincially managed industry into taking on the management -- the majority of the management responsibility for the aquaculture industry in British Columbia, which is, you know, is a significant size of ministry.

So in terms of our regulatory functions, while we did have some regulatory functions prior to it in my office, the issuance of introductions and transfers licences, the issuance of nuisance seal licences, we now hold, of course, greater, I think, regulatory instruments through the issuance of the aquaculture licence under the **Pacific**Aquaculture Regulation. So it's been a -- I think it's hard to underestimate the significance of the change of the role functions specifically for my office.

- Q And just to follow up on something you said, you said that you have -- you got 44 new staff; is that correct?
- MR. THOMSON: I have 44 staff within my group in particular. That includes staff that were brought in as a result of the changeover, but also staff that were pre-existing in my group. The overall resources into the department as a result of the changeover is 55 total FTEs or full-time equivalents.
- Q Okay. And so I'm just -- roughly how many of those would be new staff that came in?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, it's a complicated question. It shouldn't be. It's about 37 is new, so...
- Q And just in terms of funding for that new staff, how did you receive funding?
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah, the funding for the new BCAR program was developed through an analysis of the provincial regulatory system to determine the number of positions that they currently had. And we were given direction from senior management that what we wanted to do is mirror that system

but with increased emphasis on enforcement and increased emphasis on public reporting and transparency. So we had resources appropriately for that.

So we sought and obtained funding for a program that is \$8.3 million ongoing with the first two years of the program, this being the past fiscal year and this fiscal year, having additional funding to gear up the program and develop the program of four million in the first year and two million in the second year. And that 8.3 million ongoing includes in it what we call the enabler funding aspects of it, so there are portions of that funding that goes off to fund real property to manage office space. A portion of it goes off to Department of Justice to support our needs with them, portions of it goes off to communications, HR, those other enabler functions, as well.

- Q And is that 8.3 billion (sic) -- or 8.3 million Abased funding?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes. It's a -- many of the programs that go forward to government are based on five-year increments. This is not one of those programs. It's a change to our overall budget that is permanent, as much as anything can be.
- Q And you also mentioned a four million and a two million figure for the past fiscal year and this fiscal year?
- MR. THOMSON: Four million for the past fiscal and two million for this fiscal. And that's largely to do things such as purchasing the equipment, vessels, ROBs, et cetera, development of an aquaculture information management system that's, you know, quite an extensive and costly proposition, developing a new information management system which will feed into our transparency and improved enforcement characteristics, purchasing the equipment for staff in order to go out on the field, those type of things. So there's significant start-up costs and assets required to operate the program.
- Q All right. Maybe we can move to Ms. Hoyseth. How has your role changed?
- MS. HOYSETH: As you mentioned, my job used to be with the Habitat Branch and while in that capacity, the department in the habitat program reviewed new and

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amended changes to shellfish and finfish facilities. That review is primarily done to look at impacts to fish habitat. We provided letters of advice, mitigation advice, and where necessary we conducted environmental assessments under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act or CEAA, and if that concluded that significant impacts were not likely to occur, we would issue s. 35(2) authorizations, also known as HADD authorizations. And through that process we had monitoring requirements, compensations requirements and that was done largely out of the Campbell River office with at most three full-time employees. That was how we did business before.

How we do business now, as again you mentioned, my role moved from the Habitat Branch over to the Fish Management Branch. Although I would say the capacity that I do is quite similar in that my group of people are also reviewing fish habitat impacts. There's other people within our team who look at other elements that Andy mentioned that our program has brought in its scope, so there's fish health people and others. But within our group, that three full-time staff increased to about seven just for marine finfish, but also increased to another three for marine shellfish. So our capacity and staffing number has increased.

Also, the way we do business has changed a bit because we no longer will be issuing s. 35(2) authorizations. We'll be managing fish habitat protection through conditions of licence under the Pacific Aquaculture Regulation and the environmental assessments conducted under CEAA will now be led by Transport Canada if they have a trigger, rather than by our group. All right. Mr. Atagi?

MR. ATAGI: Basically since mid-December we were in program and building up the logistical part of the program, the acquiring of equipment, organization of offices, staffing actions, relocations of staff, organizing procedures and protocols and whatever training sessions we could arrange, and also, because our field program wasn't -- the equipment wasn't quite acquired and the staff weren't in place, we developed contingency plans should occurrences take place until we obtained

all our equipment. We prepared for our inspection program, as well as for patrol planning.

Mid-July we acquired -- or after construction delays, our first vessel was delivered and we initiated our inspection program.

- Q And can you just clarify, what was the role of C&P with respect to aquaculture prior to federal regulation, under the provincial regime?
- MR. ATAGI: Prior to the federal regime, there were -if there were occurrences that were I'm trying
 to think of the proper word here that were under
 the current regulation such as the *Fisheries Act*,
 then they would be investigated by the local
 fishery officers.
- MS. GRANT: All right. Mr. Lunn, could I please have PPR number 20 on the screen, and I'm going to go to page 176.
- Q Mr. Thomson, this is a question for you just while that's coming up on the screen. I understand that the federal conditions of licence set out various self-reporting requirements for industry and I'm wondering if you recognize these tables that have been reproduced here at Appendix G as being something that was prepared by DFO to sort of show what all the different self-reporting requirements are in the regulations?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes, I recognize it.
- Q Okay. And has DFO prepared any sorts of forms or formats for industry to be able to complete all of these self-reporting requirements?
- MR. THOMSON: We have some templates that -- for some of the information and they're attached as appendices to the licence, but no, there's a number of other ones that we haven't prepared and part of the reason for that is the timing. Part of it is also our desires to move to a system where we're not transferring paper back and forth. And part of the development of the information management system is to provide a way of entry of the data through a web portal or some other electronic means, as opposed to templating out the information. So that's part of the ongoing development of the information management system. But there have been some templates for some of the information but not for all of it, no.
- Q When are -- so industry is submitting reports now though; is that correct?

- MR. THOMSON: Oh, certainly, yeah. And they're submitting them in a -- you know, the best format that they have available in order to submit it to us, and it's causing a -- I would say some difficulties within the department in terms of our information management and flow of the information because they do come in occasionally in different formats and we have to convert in order to put into a common format for analysis. But, you know, that's the reality of what we have. It takes longer to develop the information management system than we would hope. The work is ongoing and we're hoping for a smoother system as we go through this year of first operation.
- Q When do you expect an information management system to be up and running?
- MR. THOMSON: We have an interim licensing system currently in place that has some basic capabilities. A more full version of the information management system I'm being told should be ready sometime between January and March of next year for our trials and such. I mean, this is it's a fairly complex venture and fairly costly venture to develop these new systems for the management of information but it's clear that it was one of the things that we most needed in development of this program. I would say information management for both the federal government and the provincial government need to be improved for the proper management of this fishery.
- Q Is it fair to say that DFO built upon the province's reporting and auditing regime and tried as best it could to improve upon that?
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah. In developing the program to take on the management responsibility, what we looked at is, of course, what was previously being done by the provincial government and looked to where we could make improvements and given the timeframe that we had, where we could make improvements as best we can. So where it came to reporting of information, some of it was more voluntary. We made it more compulsory, where we came to changes to the conditions of licences that we talked to with provincial staff about changes they saw. I think it was -- with any management system, if you ask anyone, you know, to any improvement, most

people say yes, of course. You know, there's a series of small and large changes that could be improved to it, and so we took into account those changes that the provincial staff suggest to us as a way of trying to, you know, make the best system possible within the time constraints that we had. Did you consult with anyone outside the provincial government about improvements that could be made to that system?

- MR. THOMSON: Oh, certainly, yeah. We -- you know, there's a fairly extensive consultation period in the development of the regulation with First Nations and public and others about how the regulation itself was developed. In terms of developing the licensing systems and such, we had meetings with industry at times, with -- we've had input and meetings with environmental groups as well into what changes they'd like to see. So, I mean, there's been a number of meetings and written correspondence back and forth about changes we can make to the systems. We talked about on two days ago with Mr. Swerdfager information that we received on transparency initiatives, and it's really, you know, I've said all the way along that the issuance of the licences in December 2010 were the first -- were the start, if you will, of the process that will ultimately improve and adapt over time as we learn
- Q All right. We've heard some evidence that the province's approach resulted in impressive data sets, though time-limited. And I anticipate that we may also hear criticisms of the self-reporting regime and having industry do the field work, criticisms that it invites selective reporting or incomplete reporting. And I'm wondering how do you respond to that concern or risk and how do you address it?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, self-reporting is really a management tool that we use all across our fisheries management system, so most commercial fisheries are self-reported, as well, or there's a self-reporting aspect to it and then we follow up with an audit. So, you know, if you look at the number of sites we have in British Columbia, both finfish, shellfish and freshwater, you know, it would be impossible for government staff to be

recording all the information at all times. We're certainly -- a great use of resources. We need the 8.6 billion, rather than 8.3 million, as you referred to earlier.

So, you know, in terms of having fishers or in this case aquaculturists, we self-report data and then having a system in place where we go and audit those reports to ensure accuracy, et cetera, is -- is sort of the management -- the way we choose to manage fisheries through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

- All right. You've mentioned audits and I'm going to move on to a couple of questions about audits beginning with Ms. Hoyseth. I'm wondering how much of your time is spent doing field monitoring and field audits versus sitting at your desk and reviewing data or information submitted by industry.
- MS. HOYSETH: Every report that we have a requirement in the licence to be submitted to the department is read by the department, so I'm not responsible or my team's not responsible for all of those. But certainly a large component of our work is receiving information that is required in the licence and reviewing that information so it's not just reading and reviewing, we have standards, we have protocols and, as you mentioned, we may have templates and requirements of what that report contains and all of those elements are checked for compliance.

Some of it is statistical analysis, some of it is watching video that's submitted and taking a look at the industry-generated data compared to what our observations are. And there's a feedback loop there, as well, back to licence-holders when we have issues where we aren't seeing the same thing. So that's a large part of our office work, along with data management, feeding into public reporting. And as well as the larger information management program that's being developed, our own internal teams in the aquaculture environmental operations group did not have a lot of existing infrastructure for our data management so we're developing that along the way, as well.

As well, we do a field component. My particular group does benthic monitoring along -- that sort of continuity from the habitat program.

We're looking at impacts to the benthic environment and fish habitat and that program was developed and started by the Ministry of Environment in 2002 when they instituted their finfish aquaculture waste control regulation or we call it the FAWCR. The Ministry of Environment began the benthic monitoring program and underneath the FAWCR and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Habitat Program, myself included in the past has partnered with the Ministry of Environment in doing that benthic audit, so that's the field component of auditing. And we've continued on that program, building upon the system that they began in 2002. That's for both soft sediment bottom types and hard sediment -- and hard bottom types.

We targeted this year - you asked how much of our work is doing that. This year our target was 25 percent of the farms would have a benthic audit and that basically meant for four months my team worked week on/week off in the field and we have already hit 21 of the farms in benthic monitoring. We have two more trips scheduled in the month of September and we'll actually hit 28 percent of the farms. So we're on target for our benthic monitoring in this first year.

When we're out there, we also do a modified site inspection checklist to look at a few different issues of compliance with the licence conditions and that's just my team. But within my colleague -- within our group that does marine finfish also is looking to target audits that look at marine mammal interactions, escape protection or prevention and mitigation, as well as observing harvests for incidental catch data, again to audit that data element that's coming in from industry. All right. And you've mentioned that you're this year going to visit about 28 percent of the farms. How do you choose which farms get visited?

MS. HOYSETH: To do a true audit of the data, we are requiring that industry supply us with benthic monitoring information at peak biomass which is basically when there's the most amount of fish on site and when we'd expect the greatest environmental footprint. So to do a true audit of that data, we also need to do benthic monitoring during a peak biomass event. So one of the first

things we do -- one of the reasons we have a field program this year that's based primarily in the summer is that some of this work can be hard to do in bad weather conditions. So we tend to -- in the past, the Ministry of Environment and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans when we've partnered that has been primarily through the summer months. We might change to broaden that in the future but that's just how we worked for this year.

But we basically took a look at that fourmonth season, at all the farms that were peaking in certain areas, had peak biomass and looked for opportunities of increased efficiency. So within an area, say the Broughton or the islands around Campbell River or the West Coast area, Clayoquot Sound, we looked at groupings of farms that had a few of them peaking in a similar time, so that we could make efficient use of our time and our trips to those areas. So quite often the first priority was which farms in an area were having a peak biomass event at a similar time.

Secondarily, we look at sites where we've had issues in the past, where we might have concerns about reports that have been submitted to us or we might have had compliance issues and we'll add that to our list. Even in a situation where they're not having a peak biomass event, we might go there at any time during that cycle just to take a look at what might be available on site.

This year we also took a look at one of the sites. We've had an application for a new site this year and we -- there's nothing in the water, there's no approval there, but we just went out and put down our own drop camera and did a presite look to see if we can confirm what we've had industry submit for their baseline information.

- Q All right. And a moment ago you mentioned a modified inspection checklist.
- MS. GRANT: Mr. Lunn, could I have Tab 14 of the Commission's list, please?
- And this is a document entitled "Marine Finfish Aquaculture AEO Inspection Checklist". Is this what you were just referring to?
- MS. HOYSETH: That's right. So when we go out and do a benthic in monitoring or an audit, we -- if there's infrastructure at the farm, we'll also do

this checklist, as well. And it's basically -it's looking at certain conditions of licence but
it may not exactly replicate the checklist that
the fisheries officers are doing, but it has a bit
more focus to some of the conditions of licence
that my team manages.

MS. GRANT: All right. May we have this marked as the

MS. GRANT: All right. May we have this marked as the next exhibit, please?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1706.

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11 EXHIBIT 1706: Marine Finfish Aquaculture AEO
12 Inspection Checklist

MS. GRANT:

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- All right. Ms. Hoyseth, I'm just wondering how -when you're using this checklist, if you look at
 the -- under "Operational Description and
 Information" there's a section that says licence,
 species, species present, estimated biomass,
 estimated number of fish, are those -- like how do
 you check that off? Are those questions that you
 ask the staff of the farm or do you actually do
 some measurement?
- MS. HOYSETH: At this time it's just questions we ask of the staff. Obviously, a site manager, the licence-holder themselves, is very aware of their stock and so they keep very detailed records of the fish that they have on site. Obviously, there's -- they don't know every single fish on every single day, but they have good estimates. So that's something that we monitor by asking, as you mentioned, the site manager. And when we go back into the office, we know how many fish that farm was licensed for. And my goal in the future is to develop a feedback loop where we have more tools to try to assess accuracy of that data that the licence-holder is providing to us, so that we have a better idea of our own internal audit of how we can find -- to find out if we agree with those estimates.
 - Q All right. And the section that's labelled "Site Observations" are those things that you visually inspect when you go to a farm?
- MS. HOYSETH: They are both visual, as well some are asked of the site manager, as well, such as are lights used on sites. Sometimes you can't see that visually, so you might ask if that is

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occurring. But otherwise, some of the other elements there are things that we would observe ourselves.

- Q All right. And if you go down, Mr. Lunn, to the third page, there are a number of questions related to mass mortalities, sea lice monitoring, fish health and fish mortality events. Are these also things that you would ask the staff about?
- MS. HOYSETH: That page of the checklist is basically what I call an opportunistic look, because not all of the time will those elements be occurring when we're on site. That first element is about are harvest or transfers occurring. So if a harvest or transfer were occurring, we would ask and observe some of those elements.

There's often times when we'll be on site when there won't be a harvest or transfer so that portion of the checklist wouldn't be completed, just like the sea lice monitoring or the fish mortality event. So we have them in there so if we're on site when that's occurring, we can take a bit of a look at some of the elements that are occurring. But otherwise, we might not every time be able to fill out that part of the checklist.

- Q All right. And is there more work that you do that's not on this checklist?
- MS. HOYSETH: Yeah, absolutely. I mean, we in the AEO group, have fishery quardian and inspector status so we have the ability to look at all elements under the Fisheries Act in a similar way to the fishery officers really. We don't have all the responsibility or the ability that they do, but we have the ability to ask questions, to have licence-holders provide us with information, to take water quality samples if we see an issue, to take photographs and collect evidence, so we do have some tools on site and some abilities to expand beyond this checklist and obviously the goal would be that anything we observe that does not seem appropriate or consistent with licence conditions, we would collect that information on site and we would communicate with the fisheries officers if required for follow-up.
- Q All right. Mr. Atagi, I want to ask you about the compliance inspections done by C&P. How often do fishery officers visit a farm and how do you decide what farms to visit?

MR. ATAGI: To answer the first part of that question, 1 how often, it would depend on the site and the 3 condition of the site. Right now we visit sites once, not all the sites, but we visited a number 5 of sites once, and based on the inspections some 6 will be flagged for further follow-up. 7 As for deciding which sites to go to, a 8 number of factors are considered, including the 9 stocking information on the company sites, any 10 information we received from the AEO staff, as 11 well as any issues reported by the public and, of 12 course environmental conditions as to which sites 13 we can access safely. 14 All right. And did I just hear that you've -- did 15 you say that you visited all the sites? 16 MR. ATAGI: No, we --17 Or, sorry. 18 MR. ATAGI: -- visited a portion of the active sites. 19 And what's that portion? 20 MR. ATAGI: The last count I received was 36 of the 21 active sites. 22 That's what you've done this summer? 23 MR. ATAGI: So far. 24 And what's your goal for the summer? 25 MR. ATAGI: As many sites as we can. 26 MS. GRANT: All right. Mr. Lunn, may I have Tab 15 on 27 the screen, please? 28 This is a document entitled "Finfish Aquaculture 29 Site Inspection Checklist", is this the checklist 30 that fishery officers use when they visit a farm? 31 This document is an early draft of the MR. ATAGI: 32 document currently in use. 33 Okay. 34 MR. ATAGI: This one contains everything we could check 35 under the conditions of licence. The actual ones 36 we use, a living document that's always evolving 37 is based on this document. 38 So the actual document that's used would have less 39 on it than what is in this checklist?

eventually could have different items.

Q And, sorry, eventually could have what?

MR. ATAGI: It could have different items that we would

It could have -- well, it has less and

Q All right. And I have a similar question that I posed to Ms. Hoyseth. How do you assess these things? Are these things that are visually

look for.

MR. ATAGI:

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assessed or are they things that you are going out and asking the staff about? What do you do when you're at the site?

- MR. ATAGI: Well, it depends on which portion of the checklist, but a lot is gathered from the site and their records and a portion of it is also gathered through actual observation and checking, say, like the net serial numbers, they're actually inspected by the officers.
- MS. GRANT: All right. Mr. Lunn, can you scroll down to page 9, the bottom of page 9, please?
- I notice at the bottom here there's a section that says:

My longer term goals are to have us develop SOPs for the following...

First of all, SOP is a standard operating procedure?

- MR. ATAGI: That's correct.
- And "my longer term goals" is this you writing this?
- MR. ATAGI: No, this is one of the officers who -- or the team of officers that drafted this form.
- Q Okay. And are these longer-term goals of C&P in the region? Are these things that you're working on?
- MR. ATAGI: Some of them. They're -- right now we're in full inspection mode and that's the priority right now.
- Q Do you expect that you will develop SOPs for any of these? And if so, which ones?
- MR. ATAGI: I believe once we pass the season for inspections we'll be able to work on things such as escape response, marine mammal incidents and harvest inspection transfer. I'm not sure about the other two.
- Q All right. So it's something you haven't turned your mind to yet?
- MR. ATAGI: No.
- Q Is that -- all right. I notice there's also a note here:

And to develop inspection documents for shellfish and freshwater.

Currently are you -- you're focusing on finfish;

1 is that correct? MR. ATAGI: Marine finfish. Marine finfish. That's right. And your team, I 3 4 understand you have 12 officers, are you going to 5 be expected, as well, to do enforcement activities 6 for shellfish and for freshwater? 7 MR. ATAGI: Well, to clarify that, there are 12 FTEs 8 that were assigned under the B.C. Aquaculture 9 Regulatory Program to conservation and protection. 10 Eleven of those positions are in my program, 11 including myself. Those ten either directly or 12 functionally report to me. There's one position 13 that is in the program planning and analysis 14 program at -- in Vancouver with our -- with the 15 C&P program. And we have one additional fishery 16 officer that's assigned to us temporarily from the 17 The number of fishery officers South Coast area. 18 in the program, operational officers, if I exclude 19 myself and the staff in Nanaimo, are eight in 20 total, including the officer that's on assignment. 21 All right. What I'm wondering is whether you have 22 sufficient staff to also tackle shellfish and 23 freshwater aquaculture facilities. 24 MR. ATAGI: There was -- that was the number provided 25 to us. There were other models that was presented 26 to management for --27 I'm asking for your opinion though. Do you think 28 it's sufficient? 29 MR. ATAGI: My thoughts on that is no. 30 All right. And how many do you think you would 31 need to adequately do the job? 32 MR. ATAGI: For all of aquaculture? 33 34 MR. ATAGI: I would refer back to a model that was 35 provided that was developed by C&P back the 36 proposed -- I think -- believe it was 32. 37 Thirty-two. All right. And right now with the 11 38 that you have working for you, do you think that's 39 adequate for the marine finfish? 40 MR. ATAGI: I think that's adequate for a marine 41 finfish inspection program. My thoughts -- my concerns are is if we enter into any sort of 42 43 significant investigation that will take staff 44 away from the inspection program. I don't -- I 45 think that will limit our capacity. 46 MS. GRANT: All right. Could I please have this

document marked as the next exhibit?

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1707.

EXHIBIT 1707: Finfish Aquaculture Site Inspection Checklist

MS. GRANT:

- All right. One more question on here. I notice that just at the top of what's showing in the screen there's a reference to biosecurity protocol. I'm wondering if either -- I understand that biosecurity is an issue when you visit farms and I'm wondering if either you or Ms. Hoyseth could comment on what is biosecurity and how do you address it when you're visiting farms?
- MR. ATAGI: Biosecurity is -- protocols are designed to prevent the transfer of pathogens. That's basically what they are. Our staff -- well, sorry, my staff have developed a draft standard operating procedure to deal with biosecurity protocol, as well as I drafted a letter to industry outlining what we would follow in regards to inspections and investigations and those letters have been signed and I don't believe they've been delivered yet though.
- Q Okay. Does C&P have to give notice to companies before it visits a farm?
- MR. ATAGI: No.
- Q And do you give notice?
- MR. ATAGI: On the inspections I went on, notice was given once we were in visual line of sight of the site.
- Q All right. And Ms. Hoyseth, do you give notice before you visit a farm?
- MS. HOYSETH: We don't have to give notice, as well. The work that we're doing with the benthic impact generally you can't change. The fish waste is the fish waste, so if we give advance notice that we're going out next week, there's pretty much nothing a licence-holder can do to change the benthic environment. So in that sense, we're not we don't feel that our audit data is compromised by notifying.

And the benefit to us about notifying industry is generally that they can alert us if they have any biosecurity issues. That just minimizes the risk that we ourselves assume by visiting those sites. And if they have any fish

health concerns or if they have an order that they prefer us to visit a farm, we're happy to follow those because, of course, we don't want to create any problems --

Q Right.

MS. HOYSETH: -- as well as licence-holders. What the biosecurity protocol tends to say is you go from most sensitive or susceptible fish to lesssusceptible fish, which helps protect them. also follow protocols when we go to the sites. We tend to only in a week's worth of benthic trips, we tend to go to one company at a time and then the next -- you know, the next monitoring trip we would go to a different company. We try to follow that procedure where we can to minimize risk. use Virkon and agents that will help clean our equipment and, you know, industry themselves, of course, have their own protocols. We try to respect those and we try to do our job. We try to merge the two of those things where we can.

I have gone out in the past where we haven't notified industry and we've notified the site managers, as well as head office staff that it's not a requirement that we do so.

- Q Thanks. Mr. Atagi, I'm wondering if there are any particular conditions of licence that are difficult to enforce, and if so, can you explain or suggest how that could be overcome?
- MR. ATAGI: I can't really think of any particular ones off -- I know that we had an internal discussion as to changes each program would like to see and we submitted changes to that, but I can't recall any particular ones that stand out as being difficult.
- Q All right. And I know it's early days of the federal regime but do you have a sense of the level of compliance of industry?
- MR. ATAGI: I have an idea of how many issues were found at each site in regards to compliance with the current conditions of licence. The only comment I would add to that is that the conditions of licence are relatively new, so that the relativity of that information changes when you start to --
- Q Industry is going through a learning phase right now; is that --
- 47 MR. ATAGI: Exactly.

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- Q What sorts of issues are you seeing?
 MR. ATAGI: They range from more administrative, some records are missing, all the way in regards to records that the licence isn't on site to issues of housekeeping such as lack of secondary containment for fuels or equipment that use fuels, that sort of thing.
- Q And when you see issues like that, what sorts of actions do you take?
- MR. ATAGI: The discussions I've had with my staff was that they were trying to get all the inspections done but the plan now is that we would -- the sites that had the greatest issues of concern would get non-compliance letters as soon as possible and we would arrange for a revisit on those sites. The other sites with relatively minor issues, we would still issue non-compliance letters, but at a later date.
- Q Okay. I have one more question for you. We've heard evidence two days ago from Mr. Thomson and Mr. Swerdfager concerning how information is being reported to the public under the federal regulations. Now, I'm assuming that not all of C&P data would be reported in the same way due to ongoing investigations, but is there any C&P data that's made public? And if so, when, how and what?
- MR. ATAGI: I'm not aware of how or what or which parts of our data would be made public. Our data is typically -- if it involves investigations, is kept secure as it forms part of our investigation. I would have to defer to Mr. Thomson.
- O Mr. Thomson?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, I think the standard practice with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in terms of investigations is once -- once there's been a conviction in a case, we issue a press release regarding the conviction and that's -- whether it's for fisheries or aquaculture I would expect that to continue.
- Q And once there has been a conviction, is any of the underlying data on inspections on that farm or anything like that released?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, given that we're into a new area here, it's a bit hypothetical. The -- from my understanding from my -- what my history with the department has been is we don't typically release

anything further than what the conviction and, of 1 course, what's come out in court. It would be a 3 matter of public record, as well. 4 Have there been any convictions in the last, say, 5 ten years of aquaculture, finfish aquaculture 6 facilities? 7 MR. ATAGI: I'm not aware of that information. 8 Does that mean you're not -- there hasn't been any or you're just not aware if there has been? 9 10 MR. ATAGI: I'm just not aware of it. 11 Anyone else? 12 MR. THOMSON: I'm not sure there's ever been 13 convictions under the Fisheries Act for 14 aquaculture facility to date, though I'm -- I 15 would say I'm just not aware of any, so... 16 Have there been charges laid? 17 MR. ATAGI: Yes. 18 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 19 I'm going to, in the interests of time, move on 20 and I have a couple of questions for Ms. Hoyseth 21 about assessing applications. Prior to the 22 federal regulation, DFO was involved in reviewing applications for new aquaculture sites or 23 24 significant amendments. I think you were involved 25 in that work and I understand you did things like 26 issue s. 35 authorizations, that's correct? 27 That's correct? 28 MS. HOYSETH: Yes. 29 Can you describe very briefly for the Commissioner 30 the review process that you would have undertaken 31 to determine whether a fish farm would cause a 32 HADD? And I'm thinking in particular if you could 33 maybe explain what depositional modelling is and 34 how that's used in relation to a threshold impact 35 value? 36 MS. HOYSETH: I think that the first element Sure. 37 that we had for a new site or a major amendment application is actually something that happened 38 39 before we ever saw the amendment or the

application because the provincial government and

the federal government had developed some siting

criteria which was meant to provide some clarity

understand the type of sites that we might find

speak about marine finfish, rather than shellfish,

appropriate for marine finfish. And I'll just

and consistent approach to help industry

if that's okay.

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 So the siting criteria basically provided some guidance that would help on a -- before a site even occurred to protect certain types of fish habitat. So, for example, it would provide guidance about staying out of sensitive or critical habitat areas, so before we even saw the application, there was a certain piece of protection of fish habitat that already occurred because if you were to apply for a new site, you would obviously want to meet those criteria before you even bothered.

Along with that, before we even would see the site application, is there's a large amount of mitigation or development of the industry itself that has occurred, both led by industry and influenced by regulatory bodies. So the mitigation that would reduce impacts is occurring all the time. And so those mitigation techniques would be applied to minimize impact, whether that's reducing the amount of waste feed that goes into the site or certain ways of managing the site to reduce environmental impact. Those things are done before we even see the project.

But when we do see the project, what we'd ask for from particularly a habitat point of view, is baseline information captured by video. There could be near-shore SCUBA dives where SCUBA divers swim and video the nearshore area where they can go and in deeper water, they would use an ROV camera to collect video data. So all of those things would help provide us with information about what type of habitats existed and therefore what kind of animals might live in that area. Along with that, they would take sediment grabs and samples to characterize the type of site that they were going to be potentially farming over.

Along with that you mentioned depositional modelling. One of the main tools that we used just a shortened version of depositional modelling called DEPOMOD is a tool that was developed in Scotland and one that we adopted and it basically predicts the amount of waste that will come out of the bottom of the farm and land on the substrate below and that modelling program has a number of parameters that are used to feed into it. Basically, bethemetry of the site, the depth of the site, the water currents, industry has to put

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current meters in the water to understand and characterize the area they plan to farm. All of those things, currents and wind and depth of site will influence where that waste would be predicted to fall, as well as how many fish would be farmed at the site and the feed inputs. Obviously the amount of food in will influence the amount of waste coming out, so all of those elements are put into the modelling tool which predicts an impact and the DEPOMOD is also a tool that industry can use to help with their siting criteria. We tend to encourage impact to fall below the 30-metre depth which keeps the first 30 metres of the water is where the light penetrates and tends to be the most diverse. We tend to want that impact to fall below that depth and using DEPOMOD as a tool even before they submit an application, industry could play with net configuration or where it be located and predict different impacts and see to ensure that sensitive, critical or other areas or habitats that we're interested in protecting could be protected by changing configurations.

By the time we see that, those predictions and those anchoring locations tend to meet our criteria, 'cause obviously these are places that industry would like to have approved. So we use that DEPOMOD prediction both to look at protection to fish habitat with that baseline information of video data to see where that will overlay, and you mentioned a threshold for a s. 35(2) or HADD authorization. Prior to --

- Q I'm going to ask you to be really brief here.
- MS. HOYSETH: Sure.
- Q Because I'm pretty much out of time.
- MS. HOYSETH: Sure. Prior to 2004 we didn't have a really easy consistent approach to how we would define or a threshold for a HADD, harmful alteration. And when we use the DEPOMOD tool, it —— when it predicts the impact basically a threshold was set that above a five-gram contour we would consider a threshold for authorization. If we predicted below a five-gram contour, we wouldn't expect to have a harmful alteration. We would authorize.

So since 2004/2005 there's been a consistent approach with a consistent threshold for a HADD or a s. 35(2) authorization, mostly just based on

that modelling.

- Q Thank you. I'm just going to ask one last question and I'd ask you all to be very brief, 'cause I'm stepping over my time. And that is if any of you have any recommendations for the Commissioner on how to improve the work of the department with respect to monitoring compliance and enforcement.
- MR. THOMSON: You know, I think as it is early days in the development of the program I think that, you know, it's key that we have -- I think the best recommendation I can bring forward is that, you know, really we need to have an adaptive management approach to this program and learn as we go from it and be -- and have the department be willing to adapt its processes as we gain more knowledge from this new business line, if you will, that we're in.
- Q Anyone, jump in.
- MR. ATAGI: I would recommend that the proposals by C&P for staffing of the enforcement program be reviewed.
- Q All right. Ms. Hoyseth, do you have anything to add?
- MS. HOYSETH: No. I feel that we are basing our monitoring program on a foundation that already existed and like Mr. Thomson mentioned, we can build upon that and do -- and expand as new science comes in, but I feel quite confident that the work that we're doing is based on a good foundation.
- MS. GRANT: All right. Thank you. Those are my questions. Counsel for Canada is next with 40 minutes.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Ms. Grant, perhaps Canada will deal with it, but is there in evidence already marked a package of materials that has to do with the siting requirements? Is that already in evidence? It's been mentioned several times by these -- or one of the witnesses in any event, but is it -- can I just -- can you just identify it for me?
- MS. GRANT: Yes. The siting criteria is in the application package which was marked. It's also in the PPR at, I believe, page 45.
- THE COMMISSIONER: But the actual exhibits, do you have reference to those?
- MS. GRANT: Well, there's PPR page 45 and I don't have

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the exhibit number off the top of -- actually...

THE COMMISSIONER: These would be the current ones, I presume. I can --

- MS. GRANT: Yes, the marine -- the Pacific Marine Finfish Aquaculture Application, the draft application form is Exhibit 1589 and the criteria are on that form, as well.
- THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. Thank you. Mr. Spiegelman?
- MR. SPIEGELMAN: For the record, it's Jonah Spiegelman for the participant Government of Canada. A preliminary remark I understand the aquaculture program at DFO covers both finfish and shellfish and freshwater aquaculture facilities, but to the extent that it's appropriate, I'd ask us to focus, given the shortness of time, on marine finfish, as I think that's most relevant to the Commission's terms of reference.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SPIEGELMAN:

- So just as a broad overview, Mr. Thomson, I wonder if we can begin by just outlining in brief form the general approach DFO took in designing the program for monitoring compliance and enforcement?
- MR. THOMSON: Certainly. So the general approach we took was to, as I mentioned earlier, learn as much as we can from the provincial approach that they had in place, certainly between the two agencies that were involved at the time, both the Ministry of Agriculture and, of course, the Ministry of Environment. They had a -- in the provincial government they had seven inspectors in the Ministry of Agriculture and then when it came to investigations, they would turn that over to Ministry of Environment conservation officers. So we did what I'd say a fairly extensive review of the -- of how the province approached it and we recognized from the design of the program, for the objectives we wanted to achieve, that we could -we thought it would be better to strengthen some of the areas around compliance and monitoring approach.
 - So in designing our program additional resources were sought for the Conservation and Protection Branch over what the province, you know, previously had in terms of developing a

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PANEL NO. 60
Cross-exam by Mr. Spiegelman (CAN)

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staff of 12 FTEs in total of which seven are field officers on the water, but we also have, of course, the sports staff and management such as Mr. Atagi.

And then in the Environment -- Aquaculture Environment Operations Group, which is one of the groups that I manage that's referenced on one of the organizational charts, we have a total of 18 staff in that group looking after fish health, finfish, shellfish and freshwater compliance activities and as Ms. Hoyseth said earlier, all those staff have now been designated as both fisheries guardians and inspectors, which gives them additional powers. And I say actually significant additional powers over what the provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Lands inspectors previously had. So, you know, our intent was not necessarily to become more heavyhanded or anything in terms of our inspections and compliance activities, but just to give ourselves the tools to enable us to carry out monitoring compliance, you know, as we saw fit for the conservation of fish and fish habitat. So things such as, you know, obtaining samples is something that we can compel versus having to ask, so ...

- MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you. Mr. Lunn, can I have Canada's Tab 3, please?
- You have described -- the panel has described how there's both Aquaculture Environment Operations and Conservation Protection Service having somewhat overlapping but shared roles, and I wonder if perhaps Mr. Thomson, you can identify this document and describe its purpose.
- MR. THOMSON: Yes. Yes, it's a compliance protocol between the two directorates, Aquaculture Management and Conservation Protection Directorate to lay out the roles and responsibilities thereof between the two groups and also for, you know, one of the purposes is also to, you know, develop the principles around who will set the priorities in a given year for the compliance and monitoring and really, just formalizes, if you will, the relationship between the two directorates.

MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you. Can I have that as the next exhibit, please?

46 THE REGISTRAR: 1708.

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EXHIBIT 1708: 2011-2013 British Columbia Aquaculture Compliance Protocol between Aquaculture Management Directorate and Conservation and Protection Directorate

MR. SPIEGELMAN:

- Q And so notwithstanding the roles and responsibilities set out in this document there will be some cross-training, as I understand it, between Conservation Protection and the AEO group, can -- Mr. Atagi, can you outline the training that fishery officers will receive or have received to help orient themselves towards this new line of work?
- MR. ATAGI: So you're asking in regards to training beyond the normal training for fishery officers?

 O That's correct.
- MR. ATAGI: What we've done is a number of information sessions, some from -- in cooperation with industry, as well as the other sectors within the Aquaculture Management Branch, as well as some technical training that's been scheduled or underway, such as heavy trailer endorsements because our two program -- our major two program asset vessels are quite large. We need special licence to be able to safely take them. As well as we're developing procedures and task hazard analysis for aspects of this new enforcement role.
 - Q Thank you. Ms. Hoyseth?
- MS. HOYSETH: I just wanted to add to that, one of the things that I have noticed about cross-pollination that's been really beneficial is in the Campbell River office which is the new office that's for aquaculture, the fishery officers that are the field team are in the same office as a large amount of the AEO staff and that cross-pollination isn't necessarily based on specific training, but probably there's a fishery officer in my office every day and that happens very easily now that we're located in the same area and we're doing the similar jobs.
- Q Thank you. Is there any particular training either formal or informal that your group, Ms. Hoyseth, has undertaken to help you -- there was mention of getting designated as fishery inspectors, for example. I wonder if you could just comment on that briefly.

- MS. HOYSETH: Yeah, that is exactly the kind of thing that we've -- that allows us to understand a little bit better what the fishery officers are doing that gave us some more authority when we go out in the field and do our work. But as far as general understanding of the program from both sides, we also are trying to develop opportunities where the biologist kind of staff goes out with fishery officers on site inspections and vice versa, so fisheries officers are welcome to come with us when we do benthic inspections or other kind of work so we both understand each other's roles and we both get a broader understanding of the work that we could be doing and the impacts or conditions of licence on the farm sites.
- Q Thank you. Mr. Atagi, we've heard that you -- the DFO program has established essentially a new unit of fishery officers that's dedicated to the aquaculture file. Do you think that that is a good model for aquaculture enforcement in B.C. currently?
- MR. ATAGI: As I discussed earlier in regards to the proposals by C&P to delivery of that aquaculture in B.C. which included other aspects of aquaculture, subsequent to that we were informed that -- not to consider freshwater expansion, potential expansion of the industry and that that model needs revision, a revised model was provided that create an allocation of staff and funding and ultimately we received 12 positions.
- Q Okay. Can you comment on some of the differences between enforcing aquaculture conditions of licence versus other sorts of enforcement work that C&P has traditionally done?
- MR. ATAGI: One of the big issues with aquaculture versus a normal harvest fishery is that everything at the current time is by conditions of licence, so we have no ticketable offences in which to rely upon for minor offences. If we were to go further with enforcement action, we would have to prepare for prosecution. There is no -- we are heavily dependent on self-reporting from the industry and there is -- in some other fisheries we have independent mechanisms such as dockside monitoring, at-sea observers, electronic monitoring to independently provide the department with information, as well.

The other issues such as biosecurity and 1 other procedural issues are a complication to this 3 fishery, as well. 4 Would you say there is specialized information or 5 knowledge, expertise required to adequately 6 enforce the conditions of licence in place? 7 MR. ATAGI: There is some specialized information as 8 this is a new fishery for my staff. As for how 9 the inner workings, basically we're starting 10 afresh. We did some orientation inspections with 11 MAL staff. I had discussions with the 12 Conservation Officer Service prior to December. 13 But at the end of the day, there is no set course 14 or training that we -- that's available for that. 15 I think it's going to take a lot of on-the-job 16 training and working with the AMD staff, as well, 17 in order to get the program to where it needs to 18 be. 19 Thank you. Does anyone else on the panel want to 20 comment on any of those matters? 21 MS. HOYSETH: I would just add that it really -- having 22 worked for the Habitat Branch in the past and working for fish management now, for me it 23 24 certainly helps when the fisheries officers I deal 25 with on a particular situation are very 26 knowledgeable about the file and the kind of 27 impacts and the kind of activity. Otherwise, 28 you're always starting from an educational point 29 of view and moving forward, which takes a bit more 30 I personally find it a huge benefit to have time. 31 dedicated fisheries officers who are working 32 specifically on aquaculture. I think it makes for 33 a great partnership between us and a great 34 information sharing. I think it would probably, 35 in my opinion, be more effective as we move 36 forward, having that staff be dedicated. 37 Mr. Thomson? 38 MR. THOMSON: Well, I think the larger question which you asked was, you know, are there things in the 39 40 conditions of licence that require a specific 41 skill set or such. I mean, I think that's why we 42 decided to split some of the accountabilities for 43 conducting inspections and compliance activities 44 between the C&P group and AEO. When you're

talking about sea lice counts and fish health

technical aspects that require in some cases

audits and some of these things, they are

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significant technical training. That's why we have two veterinarians employed, we have fish health biologists, fish health technicians who conduct some of these audits and inspections.

So, you know, but we -- as Ms. Hoyseth says and Mr. Atagi, I mean, then we work together and, of course, if there is issues that come awry of that auditing program or inspection activities, then we can work together with our C&P partners to develop, you know, whether or not investigations are warranted afterwards. And that's really one of the big pieces of expertise that the C&P officers have, of course, over anything that we have is the ability and expertise around conducting investigations.

- Q Thank you. We've heard a little bit this morning about biosecurity measures and how that can impact the work that -- or affect the work that you are doing. I wonder if we could just get for the record a sort of a point form or brief outline of what does that mean, biosecurity, and why is it important? Mr. Thomson?
- MR. THOMSON: So, you know, again I think this is probably a question better answered by fish health professionals or veterinarians, but, you know, my understanding of it is that, you know, ultimately what we're trying to do through biosecurity is reduce any potential transfer of pathogens to or from the farm site or anywhere. So we're just trying to limit any potential impact in terms of movement of pathogens. So, you know, whether it's using footbaths or is Virkon or scheduling our stops to -- in terms of the number of sites we go to in a day.

What we're just trying to do is reduce any potential risk, of course, for the department in terms of moving pathogens around in the open ocean. Obviously, we, as the department, certainly in conducting our management activities, don't want to be responsible for any movement of pathogens. That's just -- you know, it's a fairly logical risk mitigation steps for us.

MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you. Could I have Tab 4 of Canada's list please, Mr. Lunn? While that's coming up -- is it Tab 4? Not Tab 4. How about Commission's Tab 16. Is it the same thing?

MS. GRANT: If it helps, I think Commission's Tab 16

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has three documents at it. There's a letter, 1 there's a table and then there's the document that's on screen. 3 MR. SPIEGELMAN: It's the letter that I'm looking for. 5 Mr. Atagi, you mentioned that you prepared a 6 letter that's been signed but not delivered to 7 your knowledge to advise industry of the 8 biosecurity measures you're prepared to take in 9 different courses of your activities, and I wonder 10 if you can just identify if that's the letter 11 you're referring to? 12 MR. ATAGI: That's correct. MR. SPIEGELMAN: Can I have that as the next exhibit, 13 14 please? 15 THE REGISTRAR: Marked as 1709. 16 17 EXHIBIT 1709: Form letter dated August 9, 18 2011 outlining biosecurity measures signed by 19 B. Atagi 20 21 I note the time, Mr. Commissioner. MR. SPIEGELMAN: 22 Would this be an appropriate place to break? 2.3 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I think this is a good time. 24 MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you. 25 THE REGISTRAR: Hearing will now recess for 15 minutes. 26 27 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR MORNING RECESS) 2.8 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 29 30 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed. 31 32 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SPIEGELMAN, continuing: 33 34 Ms. Hoyseth, you provided some evidence this 35 morning on DFO's approach to habitat impact 36 assessment and benthic impact assessment, and I 37 wonder if you want to expand on that a little more 38 and provide a bit more detail for the 39 Commissioner. 40 MS. HOYSETH: Sure. I had mentioned this morning that 41 the Ministry of Environment had developed a 42 regulation called the Finfish Waste Control 43 Regulation, which had elements of monitoring for 44 benthic impact in the marine environment. And 45 basically there's a fairly broad global 46 understanding of what organic enrichment looks 47 like, both from non-aquaculture facilities, and

fish farms specifically, and most specifically for soft sediment bottoms, we have a fairly broad understanding and knowledge base and scientific evidence of what impact looks like when we have organic enrichment in soft sediments. And so when the Ministry of Environment was developing the FAWCR, they used that global science and body of literature to develop their monitoring program.

And just for a bit of specific detail, the Habitat Program is looking for impacts to fish and fish habitat, but to look at specific creatures as a regulator for a compliance tool is very challenging, because our coastline is so diverse and we have such a variety of organisms that live there, that the two — the main for soft sediment bottoms, the main regulatory or compliance threshold that's been utilized is sulphides. It's a chemical surrogate to look at harm that relates back to organisms and animals. And that is supported by other elements that are measured in the field, such as redox potential. And that framework was based in science and it was developed under the **FAWCR** in 2002.

After that was completed in 2002, the Ministry of Environment led a rewrite of the FAWCR and we're basically at the point where they are about to implement it. It went through a public consultation process. It went through a technical committee that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans participated on. I have participated on the FAWCR technical committee, along with my predecessors, also members of industry, and we pulled Science Branch into that a number of times so that the second iteration of the FAWCR was really a collaborative work based on science, and it was about to be implemented after consultation by the Ministry of Environment until it was struck down.

We basically looked at the **FAWCR** that was developed, the second one, because the Department had already participated on it. We had already had a peer-review Science process that was involved in the development of that. I mentioned that we have a large global understanding and science body under -- surrounding soft bottom impacts.

Our hard bottom understanding is a little

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different, when we're talking about bedrock or sediments that cannot be scooped and chemically sampled. We have less global understanding.
We're one of the first regulatory areas in the world who is going to have compliance around hard bottom impacts. So that element is in development and it's not as broadly understood.

But the second iteration of FAWCR did have

But the second iteration of **FAWCR** did have hard-bottom compliance in it along with the soft, and basically we took that second version of the **FAWCR** and used it to base our benthic monitoring program. And I think that the benefit to us in that is that we have many, many years of that work already having been done in the Province, both by the Ministry of Environment and in partnership with the Department, and that we have a large science base underneath that monitoring program.

So the goal, of course, is fish habitat. have thresholds in place that we manage, and they're very tightly managed. We have seen in general DEPOMOD predicts impact very close to the farm cages, and in general that is what we see. We see impact on the benthos occurring very close to directly underneath the cage arrays. We manage at a threshold of 30 metres away. Which is a very tight, if you're at a farm and you go to a 30metre station, you realize how tight we're really managing impacts. And we have a threshold at the 30 metre for soft-sediment bottoms for impact, and we have a threshold at 125 metres away. And both of those thresholds are based on scientific literature of impacts to -- to the organisms that live in soft sediments. We also, we have different standards for hard bottom, but they both -- they are also meant to protect fish habitat. Thank you. And when you say there's thresholds, I understand there's some sort of a regulatory

- Q Thank you. And when you say there's thresholds, I understand there's some sort of a regulatory trigger, based on the results of your monitoring. Can you --
- MS. HOYSETH: Yeah, that's right.
- Q -- describe that little bit?
- MS. HOYSETH: At peak biomass, as I mentioned before, when there's the most fish on site, the industry is required to do sediment monitoring, based on protocols we have provided to them in their licence. And for soft sediments, as mentioned, they collect physical samples, they scoop mud or

sediment from under the farm and they do chemical analysis to standards that we've provided to them. And for hard bottoms they do video monitoring. All that data is analyzed and reported to us.

And one thing that I would mention is quite often that data is collected, not by industry themselves, although that can happen, but often by a service provider, so a consultant, most often, who are R Bios, so there's sometimes a third party that does that monitoring. Sometimes that's industry members. When that data comes to us, as I mentioned, we do a desk audit, we review it. And the thresholds basically are set so that if an impact occurs beyond what we would consider acceptable, the requirement is to fallow the site until those thresholds are reduced, or those impacts are reduced below certain thresholds.

So the whole, the feedback loop there again, back to environmental protection, is impacts can occur, and when they occur beyond thresholds, we expect that the farm fallow until it's rehabilitated to our standards.

- Q Thank you. Mr. Lunn, can I have Tab 10 from the Commission's list, please. This is a document entitled "The Framework for Aquaculture Environmental Risk Management". And the date appears to be July 2008, so before the decision that resulted in the change of regulatory power. Mr. Thomson, I wonder if you can comment on this document's relevance, going forward in the new regime.
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah, this document was developed by the Aquaculture Task Group, which is a joint federal/provincial committee, developed under the Terms of Reference of the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers, or CCFAM. So what was -- of course at the time prior to the decision of the B.C. Supreme Court regarding regulatory authority, really the federal government's role was trying -- in developing this document, was trying to coordinate and develop consistent standards for environmental management of aquaculture across the country and to work with our provincial partners in each of the provinces across the country to come up with those standards and assessments for them.

So that work was initiated at the national

level, through the Aquaculture Management Division, and started to be drafted and worked on collectively. Of course, when the court's decision in the Province of British Columbia, a lot of the resources that were devoted into developing this framework at the national level became devoted to helping develop the framework for taking over management authority and regulatory control in British Columbia.

And so what this document does is provides a precursor to a lot of the work that has subsequently gone on in British Columbia in terms of developing the regulation, in terms of developing the conditions, licences, and of course developing the suites of policies that I testified to two days ago.

- Q Thank you. Mr. Lunn, can we turn to Appendix B which begins on page 26 of this document. This appears to set out the principles that would sort of underlie the approach to environmental risk management. Do these still accurately reflect the thinking behind the -- behind developing and delivering the program?
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah, I mean, I think these -- again this is a draft document. It was never signed off by the Aquaculture Task Group. But, you know, I mean, they're really aligning with the thinking that we've put into development of the policies and development of our conditions of licence, and really what as going forward into the further development of the policies and conditions of licence and regulation.

So, you know, in terms of, you know, taking some of these things in terms of trying to be clear in communicating what our -- what our actions are going to be, you know, we've increased the amount of information we're posting to our website. We try to communicate through letters and such out to clients and First Nations and the industry as to what's going on out there. You know, we certainly are developing an ecosystembased approach as per Principle III, through the development of the IMAP program. You know, we're trying to take in terms of developing our conditions of licence, take a science-based approach in terms of developing, as Ms. Hoyseth described, in terms of our peak biomass sampling

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1 and these type of things. So, yeah, the underlying -- the general 3 principles that underlie all of the actually taken, though we don't have them incorporated as 5 such into -- into the new policies, but they 6 certainly are in line with what we're currently 7 doing. 8 Thank you. Mr. Lunn, can I have Tab 7 of Canada's 9 list, please. 10 MR. MARTLAND: Perhaps I can suggest that the document 11 on the screen be marked, too. 12 MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you, Mr. Martland. 13 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1710. 14 15 EXHIBIT 1710: The Framework for Aquaculture 16 Environmental Risk Management (FAERM) Version 17 3.0, DRAFT, July 2008 18 19 MR. SPIEGELMAN: Tab 7, yes, please. 20 As an introduction to this document, I understand 21 that in order to rationalize and provide some 22 consistency, DFO Habitat has traditionally 23 developed Pathways of Effects to sort of set out 24 in general terms what kinds of impacts a 25 particular sort of activity can have. Is that 26 consistent with your understanding, Ms. Hoyseth, 27 and do you want to add anything to that? 28 MS. HOYSETH: Yeah, the Habitat program has developed 29 Pathways of Effects in the past to provide a 30 consistent understanding, both to Habitat 31 assessors within the Department, as well as 32 industry outside the Department, not specifically 33 speaking to aquaculture, to understand the types 34 of things that the Habitat Branch should be 35 looking at to assess harm or potential 36 possibilities of causing harm. They've used that 37 as a -- if you go on to the departmental website 38 you'll be able to find under the Habitat Branch 39 different Pathways of Effects that external users 40 would be able to look at to see the types of 41 things that their activities may -- we may 42 consider when we look at how activities on land or 43 in the water would ultimately affect fish habitat. 44 They can use that for their planning purposes and

it helps the Habitat assessors as well when we receive many proposals to sort of focus in on the

important elements within those for habitat

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1 assessment. Q 3 5

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Thank you. And this appears to be a peer-review workshop proceedings by the Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat to give a fresh look at the Pathways of Effects that had been identified for finish aquaculture. Mr. Thomson, can you comment on this paper and how it might inform future management?

- MR. THOMSON: Yeah. I mean, again it's an overview document in many ways of various aspects for potential effects of aquaculture, but, you know, it's a piece of the sort of picture that we get from Science Branch. I mean, in terms of our management actions and our conditions of licence development, we take the advice from Science Branch in terms of incorporating, you know, what needs to be studied, what needs to be monitored, what are the limits we need to incorporate into So while this is an overview document of a number of them, it's really just one piece of the Science advice we receive on various issues. we, you know, as I've spoken earlier, in terms of our data management projects we receive greater Science advice. As we go forward in the management of this, we'll make changes as necessary as that information comes in.
- And I understand that the program for -- PARR is the acronym, but I'm forgetting what the actual words are. We've had some evidence on it earlier. That's another piece that feeds into this?
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah, certainly. I mean, we, you know, we love acronyms, so we have two PARR acronyms in the Department of Fisheries, one is **Pacific** Aquaculture Regulation, the other is Pacific -sorry, the Program for Aquaculture Regulatory Research, which is part of a funding package to provide for the Department in 2008, that provide resources specifically to address regulatory questions for Science Branch, and rather significant amount of resources. So, you know, in terms of providing science advice on impacts of sea lice, or, you know, benthic habitat monitoring standards, these type of things, we have resources in place in the Department, resources that came to the Department prior to the court's decision, which turned out to be advantageous for us to provide greater certainty and I would say greater

precision in our management actions, based on that Science advice. Thank you. And the CSAS process, I understand, had both internal and external participation?

MR. THOMSON: Yes. The CSAS process is designed for -it's sort of a form of peer review, as opposed to
passing papers around. They bring the scientists
together, present papers. Peers in both internal
government and external government provide
comments on the papers, and then the papers are
subsequently amended and published.

MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you. Can I have this as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1711.

EXHIBIT 1711: CSAS Proceedings of the National Peer-review Meeting on Aquaculture Pathways of Effects, 19-23 October 2009

MR. SPIEGELMAN:

- Mr. Atagi, recognizing that your unit is just getting up and running, I wonder if you can comment in general terms on the types of information that you might -- that your group might use to either identify occurrences or follow-up during investigations.
- MR. ATAGI: To follow up on investigations?
- Q How do you go about collecting information, either once an occurrence has been brought to your attention, or how do occurrences come to your attention?
- MR. ATAGI: Well, there's the observe, record, report line that the public or anyone can make report violations to, that that would bring into light any particular occurrence that may present itself. Also information from our partnering agencies, or partners within the Department, such as the AEO staff during their visits, may bring something to light and that would need follow-up from C&P.
- Q Would information come to your attention through your inspection program, as well?
- MR. ATAGI: Oh, yes, of course. Any contraventions of the conditions of licences would be recorded and would be followed up as required. And I also failed to mention that any intelligence gathered through -- once we get our program running, any intelligence gathered through industry or possible

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 human sources would be considered, as well. Do you have one of the FTEs as an intelligence analyst notionally assigned?

MR. ATAGI: We have identified one or two officers to take on the role as an area intel officer.

However, this is a supplementary role to their field operations, as well. So it's, I think that's part of our regional model that we have difficulty in that there's capacity issues there.

Q Right. We heard evidence in the general fisheries enforcement hearings about a move towards -- a general move nationally towards intelligence-led policing. Would that apply equally in your area?

MR. ATAGI: That's correct.

And finally, can I have Tab 12 from Canada's document list please. Mr. Atagi, you mentioned that C&P put together a proposal for staffing the new aquaculture program, and I wonder if you can identify this as that document.

MR. ATAGI: That's correct.

MR. SPIEGELMAN: Can I have that marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1712.

EXHIBIT 1712: Pacific Region C&P Aquaculture Submission DRAFT, November 24, 2009 (Revised December 1, 2009)

MR. SPIEGELMAN: Those are my questions, thank you.
MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, the
Province very helpfully has not sought time. I'll
just double-check with Mr. Tyzuk that that's the
case for this panel. We appreciate that. I have
counsel for the B.C. Salmon Farmers Association at
25 minutes.

MR. BLAIR: Mr. Commissioner, members of the panel, and for the record Alan Blair. I appear as counsel for the B.C. Salmon Farmers Association.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BLAIR:

Mr. Lunn, I misdirected you when I told you what I would be leading off with. Let's see if we can start with the Aquaculture PPR number 20, please, and could we go to PDF 4. This question is for either Mr. Atagi or Mr. Thomson, and is that the -- I have PDF 4, Mr. Lunn, dealing with

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biosecurity, but perhaps if we can't find the
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            direct reference I'll ask my question generally to
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            you, perhaps, Mr. Thomson. In this document,
            among other things, biosecurity is discussed, in
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            particular the need to understand what biosecurity
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            is from a site security perspective and vessel
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            use; is that correct, Mr. Thomson?
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      MR. THOMSON: As to my memory of the PPR, yes.
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            Thank you. Mr. Atagi, does that accord with your
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            memory, as well?
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      MR. ATAGI: I don't recall.
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            All right. Mr. Lunn, if we could go to B.C.
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            Salmon Farmers Tab 14, please. My questions are
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            for you, Mr. Thomson. You'll see that you
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            received a c.c. on this email dated February the
            1st, 2010. Do you see that on the screen, sir?
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      MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do.
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            Perhaps you can just identify for us some of the
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            key players on this string. Firstly, it's from a
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            John Lewis. Who is John Lewis?
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      MR. THOMSON: John Lewis was the chief of Conservation
22
            and Protection Branch of the South Coast Area at
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            the time.
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            For DFO?
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      MR. THOMSON: Yes, DFO.
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            And he's addressed it to a Randy Nelson.
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            Randy Nelson?
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       MR. THOMSON: Randy was at the time the Regional
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            Director of the Conservation and Protection Branch
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            for DFO.
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            And you and a number of DFO folks were c.c.'d on
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            this February 1st correspondence, correct?
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       MR. THOMSON: Yes.
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            And in that brief email string there are two prior
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            emails. We'll go to the earliest in time, so the
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            second page. You'll see that it's an email of
            January 31st, so that the previous day, the prior
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            day, and it's to Jason Knight, who I understand is
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            a DFO fisheries officer?
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       MR. THOMSON: Yes, that's true.
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            And it's from Grieg Seafood, one of the site
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managers whose name is found in the first line of

And in this exchange which follows through to the

first reference I made, you'll see that Grieg

Seafood site manager at a sea site had some

the text, Brice McCannel, do you see that?

MR. THOMSON: Yes.

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unauthorized visitors at the site today, and I'm reading now down about three lines, and it's an opportunity for Grieg to connect with your fisheries officer to find out -- to inform and find out what may happen next; do you agree?

MR. THOMSON: It appears that way, yes.

O So reading part of the email into the record, the

Grieg site manager continues at line 4:

...let me know we were having some problems with Alex Morton. Today while we were harvesting she showed up with 4 others in a boat and drove inside the system coming up almost against the harvest boat while we were loading and started sampling lice and video taping everything. I asked them to stay outside the yellow canbouys (sic) and system because it's a occupational health and safety issue and against bio security protocol and at that time they never went back to the harvest boat, however they continued in with there (sic) routine off the end of the system still getting up close to the site with there (sic) lice nets and equipment. I did phone the Rcmp (sic) first to file the complaint as directed by Mia...

Do you know that Mia Parker is -- was the regulatory manager at Grieg Seafood?

MR. THOMSON: She was, yes.

Q Yes. Back into the text:

...but unfortunately I missed the call back while I was outside. I just want everything to be documented because my experience with her is this could be a ongoing issue with her disregarding site biosecurity, as well as unauthorized site entry trying to discredit the industry. Hopefully its (sic) a one time affair.

Now, Mr. Thomson, having read that into the record, did it in fact turn out to be "a one time affair"?

MR. THOMSON: What I've heard on several occasions that
 -- I can't say for sure it was Ms. Morton, but
 I've certainly heard on several occasions of

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1 individuals coming close to farm sites and sampling their farm sites. 3 Through the spring of 2010, as this Commission was 4 getting underway, were you on a number of emails 5 between various fisheries personnel, fisheries 6 officers and the RCMP to try to come to grips with 7 some jurisdictional issues around biosecurity 8 protocols and potential issues of trespass? 9 MR. THOMSON: I have certainly been involved with a 10 number of emails and conversations regarding that, 11 ves. 12 And you'll see that following Jason Knight, your 13 fisheries officer, getting this email from Grieg 14 at almost 6:00 p.m. on the 31st, he promptly gets 15 it off his desk on February 1st at 8:39 to John Lewis and John in turn gets it to you and the 16 17 others that you see on the head of this email 18 string, correct? 19 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 20 And ironically, I guess we were into the Olympics 21 or near the Olympics, and so it was difficult to 22 find officers, in John Lewis's words, able to 23 muster and provide assistance. Do you see that at 24 the end of the top email string? 25 MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do. 26 Does that accord with your recollection? 27 Well, it accords with my recollection MR. THOMSON: 2.8 because it's in the record in front of me. 29 MR. BLAIR: Thank you. could this be the next exhibit. 30 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1713. 31 32 EXHIBIT 1713: Email string between Brice 33 McCannel, John Lewis and others re "Grieg 34 Seafood - Esperanza Site", from January 31, 35 2010 to February 1, 2010 36 37 MR. BLAIR: Thank you. 38 Moving forward briefly in chronology, and also on 39 the issue of biosecurity, could we have Tab 14, 40 please -- I'm sorry, 13. Mr. Thomson, again 41 you'll see at the top of this April 21st 2010

email that John Lewis, the fisheries officer, is

On the April 21st, 7:08 p.m. one?

the sender, and you're a c.c. on that list. Do

MR. THOMSON: Yes. Not on the very top one, though.

September 1, 2011

MR. THOMSON:

Yes.

you see that, sir?

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- Q I'm sorry, yes, that's added since I saw that. And Mr. Lewis with DFO is sending it to a Mike Carlson. Can you explain for the record who Mike Carlson is, please.
 - MR. THOMSON: Mike Carlson's an RCMP Inspector assigned to the Department as a liaison person between the Department and the RCMP.
 - Q And on the c.c. list, in addition to some of the DFO folks we've seen earlier, we also see some more senior DFO folks, Paul Sprout and Sue Farlinger?
 - MR. THOMSON: Yes.

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- And on this email string, Mr. Lunn, I'm going to go to the back of it. You'll see that the one I referred you to, sir, was April 21st, but it starts actually with an April 18th email from a Judith Wright and it's under the heading "Join the Parade!" If you could just pull that down. you, sir. So on April the 18th, just before 1:00 p.m., Judith Wright encourages people to join the parade. And you'll see, sir, from reading this text, that the Get Out Migration walk that Ms. Morton was engaged in at the time is being organized through this email, including a reference to in the Itinerary between 1:30 and 2:30 there would be some underwater viewing with a camera and some swimming laps around the farm for the media. Do you see that at 1:30 to 2:30, Mr. Thomson?
- MR. THOMSON: It's at the very bottom of the screen, but I can --
- Q Can you bring it up a little bit further? Thank you.
- MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do see it.
- Q You see that notation?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do.
- Q And at the very top of the screen now there's a reference to:

There will be press and cameras with Alex, so the bigger the visual splash we can make, the better.

Do you see that, as well, sir?

- MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do.
- Q So this email was forwarded along to DFO when it is picked up by Richard Opala further along in the

string on April the 21st. Do you see the email -if you could scroll up, Mr. Lunn. Thank you.
Sir, Richard Opala, you know him to be an employee
of Marine Harvest?

MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do.
Q And he addresses his concerns, tagging the email
from Judith Wright, and addresses it to Mike

- And he addresses his concerns, tagging the email from Judith Wright, and addresses it to Mike Carlson, the RCMP officer, and John Lewis, your fisheries officer, and others?
- MR. THOMSON: John Lewis and Yves Antaya, who was the chief inspector for the provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.
- ${\tt Q}$ Yes. As well as the RCMP.
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.

Q And just reading down the second line, speaking of the itinerary:

...visiting multiple company farming operations on the same day, people swimming around sites, proceeding to processing facilities and then to on-growing operations...all of these acts create a real potential for damage to property and stock security.

Mr. Opala goes on to give the opinion that this is a deliberate disregard for various biosecurity protocols. Do you see all that on the record, sir?

MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do.

- Q And I won't read in detail the following paragraph, but you'll agree if you quickly skim it that Mr. Opala's bringing to the attention of the provincial government, the federal government and the RCMP that there are a variety of protocols that have to be respected for biosecurity reasons.
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- MR. BLAIR: Could this be marked as the next exhibit, please.
- THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1714.
- MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner -- I'm sorry, I have no difficulty with the exhibit going in.

THE REGISTRAR: Okay, 1714.

EXHIBIT 1714: Email string between Richard Opala, John Lewis and others, re "Alexandra Morton Proposed Itinerary", April 21, 2010

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MR. MARTLAND: I'd -- to just alert through you, Mr.
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            Commissioner, Mr. Blair, I'm not objecting at this
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            point. I will be listening carefully.
            concerned that with respect to a question that
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            properly addresses the Department's process vis-à-
 6
            vis biosecurity and the work these people do on
 7
            aquaculture, that's not objectionable. As we veer
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            towards areas that deal with a particular person
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            or that seem to be focused on raising criticisms
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            for a person, I may take issue with that.
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- MR. BLAIR: Thanks for that clarification of the Commission counsel's position, Mr. Commissioner. We're simply putting on the record that a number of agencies were involved with biosecurity concerns and it certainly follows on the concerns raised earlier.
- So I have one more email string, and my question will then be to see where we are in the future in terms of this jurisdictional issue, which I think will be instructive to the Commission. The last one I wish to refer to, Mr. Lunn, is our Tab 15. And again we see it's from John Lewis, the DFO officer, again to the RCMP officer, Mike Carlson. This time we see Brian Atagi, you're tagged on this as a c.c., sir.

MR. ATAGI: That's correct.

- Q And then further down in the string we see that it was -- the earlier message was from the RCMP officer, Mike Carlson, to both yourself, Mr. Atagi, and you, Mr. Thomson, would you agree?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes, I see my name there. Yes.
- Q At the 1:49, the email string.

MR. THOMSON: Yes.

- Q And what this is, is this is Mr. Carlson for the RCMP inviting a number of parties to a meeting, to understand and explain the RCMP role and mandate with respect to biosecurity protocols, is that correct?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- MR. ATAGI: Yes.
- Q You see that in the first text, first paragraph, you agree?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
 - Q And I note here that Mary Ellen Walling, who has been previously identified to the Commission as the Executive Director of the B.C. Salmon Farmers Association, was invited to the meeting and the

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officer suggested it would be helpful if the industry could give a presentation regarding the concerns around unwanted guests, so really on the issue of biosecurity again? MR. THOMSON: Yes, I see that. And my question then for you, having set this scene that there's some tension around biosecurity between various parties, is can you help the Commissioner and the rest of us understand on a going-forward basis whether or not there's still active discussion going on between the DFO and perhaps the RCMP on issues of biosecurity and protocols for unwanted trespass, or is that not an

- issue that's top of mind right now?

 MR. THOMSON: Well, I would characterize it as such that it certainly is an issue that continues to be raised between ourselves, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, RCMP is occasionally involved as to their advice around legal issues, and of course industry as well has raised it to us as to, you know, they have concerns, if I can characterize them as such, around potential impacts to their stocks. And as such they're seeking, you know, advice and relief potentially from the government as to what can be done to better protect their biosecurity, or what they deem to be as potential impacts to the biosecurity
- Q Thank you. Could we go, please, to B.C. Salmon Farmers Tab 2.
- MR. MARTLAND: I wonder if the document on screen ought to be marked, as well.

MR. BLAIR: Thank you.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1715.

for their stock.

EXHIBIT 1715: Email string between Mike Carlson, John Lewis and others re "Meeting with RCMP, DFO and the BC Salmon Farmers Association and Industry members", May 26, 2010

MR. BLAIR:

Q Tab 2, PDF 5 and 6, please. Did we jump past the front page too quickly? Mr. Lunn, I'm sorry, I did direct you to 5 and 6, but just for the record. This is a Regulatory Compliance of British Columbia's Marine Finfish Aquaculture

Facilities, it's a 2009 document, it's a joint report from the provincial government, prepared by the provincial government, for the record. Mr. Thomson, if we could direct you to pages 5 and 6. And my question really is - find my own reference - is with respect to the industry and record keeping and reporting, and my question really is in terms of its reliability and whether they were cooperative or not in providing required information. If you look at that summary, do you acknowledge that the industry has had a good record keeping role and reporting and at a fairly high level of compliance and has been cooperative in that regard? If you scroll up to the bottom of the screen, Mr. Lunn.

- MR. THOMSON: Do you want to show the bottom of the screen or the top of the screen, sorry.
- Q I meant the bottom, yes, where it's highlighted in yellow, and over to the next page. In fact, if you just can put the yellow highlighted passages on the screen, Mr. Lunn.
- MR. THOMSON: I'm sorry, Mr. Blair, could you clarify the question for me?
- Q Certainly. And the reason for referring it to you is the comment on what appears to be just above the bullets, so now just off the top of the screen, sir, that there's a statement here of:

The high level of compliance continued with all MAL inspection points found to be in the...

And then it goes through a number of percentages. Do you see that?

- MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do see it.
- Q Does that accord with your understanding and knowledge of the reporting regime as the Province examined it and your ability to understand that going forward in your new roles?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, certainly I'm familiar with these reports and subsequent previous reports, and we were certainly informed when we spoke with provincial agencies that they saw the high level of compliance between -- with the industry. Yes.
- Q Thank you, sir. Now, we'll go to a document that you're more familiar with, B.C. Salmon Farmers Tab 11.

- MR. MARTLAND: And I'm just looking to see if we can just clarify for the record, because the document on screen has some highlighting on it. I was trying to learn with Ms. Grant, who is far more knowledgeable about all the documentary record, we think that this document unmarked, or at least unhighlighted may already be in as an exhibit. But perhaps Mr. Blair can just assist us in terms of what this document is and whether it should be marked.
 - MR. BLAIR: Thank you. The highlighting, I don't know who put it on, but I gather my client or my staff may have, and it doesn't need to go in, in the highlighted version. If it's already been exhibited, I'm happy to have a reference to the exhibited copy, or if it's easier for the parties today, we could mark it as a new exhibit with the highlight for ease of reference. I'm in the Commission's hands.
 - MR. MARTLAND: Well, I don't have the other exhibit number handy. I'm going to suggest that the highlighted version be marked, because the record will now reflect this mysterious highlighting if we don't have this part of the exhibit record, too.

THE REGISTRAR: That will be 1716.

EXHIBIT 1716: Regulatory Compliance of British Columbia's Marine Finfish Aquaculture Facilities 2009, Joint Report Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and Ministry of Environment (highlighted version)

34 MR. BLAIR: Thank you.

- Q B.C. Salmon Farmers Tab 11. Mr. Thomson, is there a name on the front of this document you're more familiar with?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- Q Is this your presentation?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes, it was my presentation.
- Q Thank you. I see the date is June the 1st, 2006, for the record. And if we could go to PDF 9, please. My question for you in a general sense, Mr. Thomson, is if you can explain briefly how DFO proceeds with *CEAA* reviews for aquaculture sites, huge question I understand, and perhaps you merely need to direct your attention to the slide to

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indicate whether this summarizes the DFO role in a very large high level way.

MR. THOMSON: Well, at the time, of course, in 2006, this described our, you know, in point form, what the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act reviews of environmental effects for a project were. highlighted here, of course, that really what you do in conducting a Canadian Environmental Assessment Act screening is trying to determine whether the project, after mitigation measures, if the resulting environmental impact is going to cause a significant environmental effect. And as I testified to on Tuesday, and the heart of a Canadian Environmental Assessment Act review really is the Valued Ecosystem Components Table, which as you list off the ecosystem components that are being potentially affected, you list off the potential impact of the operation, the potential mitigation measures that are being proposed by the proponent, and then you score through a subjective evaluation what the -- what the resulting environmental impact is.

And also, as the subsequent table to that is the Cumulative Effects Assessment of existing sites that may be also within an area, whether they be aquaculture sites or other types of sites, may be an area that could cause environmental impact.

So it's a fairly short sketch of the role of **CEAA** that DFO had in 2006 when I made this presentation.

- Q And just for your review, Mr. Thomson, and for the record, if Mr. Lunn could scroll down just the next couple of pages, just pausing so that Mr. -- that's slide number 9, part of your presentation, speaking of the valued ecosystem components, correct?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- Q And the --
- MR. THOMSON: Well, it's a summary thereof, or just a selection of a few of the valued ecosystem components. Yes.
- Q And the following one is again a further description of the DFO Review Role?
- MR. THOMSON: Again, that's an example of what you'd see in a VEC table, from a *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* document.

MR. BLAIR: Could this document be marked as the next 1 exhibit. 3 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1717. 4 5 EXHIBIT 1717: Thomson, The Federal Role in 6 Regulating Fin Fish Aquaculture in BC, 7 Presentation to Special Committee on 8 Sustainable Aquaculture, June 1, 2006 9 10 MR. BLAIR: Thank you. 11 And keeping it on the screen and going to PDF 25, 12 which would be slide 24 for you, Mr. Thomson. 13 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 14 This is perhaps just stating the obvious, but this 15 again is a high-level summary of your presentation, indicating that the federal 16 17 regulatory regime is based on the best available 18 science, and attempts to continuously be improved 19 with new information and tools as they become 20 available; is that correct? 21 MR. THOMSON: I mean, it's correct to the Yes. 22 presentation in 2006, and correct that, you know, 23 we continue to operate on our adaptive management 24 approach, even with our new regime. 25 So it was true then and it's true now? 26 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 27 And up one page -- slide, Mr. Lunn. In your 28 presentation just before the final summary you've 29 got the comparison with other jurisdictions. 30 Could you just very briefly take us through this 31 table and describe the importance of some of these 32 jurisdictional differences? 33 MR. THOMSON: Yeah, we had in Pacific Region developed 34 some changes to the program from managing 35 aquaculture under our regime. So we had developed 36 a standardized scoring matrix to provide more 37 guidance to the biologists in conducting the VEC table scoring, as well as a standardized CEAA 38 39 screening template, so that each of the CEAA 40 screenings would be similar. Prior to the 41 development of these things they were much more 42 subjective assessments and there wasn't as much

quidance given to the environmental assessors.

As we've testified to already in 2005, we

developed a standardized HADD threshold, started

using the tool of DEPOMOD to predict the impact,

and started issuing s. 35(2) authorizations and

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compensations.

On the Atlantic Region at the time in 2006, they were not -- they did not have a standardized HADD determination. Again it was much more subjective. They were not using DEPOMOD and were not using tool of authorizations, that, however, subsequently in the process of being reconsidered they are looking at using on the Atlantic Region now both DEPOMOD and Habitat authorizations.

And then finally on the bottom here, there is a Salmonid Importation Policy that's specific to British Columbia that is not in effect in the Atlantic Region that has conditions of importation on particularly Atlantic salmon eggs, but also they are on other types of eggs. But there is an Atlantic salmon importation policy that requires fish health testing and quarantine that you wouldn't find in the Atlantic Region.

- MR. BLAIR: Thank you for your answers, sir, and thank you to the panel. Those are my questions.
- MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, next I have Ms. Glowacki for the Aquaculture Coalition at 24 minutes.
- MS. GLOWACKI: Thank you. Glowacki, initial L., for the Aquaculture Coalition.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GLOWACKI:

- I just want to start by going back to an issue with biosecurity which seems to have been raised several times, and to analogize out from the situations that Mr. Blair was referring to of people passing by farms. If I was on a kayak trip in an area where there was several farms, and I passed one and then another, would I be breaching some kind of biosecurity rule?
- MR. THOMSON: Not that I'm aware of. No.
- And so a situation in which a bunch of people go to one farm and then another in the waters around it, that's not a breach, either?
- MR. THOMSON: I don't think I at any point in my previous testimony stated that there were biosecurity rules that applied to the general public.
- No. Okay, thank you. Biosecurity is directed at trying to prevent -- so the situation would be there's a fish farm that could have, let's say it

does have diseased fish, or it has pathogens in the farm, and biosecurity rules or procedures are there for DFO staff and for fish farm industry people so that they don't transfer those pathogens to another farm; is that right?

are in place so we don't transfer pathogens to or

from the farm site, that we minimize the risk of

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pathogen transfer.

Right.

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MR. THOMSON: So that we have footbaths when you step onto a site and step off of a site.

MR. THOMSON: No, the biosecurity rules and protocols

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Q Okay. So is that different from what I said? (Indiscernible - overlapping speakers).

16 17 18 MR. THOMSON: I think you implied that they were only for reducing the risk of transfer from the site to somewhere else. That's just not -- that's only part of it. What we're trying to do is reduce the risk of transmission of pathogens, period, whether you're coming to or from the site.

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To or from, okay, fair enough. So I guess what I'm curious about, so you have biosecurity to limit transfer to and from the farm, but in terms of actually the fact of there being fish in a farm with pathogens, there's nothing that prevents those fish from transferring pathogens to the wild salmon, right? There's no rules against that.

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MR. THOMSON: Well, we --

29 30 31 Is there a condition of licence that makes it illegal for a fish farm to have pathogens on their fish?

32 33 34 MR. THOMSON: No. We have conditions of licence that require them having a Fish Health Management Plan, which -- and that they must follow the Fish Health Management Plan, which would, of course, the design of which is to limit pathogens being on the farm site.

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Q Right. But it's intended to limit, but it doesn't prohibit.

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MR. THOMSON: There is no condition of licence that prohibits pathogens on a farm site, no.

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Q No. Nor the transmission from fish in the farm to those that swim by.

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MR. THOMSON: No, there is no specific condition of licence that has that, no.

46 47 Okay, thank you. I want to enter a few emails as exhibits. I'm going to run through them quickly

1 just so we get them on the record and then I'll go back to them as time permits. They are all emails 3 in which you, Ms. Hoyseth are on, so I'm just going to direct these to you, and we'll just go 5 through them quickly, if that's okay. The first 6 one is on our Aquaculture Coalition list Tab 31, 7 please. And you'll see that the top email is to 8 you, Ms. Hoyseth. It's dated May 27th, 2010 and 9 it's regarding Cyrus Rocks - DFO action. Do you 10 recognize that? 11 MS. HOYSETH: Yes, I do. 12 MS. GLOWACKI: Okay. And it's a string of emails and hopefully we'll have time to go back to it. Can I 13 14 have that marked as the next exhibit, please. 15 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1718. 16 17 EXHIBIT 1718: Email string between Kerra Hoyseth, Nick Leone and others, re "Cyrus 18 19 Rocks - DFO action", from May 21, 2010 to May 20 27, 2010 21 22 MS. GLOWACKI: 23 The second email is on our supplemental list. And this 24 It's Aquaculture Coalition J, please. 25 again is from the same period, May 26, 2010, the 26 top email is from Brad Fanos, but you're on the 27 second one there and it's a similar string. 28 you recognize that? 29 MS. HOYSETH: Yes, I do. 30 MS. GLOWACKI: Okay, thanks. Can I have that marked as 31 the next exhibit, please. 32 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1719. 33 EXHIBIT 1719: Email string between Kerra 34 35 Hoyseth, Brad Fanos and others, re "Cyrus 36 Rocks - media lines", from May 21, 2010 to 37 May 26, 2010 38 MS. GLOWACKI: 39 40 The third email is Aquaculture Coalition Tab 22. 41 Again this, if you look down to just below the top heading there, Ms. Hoyseth, you're on there as 42

these emails?

Yes, I do.

MS. GLOWACKI: Thank you. Can I have that marked, please. It's -- I should just for identification,

That's August 1st, 2008. Do you recognize

well.

MS. HOYSETH:

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1 it's August 11, 2008, re Cecil Island Fish Farm Inspection. THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1720. 3 4 5 EXHIBIT 1720: Email string between Mona 6 Madill, Shelley Jepps and others, re "Cecil 7 Island Fish Farm Inspection" from July 22, 8 2008 to August 11, 2008 9 10 MS. GLOWACKI: 11 The next one is Tab 23 on our list, please. 12 one again is to you, Ms. Hoyseth. It's re Cecil Island - MOE sampling, and it's dated October 9, 13 14 2008, and it's a string of emails. Do you 15 recognize that? 16 MS. HOYSETH: Yes, I do. MS. GLOWACKI: Thank you. Can we have that marked, 17 18 please. 19 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1721. 20 21 EXHIBIT 1721: Email string between Nicole 22 Obee, Kerra Hoyseth and others, re "Cecil 23 Island - MOE Sampling", from September 24, 24 2008 to October 9, 2008 25 26 MS. GLOWACKI: 27 And the final email is Tab 40 on our list, please. 28 This email is the subject is re Cecil Island, it 29 is from Ms. Hoyseth and it is dated Monday, 30 December 13, 2010. Do you recognize this, Ms. 31 Hoyseth? 32 MS. HOYSETH: Yes, I do. 33 MS. GLOWACKI: Okay, thank you. Can we have that 34 marked as the next exhibit, please. 35 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1722. 36 37 EXHIBIT 1722: Email string between Kerra 38 Hoyseth and Alexandra Morton, re "Cecil 39 Island", from December 11 to December 13, 40 2010 41 42 MS. GLOWACKI: 43 Could we put what is now Exhibit 1718 as 44 Aquaculture Coalition Tab 31, please. This is a 45 several page string email, and are you familiar 46 with it, Ms. Hoyseth? Can I sort of jump around 47 with it?

MS. HOYSETH: Sure.

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Yes, okay. I'll just state my understanding of how it begins and you tell me if that's accurate or not, okay? If you turn to page 4, and this is dated May 21st, 2010. There's been some public attention, and I'm looking at -- so it's the second half of the page. There's been some public attention by NGOs and others about a fish farm at Cyrus Rocks, and there's been some concerns about the benthic impacts there. You're not clear why there would be that they would have concern there. However, you partner up with the B.C. Ministry of Environment, and if you go to the last line on page 4 you say that -- and I gather the Georgia Strait Alliance went out with you on your trip, but then they left, and after they left, you did a benthic grab and you found, I'll read here, it says:

...showed fairly bad impact.

And then on the next page you talk about there's more specifics about how it appears to be over its -- what would be an allowable benthic impact; is that correct?

- MS. HOYSETH: It's not over an allowable amount. It's over a threshold.
- Q Okay, a threshold. What's the difference between a threshold and an allowable amount?
- MS. HOYSETH: Well, there's no -- this is basically in a situation prior to -- let me just look, the email chain is prior to December 2010, I believe. O Right.
- MS. HOYSETH: When this was managed primarily under the provincial Ministry of Environment regime, the FAWCR.
- O Mm-hmm.
- MS. HOYSETH: So they and we do not have a licence condition or a piece in the regulation that says you cannot exceed a certain level. What both of those regimes say is there are thresholds of harm --
- Q Mm-hmm.
- MS. HOYSETH: -- above which a reaction will occur.

 And in both case extra monitoring and a required fallow period.
- Q Okay. And the fallow period, you've mentioned

that before. A fallow period, I think I'm going to refer to this one specifically, because it's one that I've read. The fallow period would be after they finish growing out the fish, then the next year they would have to -- they couldn't put fish back in until the levels went down to what would be below the threshold; is that right?

MS. HOYSETH: That's correct.

Q Okay, thank you. Okay. So the remainder, okay, so you're expecting some public attention to this and there's a development of media lines in which you ask several questions, and there's several lines of investigation that you would like people to look into, including its compliance record, and that kind of thing. That's on the last page, right?

MS. HOYSETH: Correct.

Q Okay. Now, there's a couple of things I just want to point out. One is according to the research that the Department did, the farm has been compliant with its reporting requirements, and it's done the benthic grabs according to when it's supposed to, but it's nonetheless above the

threshold; is that right?
MS. HOYSETH: Yes. Again, let me point out that this was under the Ministry of Environment's regime.

Right.

MS. HOYSETH: So it was not the Department of Fisheries and Oceans that was managing this threshold. That was the Ministry of Environment.

 So while you, the Habitat Branch of DFO had power under s. 35 to administer benthic impact and impacts to habitat generally, you didn't do so.

MS. HOYSETH: The way that the Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat is written, and that's a document that is used as guidance by the broad Habitat Program, it's not specific to aquaculture. It's a guidance document and policy that's used by the Habitat Program in determining how we issue letters of advice, how we manage authorizations under s. 35(2). Basically it says that if an activity occurred prior to tools in place for either science understanding or, you know, we have — the Province has existed for a while now, we have activities that occurred 100 years ago, 50

place to manage, or science understanding to

years ago, 20 years ago, where regimes were not in

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understand the impacts of certain activities. the policy is written such that if activities occurred before pieces were put in place, or understanding was generated, we did not retroactively go back and reassess those projects.

Marine finfish is one of those situations, where I know Mr. Thomson testified that in 2005 a procedure was put in place using DEPOMOD as a threshold for a HADD for an authorization. to that we did not have a set threshold or a framework in place that was consistently applied. From 2000 onwards we've applied that consistently. Prior to our policy does not give us the flexibility to go back and say this was lawfully operating, but now we're going to go back and reexamine.

So in, I think I can speak for the Department there, this industry was managed primarily through the oversight of the Ministry of Environment from a benthic perspective, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, because it was legally operating and lawfully licensed, the Department relied on the management regimes that were in place because of the memorandum of understanding from 1988, and that the provincial government was the lead regulatory agency for aquaculture.

We did not then go back following that decision and retroactively reassess these sites. They were being managed from provincial regime. After 2005 we applied moving forward a consistent approach to our HADDs.

- Okay. And that policy is still in place, that --MS. HOYSETH: The Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat?
- No, the policy, well, I suppose, but the aspect of the policy whereby if something was authorized, or in the past, or it occurred in the past going forward, it sort of -- you're not reviewing it again; is that right?
- MS. HOYSETH: No, the policy stays in place, the Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat. Right.
- That hasn't changed for many years, that MS. HOYSETH: we wouldn't retroactively go back. But I think what Mr. Thomson has said to you is that moving forward in the future, a framework was developed in 2005 to 2010 that set a HADD threshold that

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above which we would authorize. But now we aren't
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           authorizing impact. We're managing the similar
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           impacts through conditions of licence and are
           moving forward adaptive management and new science
           advice is how we'll be managing changes in the
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           future.
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- Right. So the -- so you're not going to be doing s. 35 reviews of the -- the ones that are already existing, or to any of them, going forward.
- MS. HOYSETH: If by s. 35 review you mean will we be looking at habitat impacts? Yes, we will. We will not be issuing s. 35(2) authorizations, but the review of the benthic impact is part of our monitoring and licensing regime in the province right now.
- But your policy for this year and next year and the policy documents I've seen suggest that those -- where there's going to be a new licence, or I think it's an amendment with the significant effects, is that the wording I've seen?
- MS. HOYSETH: Sure.

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- Yeah. Then you're going to do an evaluation, but the ones that are already in place, you're going to, those sort of are --
- MS. HOYSETH: The --
- They're not going to be evaluated in the (indiscernible - overlapping speakers).
- MS. HOYSETH: They are evaluated --
- Is that right?
- MS. HOYSETH: -- through required monitoring contained within the conditions of licence. They're constantly monitored by industry, audited by us.
- Okay, monitoring. Yes.
- MS. HOYSETH: And we have thresholds that we have set within the licence.
- Right. Okay. So there's monitoring thresholds, but there's not sort of a re-evaluation of whether or not it would a harmful -- that having the farm there at all would be an impact to the fish habitat. The farm is allowed to stay; is that right?
- MS. HOYSETH: Yes, it's correct.
- Okay.
- 44 MS. HOYSETH: Our policy does not give us the 45 flexibility to go back and re-evaluate.
- MS. GLOWACKI: Okay, thank you. I have about five more 47 minutes of questions. Do we want to break now, or

1 continue? 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Why don't you complete your 3 questions. 4 Okay, thank you. MS. GLOWACKI: 5 Can I have document Tab 22, which is Exhibit 1720, 6 please. I'm going to try and go through this a 7 little bit more quickly -- quicker. And you're 8 familiar with this again? 9 MS. HOYSETH: Yes. 10 Okay. So this begins in 2008 and it's regarding a 11 fish farm, Cecil Island Fish Farm, and there has 12 been a complaint by Mona Madill from the 'Namgis 13 First Nation that she thinks that there's dead 14 fish out on the farm. There's been a report from 15 Alexandra Morton that there's been bubbles seen at 16 the site, as well, and that's on pages 4 and 5 of 17 that email. And then Kirsty Walde responds, she's 18 a fisheries officer, she responds to those 19 expressions of concern and goes and visits the 20 site; is that right? 21 MS. HOYSETH: That's correct. 22 Okay. And she spoke with the representative of I 23 believe it's Marine Harvest, but I don't want to 24 say for sure because I'm not certain. Anyway, she 25 spoke to a representative -- Mainstream, pardon 26 me. 27 MR. THOMSON: Sorry, it's Mainstream. 28 Mainstream, yes, thanks. And he talked to them, 29 showed them the video that he's done and the 30 officer reviewed the reports. She saw bubbles and 31 took pictures, but didn't see anything out of the 32 ordinary; is that correct? 33 MS. HOYSETH: If that's what's written in the email, 34 that's written by Kirsty Walde. 35 Okay. And that's forwarded on to you, right? 36 Correct? MS. HOYSETH: 37 I believe so, if you scroll up, I would 38 see that.

MS. HOYSETH: Okay.

Q Can I have Tab 23 up, that's Exhibit 1721, please. This relates to the same occurrence, but the same community members reported also to the Province. And this, if you go to page 2, Nicole Obee is writing to you, reporting on what she found going there. So three paragraphs down:

Yes. On July 29th, on the first page, it's

forwarded to you.

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In one location, where the community member expressed some concern, our vessel's sonar showed three large "blobs" just above the ocean floor. It's unclear what these were.

 And then the next paragraph:

In another sampling location, at the edge of the feed shed, near where the community member had reported bubbles at the surface, our grab became entangled and pulled up a mort uplift pipe full of dead fish.

And then he goes on, or she goes on about how the person didn't know anything about it, and it may have gotten to the bottom of the sea floor by mistake. And she forwarded that to you, that's at, if you go to the first page, September 24th, you respond to her, thanks for the information, and there's some follow-up. It appears that the Province's intent to go do the more follow-up research; is that right?

MS. HOYSETH: That's correct.

Q Okay. Can we have Tab 40, please, Exhibit 1722. So first, before we get to this one, a mort pipe, that is a pipe that sucks up fish from the bottom of the fish farm?

MS. HOYSETH: From the bottom of the net pen.

 Q Right. Yeah, and so the fish are dead already. MS. HOYSETH: That is the mort collection system. Ye

 Yeah. Okay. And they are dead from unknown reasons, it could be disease, it could be something else?

 MS. HOYSETH: I think in this particular situation it was being managed again by the Ministry of Environment --

Q Yes.

38 MS. HOYSETH: -- as the main regulator.

 Right. Okay. And that's not a -- that's not an issue for you as the Habitat or DFO that...

 MS. HOYSETH: At the time of this situation the Department of Fisheries and Oceans did not manage the mortalities at fish farms.

Q And so it's not a problem for an alteration of

fish habitat, and it's not against s. 36 of the
fisheries Act to have -MS. HOYSETH: It's not to have dead fish within a final file.

- MS. HOYSETH: It's not to have dead fish within a fish farm, no.
- Q No. And several months after, rotting in the pipes, that's okay, too?
- MS. HOYSETH: At the time is again, as I've mentioned, the main regulatory of this situation was the Ministry of Environment, and the communications at that point you'll see here --
- Q Mm-hmm.

- MS. HOYSETH: -- was that we were partnering in further understanding what was going on.
- Q Right.
- MS. HOYSETH: And that they were leading that.
- Yes. And that the Department, you determined that there was nothing wrong from the DFO's perspective.
- MS. HOYSETH: I don't think I ever said there was nothing wrong with it. I believe what I said was that the Ministry of Environment was the lead regulatory body that was managing it.
- Q Okay. Can we then have this -- yes, let's go to this email, then. And today your opinion would be that there is -- or is something wrong, or is not something wrong with having a pipe two months later.
- MS. HOYSETH: Oh, I think it's not best management practices to have gear thrown overboard, whether intentionally or unintentionally, whether it be from a fish farm or a boat, it doesn't really matter, it's probably not appropriate to have gear disposed of on our sea beds. That said, we were managing it by monitoring it and the Ministry of Environment was being the lead --
- Q Right.
- MS. HOYSETH: -- regulatory body on that.
- Q So your monitoring of it didn't catch it, but the reports from the First Nation and from a concerned member did.
- MS. HOYSETH: Well, I mean, I really, as you noticed there in the -- okay, I won't refer to that. I have no idea if the bubbling that was observed by the community member had anything to do with this mort pipe. I don't know if they had any connectivity at all.

What we did do, and if you looked at some of

the emails that were submitted there, is we had a fishery officer visit the site for follow-up, and I believe there was three different benthic monitoring sampling events that occurred in response to this event. So I feel that we really took the complaint seriously. We went out and responded on more than one event to go find out and to look into and investigate.

And the framework of the Ministry of Environment, and again what I've mentioned we've moved forward with in our benthic monitoring program is looking at certain thresholds, we're using sulphide as the chemical surrogate to look at harm to fish habitat, and because that's really been the main focus of the **FAWCR** and adopted by the Department in our conditions of licence, those were the elements that we looked at. We looked at compliance with the **FAWCR** and with that element. At that time the Department did not manage that element. This was not a site that had a s. 35(2) authorization, so the provincial government was the main regulatory body.

We partnered with that because of course from a fish habitat perspective we have an interest in that. But they were leading, and we were partnering and participating in that, responding with the fishery officer and responding with DFO Habitat staff going on site to look.

- Q Okay. One thing that comes to mind is perhaps what you're looking for is not broad enough if something like that doesn't get caught. It's potentially diseased fish in those pipes, and they've been sitting there for a couple of months and that doesn't seem to be an issue for anybody.
- MS. HOYSETH: At the time it wasn't our management that was managing mortalities.
- Q Okay. So 30 seconds the last paragraph of this email you say that everything's in compliance with the *Finfish Aquaculture Waste Control Regs*. The farm's in compliance. You've done your grabs. You never saw any bubbles, which I don't think that's actually true, but the fishery officer did. But you're satisfied and you're communicating to this concerned member that nothing out of the ordinary was found at that farm?
- MS. HOYSETH: I didn't communicate that. I communicate that they were in compliance with the **FAWCR**.

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Q And you say at the end:

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...nor any information we could find to explain your observations.

MS. HOYSETH: I don't have -- I don't know what caused the bubbles that were observed, because I didn't observe them, so I couldn't comment on what caused those, or I have no way of knowing what those were from, or why they happened. I didn't observe them. I couldn't make conclusions on that.

MS. GLOWACKI: Okay, thank you. That's my examination, thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Ms. Glowacki. THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now adjourned until 2:00 p.m.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS) (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now resumed.

MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I have counsel for the Conservation Coalition next at 25 minutes. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Leadem.

MR. LEADEM: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. For the record, Leadem, initial T., appearing as counsel for the Conservation Coalition.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LEADEM:

Q I want to begin by pulling up Conservation document number 18. It should be an email. Do you recognize this email chain, Mr. Thomson?

MR. THOMSON: Yes, I do.

- Q In fact, on the second email you'll see that you're listed as one of the recipients from an email that was generated from Mr. Paul Sprout as the Regional Director General as he was then; is that correct?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- Q And if you take the time to just look through the email, you'll see that there's a listing of some non-compliance issues, and I'll ask Mr. Lunn to scroll through the email just slowly. Portions have been redacted due to not relevance. And the email that generated this whole chain is an email

from Gary Miller to John Lewis. And in that email right at the very end of it - I think we'll get there in a moment. There it is, thank you, Mr. Lunn - it says:

 extremely high. Can you provide, in bullet form a list of some of the things you have experienced in the last while regarding non compliance or that would be worthy of further action by [Conservation and Protection].

There seems still [to] be a belief by some

that the compliance rate in the industry [is]

And what follows then is that listing that we just scrolled through; is that correct?

 MR. THOMSON: As you put it to me on the screen, yes. MR. LEADEM: All right. Could we have that marked as the next exhibit, please.

 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1723.

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EXHIBIT 1723: Email string between Gary Miller, John Lewis and others, re "aquaculture incidents: note Gold River MM comments protected", March 1, 2010

MR. LEADEM:

- Q Can we now go to Conservation document number 22, please. Do you know a Sharon Ford, Mr. Thomson?
- MR. THOMSON: yes, she's a director in the Aquaculture Management Division office in Ottawa at the national level.
- Q I'm going to refer you to this email chain which she emanates, dated September 12th, 2010, and the middle email is something from a fellow named John Taekema. Is he within your office, as well?
- MR. THOMSON: It's John Taekema, it's Bernie Taekema is the name he goes by. Yes, he works in the Aquaculture Management Division currently.
- Q All right. And could you clarify for me this acronym, **FAWCR**, it says for example in Bernie Taekema's:

Further to my most recent E-Mail I can attest when I was auditing fish farms for the past couple [of] years including to up to July this year the level of compliance with the **FAWCR** was falling.

What's **FAWCR**?

- MR. THOMSON: Finfish Aquaculture Waste Control Regulation, the former provincial regulation that Ms. Hoyseth referred to earlier.
- MR. LEADEM: All right. Could that be marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1724.

EXHIBIT 1724: Email string between Sharon Ford and John Bernie Taekema, re "Further - sorry for the bits and pieces", September 12, 2010

MR. LEADEM:

- Q Could we now go to Conservation document number 64, please. I think you're listed on this email chain that emanates from Melanie McNabb?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes, I am.
- Q And the reference there is from Ms. McNabb in the first line is:

...we are struggling to come to grips with the fact that not all farms have fulfilled their reporting requirements.

She goes on to say:

How should we approach this? We have the option of simply omitting those farms, and indicating the data represents "only data that DFO received from industry" OR we can list every farm, and where we have not received data, put a comment like "reports not received".

The issue as I understand it there was the fact that you were getting the sufficient amount of information relative to the reporting requirements from specific farms; is that correct?

MR. THOMSON: The issue was primarily one of the fact that we introduced through the conditions of licence that we put in place on December 19th a rather lengthy list, as was introduced in evidence previously of new reports the industry had to report on. And, you know, I think there's a certain educational component to this for

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 aquaculture companies, finfish, shellfish, and freshwater, that these reports are conditions of licence requirement, and as such in the very first set of reports, those being from Q1, there was some farms that had not submitted reports. And subsequently, you know, we have followed up with letters to the companies requesting that those reports be submitted as soon as possible.

- Q Have you received those resubmitted reports as of today?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, no, I don't have any information as to how many of them we received as of today.
- MR. LEADEM: All right. Could we have that marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1725.

EXHIBIT 1725: Email from Melanie McNabb to Gary Tacogna and others re "Public reporting question-reports not received", June 21, 2011

- MS. HOYSETH: Would it -- would you mind if I say something regarding that?
- MR. LEADEM:
- Q Certainly.
- MS. HOYSETH: One of the elements as well that we struggled with is I think there was only reporting requirement that in the licence actually required reporting of nil reports. So there was a large number of reports that are required every quarter, and were not listed specifically in the licence conditions, that if no data was gathered, because say the farm was not operational, a nil report would be submitted. And one of the -- one of the reasons we didn't receive some reports was because nothing had occurred, but we needed to follow up on that to understand if it was an issue of noncompliance or an issue of not requiring a report. That was one of the elements we had to follow up on, as well.
 - And I want to take this opportunity to see if I can flesh out some of my concerns with respect to the conditions to a licence and what would happen in the event that those conditions were not being complied with. Because I understood from you, Officer Atagi, that in the past you had the ability to ticket offences and so that there would be some follow-up if there were non-compliance

with some provision that was going on in the sea farm, or the open net finfish farm. What does DFO envisage would happen in the event that a farm was not in compliance with the conditions of its licence, would there be a prosecution, would there be a fine levelled, would the licence get yanked, what kinds of things would occur?

MR. THOMSON: Well, if I can start the answer, and I'll ask Brian to finish if I get anything wrong, obviously he has greater familiarity on it. But essentially what you're looking is a continuum of compliance activities that you'd be presented to, to get the operator, whether it be a fish farmer or, you know, anyone else under the *Fisheries Act* into compliance.

And so the continuum of activity begins with informing them of non-compliance and seeking compliance through a letter. It can continue through in some cases in terms of Fisheries Act violations on the West Coast. There are some Fisheries Act violations that are ticketable offences. There are none under the Pacific Aquaculture Regulation, but that certainly is a tool available in some cases. And then it can continue on into activities such as either restorative justice or going to a full prosecution and a fine being assessed by the court. That's as I understand it. I don't know if, Brian, if you have more to add.

- MR. ATAGI: No, and I would reiterate that not all infractions under the **Act** are ticketable. There are certain provisions for tickets. From the switch from the provincial regime to the federal regime MAL inspectors had tickets for some of their offences, and we do not have that at current time.
- Q Officer Atagi, do I have it right that there has never been a successful prosecution of a fish farm for failing to abide by either conditions of its licence or back in the old days to failure to comply with provisions of the **Fisheries Act**?
- MR. ATAGI: Not that I'm aware of.
- Q Could we now look at Conservation document number 34, please, and this question will be to you, Ms. Hoyseth. Because I think that the email, once it comes up would be something that you're familiar with. Do you recognize this?

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1 MS. HOYSETH: Yes, I do.

MR. LEADEM: Could this be marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1726.

EXHIBIT 1726: Email string from Kerra Hoyseth to Joe Knight and others, re "Letter to Mainstream", from February 23, 2009 to February 25, 2009

MR. LEADEM:

I'm going to ask that, Mr. Lunn, you scroll through and get to the bottom of the email chain, if you could. It goes on at length but if you get to the very bottom you'll see that there should be your signature column. There it is, I think that's it. Thank you. And if you can highlight the penultimate paragraph, the one beginning "I haven't", and you say in this email:

I haven't been very satisfied throughout this process, both by the lack of feedback to me on any status updates, and on the time that it has taken. I hope that this kind of situation doesn't happen again, so any feedback on how to handle this better would be appreciated.

And my understanding is that this was a situation that attracted your attention and you were a bit frustrated in terms of the inactivity of personnel within DFO to address the issues that you raise. Is that a fair statement?

MS. HOYSETH: Yes, that is correct.

Q You go on to say:

I have literally only had the one complaint for aquaculture for almost 2 years, although I understand there are other Habitat issues, and of course, the ongoing workload of [Conservation and Protection].

And then if I can go back to the top of the email chain, what you're proposing is to have an educational process to explain how aquaculture is managed by the different sectors of DFO and provincial governments. Now, I realize this was

written at a time before there was a transfer of jurisdictional authority from the province to the feds. Did in fact you ever have those discussions within the Department and with provincial authorities so that you can get some coordination of effort going?

MS. HOYSETH: If you look at the date of that, that is right around the time when we were going to be changing our regime. So we didn't prior to, we did begin discussions at that point of forward-looking about what the new regime would look like, that started around then.

All right. I'm now going to move to a different topic, if I could, and that's the question of funding for aquaculture, and these questions will be mainly to you, Mr. Thomson.

MR. THOMSON: Of course.

 And I'm going to -- and this is something I did not get to you when you met -- when we met earlier. Could I have Conservation Tab number 10, please. Now, you're included in this email chain, from Mr. Rosenberger, are you not?

MR. THOMSON: It appears that way, yes.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ LEADEM: Could this be marked as the next exhibit, please.

 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1727.

 EXHIBIT 1727: Email chain between Susan Farlinger, Barry Rosenberger and others re "URGENT - Science budget impacts", from June 16, 2010 to June 16, 2010

MR. LEADEM:

And the reference that Mr. Rosenberger is making is cuts to his Department, which deals with coho assessment of -- he seems to be concerned about some of the wild stocks and coho assessment and things of that nature, and if you read through quickly you'll see that he's concerned about cost cuts; is that right?

MR. THOMSON: That's what it says, yes.

 All right. Conservation document number 13, please. And once again a question for you, Mr. Thomson, the Backgrounder is for Sustainable Aquaculture Program. Are you familiar with this document?

MR. THOMSON: Yes, I am.

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1 MR. LEADEM: Next exhibit, please.
2 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1728.
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4 EXHIBIT 1728: Backgrounder, Sustainable

MR. LEADEM:

 Q And the lead-in paragraph, if we could just highlight that briefly, Mr. Lunn, thank you:

The Government of Canada is committed to enhancing the global competitiveness and environmental performance of Canada's aquaculture industry. In 2008, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) received a \$70 million investment over five years to meet this commitment.

Aquaculture Program, August 27, 2008 [DFO]

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19 That's accurate, is it not?

- MR. THOMSON: We received a budget allotment of 70 million to go into several aspects of Aquaculture Management and Science, yes.
- MR. LEADEM: Could that be marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1729.

MR. LEADEM: Sorry.

- THE REGISTRAR: No, that's the same one. That's 1728. Sorry.
- MR. LEADEM: I'm sorry, Mr. Giles, my fault. I find that the compression of time is of concern to me, Mr. Commissioner, so you'll have to bear with me if I make that error every once in a while.
- Q Commission -- sorry, Conservation document number 14, please. This is a heading for the AIMAP, the Aquaculture Innovation and Market Access Program. You're familiar with this document, are you, Mr. Thomson?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, it appears to be media responses or some sort of that -- I'm certainly familiar with the program and content of documents that look similar to this. I don't know if I've actually seen this particular document, but it's similar documents I've seen.
- MR. LEADEM: Next exhibit, please, Mr. Giles.

45 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1729.

EXHIBIT 1729: Aquaculture Innovation and

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Market Access Program (AIMAP) March 1, 2010 [DFO]

MR. LEADEM:

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Q Now, your counsel was good enough, and I acknowledge the cooperative nature of the federal government in providing me with an email early this morning, with respect to a breakdown of all of the costs associated with aquaculture over the last few years. And I'm going to in a moment ask that Mr. Taylor's email to me of this morning, that I believe I sent on to you, Mr. Lunn, the first one of that set be pulled up, which contains an actual diagram or contains a chart of costs, and I'm going to ask Mr. Thomson if he recognizes that and if he can corroborate that.

If we can scroll down a bit. I understand that your counsel may have shared this with you and that you would acknowledge these costs and this information is accurate to the best of your knowledge?

- MR. THOMSON: It looks accurate to the best of my knowledge, yes.
- MR. LEADEM: Okay. And actually, Mr. Commissioner, this is -- actually gets extended out a little bit and we'll make sure that you have the right version and the right copy for the exhibit database. Because the column was long enough that it actually can be read in landscape as opposed to portrait, I believe. Could we have that marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1730.

EXHIBIT 1730: Email 1 from Mitch Taylor to Judah Harrison and Tim Leadem re "Cohen, Conservation Coalition request for information re public funding of aquaculture", (Not Final), September 1, 2011

MR. LEADEM:

Q Now, the next is also an email that Mr. Taylor sent to me early this morning. It would be the second one in that list. And this one says:

Further to the Conservation Coalition's request...

September 1, 2011

There is an acknowledgment that DFO has additional funding to regulate aquaculture in B.C. as of December 2010. Then there is some hyperlinks to some texts. The announcement then in bullet form:

\$8.3 million in new money...
In addition, the federal government as allocated \$5 million to address one time

start up costs for the program.

And then:

• Funds will be used to establish operations in Vancouver and in various Island communities...

You're familiar with the facts that have given rise to this, are you not, Mr. Thomson?

MR. THOMSON: Yes, as I testified earlier this morning.

MR. LEADEM: All right. Could we have that marked as the next exhibit, please.

THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1731.

EXHIBIT 1731: Email 2 from Mitch Taylor to Judah Harrison and Tim Leadem re "Cohen, Conservation Coalition request for information re public funding of aquaculture", (Not Final), September 1, 2011

MR. LEADEM: And, Mr. Commissioner, I'm really in your hands as to how we mark this with respect to the hyperlinks. I would suggest that we mark it so that when people scroll onto this, because it's a public document and the links are public, and anyone can access to the Net, that we keep the status of the links so that people can actually have access to the links, as well.

MR. MARTLAND: The only concern is a logistical one, in terms of what we put on our website and whether one can hyperlink off that, or would have to cut and paste out of a PDF document. I can't tell you, Mr. Commissioner, how that would work in practice. I can have a conversation with Mr. Leadem at the break to see, and then a further thought is simply to provide as subdocuments the current versions of those additional documents.

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So we'll have a conversation at the break on that 1 point. 3 MR. LEADEM: Thank you. 4 And there's one more email in that chain, Mr. 5 Thomson, for your benefit, and that should be the 6 last email from Mr. Taylor to myself this morning. 7 MR. THOMSON: Yes, I've seen this. 8 MR. LEADEM: All right. Next exhibit, please. 9 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1732. 10 11 EXHIBIT 1732: Email 3 from Mitch Taylor to 12 Judah Harrison and Tim Leadem re "Cohen, Conservation Coalition request for 13 14 information re public funding of 15 aquaculture", (Not Final), September 1, 2011 16 17 MR. LEADEM: 18 And this references the AAROM, the funding to the 19 Aboriginal Aquaculture Association. 20 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 21 And then there's some linkages as well that would 22 be of some interest and instructive. MR. THOMSON: Yes. 23 24 MR. LEADEM: Once again I thank Mr. Taylor for waking 25 up early to do this. There was a comment that the 26 government never sleeps, but certainly they rise 27 early. 28 Now, could we move on, if I could, earlier we had Q 29 received some evidence from Kristi Miller 30 concerning her research, and during the course of 31 that research she indicated that she entered into 32 some discussions with the Aquaculture Industry 33 with respect to testing for the what she has 34 described as a parvovirus, and she produced some 35 emails. And I'm going to in a moment pull up an 36 email that I'd hoped that you would be able to 37 identify for us, Mr. Thomson, because it has your name front and centre, and this would be $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$ I 38

MR. THOMSON: Yes.

Grieg Seafood.

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Q You acknowledge that you received this.

MR. THOMSON: Yes, I received it following an email I sent to the participants at the top of the header there. It was a response, if you will.

believe it's the email that I showed you from

MR. LEADEM: Right. Could we have that marked as the next exhibit, please.

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1 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1733. 3 EXHIBIT 1733: Email from Stewart Hawthorn to 4 Andrew Thomson re "sampling program", August 5 12, 2011 6 7 MR. LEADEM: 8 And finally to complete the Kristi Miller emails, 9 that I would seek to tender into evidence, there 10 is one further one, if you can just pull that 11 forward. 12 MR. THOMSON: Yes, I received this. 13 Okay. And if you could just scroll through for 14 the edification of the Commission, I just wanted 15 to show that there was a very lengthy email from 16 Dr. Miller there, in which she's writing directly 17 to Mary Ellen, who I take to be Mary Ellen 18 Walling, is that your understanding, as well? 19 MR. THOMSON: Certainly that's my understanding yes. MR. LEADEM: Next exhibit, please. 20 21 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1734. 22 2.3 EXHIBIT 1734: Email string between Andrew 24 Thomson, Kristi Miller-Saunders, Mary Ellen 25 Walling and others re "sampling program", 26 from August 12, 2011 to August 18, 2011 27 28 MR. LEADEM: 29 Could we then next go to Conservation document 30 number 15, please. The second email is one that 31 seems to have emanated from your office, Mr. 32 Thomson. 33 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 34 Is that right? 35 MR. THOMSON: Yes, it did. MR. LEADEM: Could we have that marked as the next 36 exhibit, please. 37 38 THE REGISTRAR: Exhibit 1735. 39 MR. LEADEM: 40 My understanding that the content of this relates 41 to information releases, and when you wrote this 42 back on March 29th, 2010, you reference: 43 44 The problem with this approach of industry is 45 that it will cause a break in the time series of fish health data that BC has been 46 47 collecting, which is an issue scientifically,

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and they have also informed B.C. that they will not provide carcasses for fish health sampling.

Both of these decisions by BC SFA are short sighted as it plays back into the whole secrecy issues that the industry is criticized for.

And if you scroll down, you'll see that there's an earlier email exchange between you and Mr. Swerdfager. And then keep on scrolling down. There is an email from Mary Ellen Walling to yourself and it references a recent decision by Mr. McEvoy, Adjudicator, on the release of data. That's basically the subject matter of this particular email is the information sharing, is it not?

MR. THOMSON: It wasn't as much information —
certainly information sharing is a part of the
reasons that may be listed in the letter. My
concerns and the reason why I wrote the email at
the top of the header were that there was going to
be a limitation on the access, as I understood it
at the time, of provincial veterinarians to some
of the Fish Health samples and/or Fish Health data
that the industry had.

Now, subsequent to that, to this email, my understanding is the Salmon Farmers contracted an independent lab to conduct some of that Fish Health sampling. But nevertheless, my comments at the time stand, you know, I thought it was, you know, I didn't agree with the approach the industry was taking at the time. And I will say this. Really, this is an incident that probably is a good illustration of the type of lessons we learn, how we incorporate into the design of a new program. With the designation of Fisheries Guardian, Fisheries Inspector for my Fish Health -- I shouldn't say my, but the Fish Health staff that report into my groups, we had the ability to obtain samples as we required for good management of the fisheries.

MR. LEADEM: Mr. Giles, I've lost track. Have I asked that that be marked?

THE REGISTRAR: You were last at Conservation 15 is 1735.

MR. LEADEM: Yes, thank you. 1 2 MR. MARTLAND: Indeed, just to clarify one thing. Our 3 note is that document already is Exhibit 1636. we're correct about that, we'll suggest that, Mr. 5 Giles, perhaps you can cancel 1735 and we'll just 6 note that this one is 1636 already, please. 7 you. 8 MR. LEADEM: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, my apologies. 9 It's hard to keep track of all of these things. 10 THE REGISTRAR: Yes, it is identical, so that number 11 will be rescinded. 12 MR. LEADEM: Thank you. 13 Conservation document number 30. You recognize 14 this email, Mr. Thomson? 15 MR. THOMSON: Looks like I do, yes. MR. LEADEM: Okay. Next exhibit, please. 16 17 THE REGISTRAR: Tab 30 will be marked as 1735. 18 19 EXHIBIT 1735: Email chain between Andrew 20 Thomson, Paul Sprout and Don Radford, re 21 "Meeting between yourself, SADM McClung and 22 Mary Ellen Walling of the BCSFA", from July 23 13, 2006 to July 14, 2006 24 25 MR. LEADEM: 26 Now, I want to turn next to you, Officer Atagi, 27 because you were talking earlier in your testimony 28 about biosecurity protocols, and my understanding 29 is that you had some issues with respect to 30 biosecurity protocols. Has it ever been the case 31 that any of your officers were refused entry onto 32 fish farm sites because of biosecurity protocols? 33 MR. ATAGI: No. 34 Do all the companies have the same biosecurity protocols? 35 36 I've been told that they don't. MR. ATAGI: 37

- So is the issue from the perspective of you as an enforcement officer the fact that there is some discontinuity in terms of the biosecurity protocols from fish farm to fish farm, and, if so, is that hampering your job in going out and conducting inspections?
- Can you ask the question again, please? MR. ATAGI: All right. You've just acknowledged that there is some dissimilarity in terms of the biosecurity protocols from fish farm to fish farm, and my question is a simple one: is that something that

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1 hampers you in your ability to conduct and inspections of fish farms? In other words, is it 3 a problem in that you need to phone and make sure that you're going to be in compliance with the 5 biosecurity protocols before you'd be granted 6 access to a specific fish farm? 7 MR. ATAGI: The short answer is no. That's why we have 8 that letter in place, and that which also at the 9 end invites the companies to have dialogue with 10 our staff, to outline their particular concerns. 11 But overall that letter outlines some of the 12 procedures we will follow for all farms. 13 So could I now have Exhibit 1716, I believe. 14 think that you were shown this earlier, Mr. 15 Thomson. 16 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 17 And I believe that if you go through this report, 18 you'll see that there are something in the 19 neighbourhood of five sites which were out of 20 compliance with licence production. And so under 21 that regime, what, if any, penalties or fines or 22 consequences would occur to companies that were out of compliance? 23 24 MR. THOMSON: I'm sorry, you're asking me what, what 25 under the provincial regime what the --26 Yes. 27 MR. THOMSON: -- activities would be? 28 Right. 29 MR. THOMSON: I'm unfamiliar with the provincial 30 regulatory regime in terms of its ability to 31 assess fines or anything. It's not something I'm 32 familiar with. 33 All right. You didn't have discussions with your provincial counterparts when you took over 34 35 authority in terms of liaising types of 36 enforcement of what types of activities they would do should they --37 38 MR. THOMSON: Oh, I certainly was aware of the 39 activities they would do in terms of monitoring, 40 in terms of what they would -- they ultimately 41 could do in terms of a regulatory enforcement 42 manner, you know, I think there was some

conversations I had many, many years ago where I

versed or conversant in how the Province took

structures were. But I don't really, I'm not well

apart -- took upon itself enforcement type actions

was -- I understood what some of the fine

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beyond the inspections, you know, once they -- once they determined if there was an action to take. That's something that really was in their hands.

Q Okay. You simply left it up to them.

- MR. THOMSON: No, it was their regulatory authority, therefore it would be their regulatory authority in order to pursue management actions or enforcement actions afterwards.
- So I suppose it begs the question now that authority has shifted over to the federal government, what consequences might flow in the event that there was over-production occurring and non-compliance with over-production at fish farms?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, we would, as I stated before, we would look at continuum of enforcement activities that we could take place in order to ensure compliance. I would start with informing the companies it was unacceptable to be out of compliance with its production amounts, and continue right through to the potential laying of charges and the assessing of fines under the federal **Fisheries Act**.
- MR. LEADEM: Thank you. Those are my questions, thank you, gentlemen, Ms. Hoyseth.
- MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, counsel for Areas D and B, and indeed we did this on the fly, made a contribution to Mr. Leadem, so I have a further, we'll round up to six minutes for Ms. Pacey's questions.
- MS. PACEY: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, Katrina Pacey, P-a-c-e-y, initial K., counsel for Area D Salmon Gillnet Association and Area B Seiners.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. PACEY:

Q My first question I hope is not repetitive, so please forgive me if this has already been answered. But I just want to get clear. Have there been -- and any of the panellists are welcome to answer this. Have there been charges laid against any particular fish farms in relation to disease-related events under the **Fisheries Act**?

- MR. THOMSON: Well, as our disease-related regulations really came into force in December 2010, no.
- Q And prior to that, to your knowledge?
- 47 MR. THOMSON: Not to my knowledge, no.

Any other panellists want to answer? No? Okay, thank you. All right. So, Mr. Thomson, my questions are going to be directed to you and are regarding reporting to the public of information, and I'm hoping these are questions that you're able to answer. And, Mr. Lunn, if I could ask you bring up Exhibit 1590, please. Mr. Thomson, I think you've seen this document before, because I think it was brought up when you were here Monday.

MR. THOMSON: Yes, I have, Tuesday.

- Q Tuesday, thank you. And this was the DFO document which explicitly states the government's commitment to increased transparency around reporting of monitoring and outcomes information from fish farms, as well as regulatory compliance information. Is that our understanding of the contents of this document?
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah, it's the draft policy for that. Yes.
- Q Thank you. And if I could ask, Mr. Lunn, to please scroll to page 2, and you'll see part 3.0, and I'm particularly referring to bullet number 1. And I just want to confirm, if you could just take a moment to have a look, bullet number 1, that DFO is committed to sharing disease information. And what I'm speaking about specifically is farm level and fish level, individual fish-level disease information with the public. Is that your understanding of the plan for DFO in terms of sharing information from fish farms?
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah. As we've already put up on our website, we've got farm-level information on sea lice counts currently. We have a plan in place to increase the level of data that we report on as we go forward. Of course, it's all within the caveats of our -- we have to maintain our -- to the *Privacy Act* and our responsibilities under that.
- Q Of course, and in particular, in my question I was referring also to individual fish-level data, and I'm just wondering whether you could confirm that that will be also shared with the public.
- MR. THOMSON: I'm not sure if we would go to the individual fish-level data. That would be something where I'd have to consult with the Fish Health experts as to whether or not the -- what's the appropriate level, what really data do you get

out of individual fish, versus if you're sampling
a subset of a population, i.e., a net pen, is
there something more you could give out of that
net pen, as opposed to from the individual fish.
So I don't think those decisions have been taken
to that level.

Would you agree with me, based on your own

- Would you agree with me, based on your own experience working in this policy area, that it is within the public interest to share this information with the public around disease and pathogens on fish farms?
- MR. THOMSON: I think it's within the public interest generally to have a better understanding about the industry as a whole and how the Department is managing it, and that includes things such as, you know, effects that the farm may have, and how we're managing and what the farm is licensed for and where they're located. Yes.
- Q Would you agree with me if I said that it's also in the public interest for independent scientists to have the opportunity to reflect on the data and use that data for the purpose of looking at the impact of fish farms in British Columbia?
- MR. THOMSON: I think it's important to have data available for scientific evaluation. I'm not sure I understand the inference between independent and those that work for government, but...
- Q I guess my question is would you, in your experience, support a broader inquiry into the impact of fish farms, so both within the Department and outside the Department.
- MR. THOMSON: A broader inquiry, such as the one we're currently participating in?
- Q Such as scientists from within DFO as well as external to DFO.
- MR. THOMSON: Well, I think there's been lots of external scientists that have looked at the data on salmon farms currently.
- Q I guess my question is specific to the access to that data. Do you believe it will be in the public interests for that to be available for that purpose?
- MR. THOMSON: I think the data will be available for that purpose under, again, under the restrictions that might occur under the **Privacy Act**, you know, with the odd exception, so...
- Q I have just one last question and I think one more

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minute. If I could ask, Mr. Lunn, to go to page 4, please. There's a text box there, it says "Data Stewards", and then below there it's a paragraph, and then the next bullet, I'm going to ask you -- oh, sorry, if you could scroll back up a little bit. Right there, "Protection of sensitive production inventory", if you could highlight that paragraph, please, Mr. Lunn. Yes, thank you. Mr. Thomson, could you confirm that data, farm level, and what I've been asking about specifically, fish-level data will not be withheld from the public in the interests of some business interest or what it states here as a competitive position of a particular company. Could you confirm that?

- MR. THOMSON: Well, actually, as this states, is we will release information, but we may not release it in a manner that would impact the ability of the companies to operate and have a competitive position. So what we're saying here in this paragraph is that we may -- we will release it, but there will be some delay, or time -- time delay, so that we don't impact the competitive ability of the corporation to operate.
- MS. PACEY: Thank you for that. And those are my questions. Thank you, Commissioner.
- MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, you will recall yesterday Ms. Gaertner had further questions for Mr. Thomson. With a view to trying to provide for some further time for that, if we're able to, and with the agreement of the remaining participants, I'm going to ask next to have -- they're agreeing to really re-sequence the order of remaining counsel. Counsel for the Aboriginal Aquaculture Association is next, therefore, at 15 minutes. Thank you.
- MR. KELLIHER: Steven Kelliher here, Mr. Commissioner.
 Just a few questions, I don't think 15 minutes'
 worth.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KELLIHER:

Q To get a sense, an overall sense of the regulatory and enforcement aspect of aquaculture, is it correct to say there is -- that it's founded on self-reporting, audits, third-party reports that, if you will, are the backbone of the civil aspect

of the monitoring of aquaculture, and what I mean by civil is something other than penally inspired. When it becomes a criminal investigation. That's the sense of the regulatory framework; is that correct?

MR. THOMSON: I'll take the first stab at that. Well, I think that -- first of all, I don't see the division between civil in penal in that it's -- we all operate under the same Fisheries Act and the same Pacific Aquaculture Regulation. So the required reports that the companies must submit are required by conditions of licence. The audits that take place are conducted by Fisheries and Oceans staff which are designated to be inspectors or guardians and, you know, should investigations be required to proceed to charges, they're done by Fisheries and Oceans fisheries officers.

So I'm not sure I understand the -- there is no "civil" versus "penal", though we all operate under the same *Fisheries Act*, the same Pacific Aquaculture Regulation.

Q Right. Well, perhaps just to give you an illustration of the distinction that I'm trying to bring to your attention is there is a significant parallel between what you're describing and the Canada Revenue Agency, for instance, that relies on self-reporting, third-party reporting, audits. That's in the civil sphere.

The moment it becomes a criminal investigation, it's quite a different matter, and it moves to the investigative branch and the civil component is excluded because the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* is engaged, and that's where I want to go beyond now. So there is a world of difference between a civil inquiry and one that has penal consequences because of the engagement of the *Charter*, once there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe an offence has been committed. How do you grapple with that within the fisheries organization? How do you deal with that?

MR. THOMSON: I'll start the answer, but I think Mr.
Atagi can probably provide a better response. But
the -- you know, from our perspective, that's
exactly as I mentioned earlier this morning.
That's exactly one of the big strengths that
obviously having a Fisheries Officer Services

brings to us, is a full investigative capacity
that can then take charges forward. But Brian
would have -- Mr. Atagi would have a much better
probably descriptor of it, so...

MR. ATAGI: I'm still not clear how you're linking the
civil process with our investigative process.

- Q All right. Maybe I could ask a few questions of you, Mr. Atagi. Have you ever applied for a search warrant in the course of your work with aquaculture?
- MR. ATAGI: No.

Assuming you are in a position to conduct an investigation in connection with aquaculture, have your officers or yourself taken any training as to how you would obtain the documents upon which a prosecution would proceed?

For instance, how would you get the documents from the auditor within the Department of Fisheries? How would you obtain those documents?

- MR. ATAGI: Either through -- from the companies themselves or --
- Yes, well, what would be the legal process in the course of your investigation of these companies that would enable you to obtain those documents?
- MR. ATAGI: Either through officers would have to complete Information to Obtain a Warrant, if that was necessary. We could request and demand data under s. 61.
- Q Mm-hmm. Now, have there been any protocols developed about how search warrants that would be obtained, that is, how Informations to Obtain would be structured, and how searches would be executed, bearing in mind the biosecurity aspects of this kind of investigation?
- MR. ATAGI: Fishery officers are trained -- initially they're hired as cadets. They go through a five-month classroom training process including nine weeks with the RCMP in Regina, which deals with aspects of Canadian law and enforcement. They go through another -- upon graduation they go through another 30 months of field training at which all aspects of --
- Q Yes.
 - MR. ATAGI: -- legal and court procedures, obtain warrants, that's all addressed during that training process.
 - Q Right. Sir, there are -- did I hear you correctly

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that there are two designated aquaculture fisheries officers, fisheries investigators; is that correct? How many aquaculture investigators do you have within the Department of Fisheries that you control?

- MR. ATAGI: On the Operational Unit, there are seven fishery officers, plus we have one on assignment for a total of eight.
- Q And are they designated to deal with aquaculture issues?
- MR. ATAGI: They are fishery officers, and they belong to the aquaculture compliance program.
- Q All right. And what training do they have that other fisheries officers do not?
- MR. ATAGI: Aside from information sessions regarding specifically the aquaculture industry, as well some technical courses such as heavy trailer endorsement I mentioned earlier. They're trained, they have their full basic training, and they're off that current level.

Because of -- all my positions were staffed through deployment, they're all seasoned except for the one officer on assignment who's still a trainee. The rest are all - I'm trying to think of the best word - experienced officers.

- Q Not to make so much of this, what may be a small point, sir, but you'll agree with me that to execute a search with five or ten officers at a fish farm has complexities that executing a search in an ordinary business environment has, correct?
- MR. ATAGI: I would say that would depend.
- Q Depend on what?
- MR. ATAGI: Well, if we were to execute a warrant on the company at the head office, that would be fairly complex, whereas most of the documentation on a farm site is in generally one area.
- Q Right. I'm thinking of the biodiversity aspects of having five, ten or 15 officers coming onto a fish farm site. Is there a protocol within your office to ensure that the health concerns are maintained?
- MR. ATAGI: I think you -- I believe you said "biodiversity". Or did you mean --
 - O Yeah.
- MR. ATAGI: -- biosecurity?
- 46 Q Biosecurity.
- 47 MR. ATAGI: The biosecurity issues --

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- 1 Q Quite similar to me.
 - MR. ATAGI: -- are procedures to us to ensure pathogens are not transferred.
 - Q Right. On large numbers of tall leather boots, for instance.
- 6 MR. ATAGI: Rubber boots.
 - Q Rubber boots. So is there a protocol in place --
 - MR. ATAGI: There's a --
 - Q -- to execute -- the execution of a warrant on a fish farm?
 - MR. ATAGI: No.
- 12 Q Why?

- MR. ATAGI: Because we would follow our biosecurity procedures, but the execution of a warrant would still follow what our normal warrant procedures would be.
- Q Right. Is it because you don't contemplate exercising a search warrant on a fish farm?
- MR. ATAGI: I guess what it is, is that we do not contemplate any differences from our normal field enforcement duties in regards to exercising a warrant -- executing a warrant on a farm site.
- MR. KELLIHER: All right. Those are my questions. Thank you.
- MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, next on the list, I have counsel for the MTTC with ten minutes.
- MS. ROBERTSON: Mr. Commissioner, Krista Robertson for the Musgamagw Tsawataineuk Tribal Council.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. ROBERTSON:

- Q Good afternoon, panel.
- MS. ROBERTSON: Mr. Lunn, could you please pull up the PPR number 20 and go to page 77, please. If you could just highlight paragraph 151 there.
- Q Mr. Thomson, this question is for you. So this paragraph makes the point that:

Currently, federal aquaculture licence holders pay no fees for their licences.

And the last sentence indicates there that the process under the *User Fees Act* is lengthy and it may be years before fees can be imposed under the PAR.

So we've heard, over the course of this

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Commission, a great deal of evidence about DFO's financial challenges in terms of their capacity, all matters of fisheries management. We've heard evidence from you today of the very high costs of getting this whole aquacultural program up and running. We've heard from Mr. Atagi today about a shortage in inspectors.

What's your take on this, in terms of the overall sustainability of DFO?

MR. THOMSON: Well, it's a good question. First of all, let's be clear there is no federal aquaculture licence fee. The aquaculture operators are still required to pay a landtenuring fee to the B.C. government as we were before.

The introduction of a user fee for the Pacific Aquaculture Regulation has always been intended and it continues to be an intended act of the Department in order to introduce it into the regulation. However, as you can imagine, as part of the federal government, we are bound by the User Fee Act. It is a lengthy process to go and introduce a new fee as a result of the User Fee Act. That's the legislation we fit under and, for good reason, it was introduced and passed.

So we will be producing an options document and a discussion document about introducing a **User Fee Act** in the near future. In terms of the difficulties that may mean for government, typically user fees collected by government, whether — are not held within the individual departments, so the user fee collected would go into the general revenue fund of the government and be distributed to whatever the priority the government saw to that day.

So while there's a slight link to departmental issues around funding, it's not a direct link.

Q All right. I'm just going to turn now to see a topic that keeps popping up and we haven't had a very comprehensive, I think, overview of it. Generally, I think the evidence has been from you that for the 130 salmon aquaculture farms in the province, environmental assessments were previously done under the **CEAA**. In new sites, that's going to change under the new regime.

But it's true that for some of those farms, a

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number of those 130 farms, CEAAs were never completed. Is that true? MR. THOMSON: Well, the storyline is slightly more complex than that, in that a number of the farm

sites were introduced prior to the promulgation of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act itself. So the sites were actually put in place before CEAA was introduced and passed by Parliament.

Then the issuance of a navigable water permit, which was previously with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans authority, under the Canadian Coast Guard, and triggered the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act screening of farm sites.

So in about 2001 -- well, it depends on the year, because each farm site was introduced at a different time, therefore different time periods for navigable waters permit. But in the early 2000, as the navigable waters permit authority need to be reissued on farm sites that had been there prior to the promulgation of CEAA, that reissuance after the promulgation of CEAA triggered a navigable waters -- or, sorry, triggered a Canadian Environmental Assessment Act The Department started on a number of screening. these Canadian Environmental Assessment Act screening documents for the farm sites.

To further complicate the issue, I would say the responsibility for navigable waters permit issuance moved from the Department to Transport Canada in and about 2005, and so the screening documents for some of those farm sites that had not been completed, were transferred, in part, to - or somewhat completed but not fully completed to the Transport Canada Environmental Assessment office, and they have been continuing on the review and completion of those environmental assessment for these farm sites that, again, were in place prior to the promulgation of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.

- So, short answer, some farms do not have completed environmental assessments.
- That's my understanding, but again, that MR. THOMSON: would be with Transport Canada, not -- it's not necessarily in my shop to know that.
- So you know or you don't know that some farms --MR. THOMSON: It's my understanding that some farms

still have yet to complete it. My difficulty in answering the question is had they been completed in the last few days, I may not be entirely aware of everything, so...

- Fair enough. Moving on now, as I have such limited time to cover these topics, but I'd just like to ask a couple of questions about the DEPOMOD model. Have you ever had, as a Department, any feedback on the effectiveness of that model? That would be the first question. The second question, I'm wondering if you could relate -- has the Pacific Salmon Forum given any comments on the DEPOMOD model as an assessment tool?
- MR. THOMSON: In terms of have we ever had any feedback on the use of DEPOMOD, I'm sure we probably had some correspondence received and feedback over meetings and such on the use of DEPOMOD as a tool.

In terms of whether or not the Pacific Salmon Forum has ever provided feedback on the use of DEPOMOD, I'm familiar certainly with Pacific Salmon Forum's filed report. I apologize, sort of scanning by brain trying to think of the recommendations. I cannot think of the recommendation that refers to DEPOMOD, but I could be proven otherwise. I know it's an exhibit that's been introduced.

- Q Well, maybe just generally I'll ask, I mean, are you satisfied as a biologist, for instance, that the DEPOMOD is an effective -- I mean, it's a computer-modelled tool, as I understand it. Have you -- do you feel good about that model? Is it a good tool? Do you have any concerns with it?
- MS. HOYSETH: What I think I really like about it is it provides an opportunity for us to make a best guess before we put fish in the water. In that, there are constraints in that there's been some there has been some science written on some of the constraints that DEPOMOD has. So, yes, it's a model, it has limitations and it's only as good as the data that goes in, and there's always anomalies. So of course, there's situations where it will not predict completely accurately.

But what's nice about it is it's an opportunity to make a best guess. The other nice thing is it's not the only tool we rely on. We have operational monitoring. So once we have a

site go in the water, we don't just go, "We did DEPOMOD, we're done." We have an ongoing monitoring that occurs every time there's a (indiscernible) at the farm. So that's sort of a feedback loop you're talking about there, not maybe a review one or the Pacific Salmon Forum one, but when we put the farm in the water, that operational monitoring tells us, to some degree, if that prediction was correct.

We use that information to set our monitoring stations, for example, and to look at worst case impact. Quite often we see alignment. I mentioned before that our monitoring stations for soft-bottom sites are 30 metres from the cages. DEPOMOD generally doesn't predict impact beyond those as well, that the main amount of impact and that prediction is fairly consistent with what we see in our ongoing monitoring program.

- Q Does it tend to be just what's happening right underneath the site, then?
- MS. HOYSETH: Yeah. I mean, the impact generally tends to fall very close to the cage array, and occasionally you'll see, because of bathymetry or current or other pieces of information on a site specific basis, you might see impact fall at a different location than another site. But DEPOMOD sometimes catches those predictions and sometimes it's wrong.
- Q Okay. Thank you.

- MS. ROBERTSON: Do I have time for one more? Okay.
- Q Just a quick one, then, about the aboriginal fisheries guardians and their role in this. Now, I'm happy to say that it was the one change in DFO taking over the regulation that they were happy with, is correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Thomson it was an amendment to the Fisheries General Regulation that permitted for aboriginal fisheries guardians to access aquaculture sites as part of an inspection process. Is that --
- MR. THOMSON: I believe the amendment allows the application of fisheries guardians generally to all aquaculture, to the aquaculture regulation. That's how I would put it but, yeah.
- Q So that would include an aboriginal fisheries quardian?
- MR. THOMSON: I presume so, if they are designated under the same -- I'm not an expert in the law

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obviously. I presume so, if they are designated under the same designation as fisheries guardians.

- Q And has DFO been able to provide any capacity to First Nations to participate in that program in respect to aquaculture?
- MR. THOMSON: I'm not an expert on capacity provided through the aboriginal fishery strategy that supports some of the fisheries guardians, but I do know that some capacity funding is provided for fisheries guardians in general.
- Q But you're the director of the Aquaculture Program. You must -- do you know, has the Department turned its mind to additional capacity of First Nations to --
- MR. THOMSON: There was no additional funding as part of the aboriginal fishery strategy to support the aquaculture work beyond the other work that was —that the aboriginal fishery strategy supports, no.
- MS. ROBERTSON: All right, thank you. Those are my questions.
- MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, just to look ahead to the remainder of the day, the only counsel remaining with questions now is Ms. Gaertner for the First Nations Coalition. Ms. Grant has just told me she didn't have, to this point, reexamination questions. I haven't yet had the chance to enquire of Canada, and they of course may have something arising in the course of Mr. Gaertner's questions.

Perhaps if she were to proceed in the expectation that we can either inquire on the go, or that she leave five minutes at the end if there is any re-examination by Canada. Thank you.

MR. GAERTNER: Mr. Commissioner, would you like to take the afternoon break before I get started, and then I'll just continue, or do you want me to keep going right now? Sure, okay. For the record, Brenda Gaertner and, with me, Leah Pence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER:

Q Mr. Thomson, I'm going to have to do some catch-up with you yet, so I can't go right to monitoring and enforcement on this topic. I'm going to back up a little bit, so the rest of the panel can just sit tight for a bit and I'll try to get back to you near the end of my questions if I may.

If I understand the evidence so far, Mr. 1 Thomson, when the Pacific Aquaculture Regulation 3 was passed, it was your goal that the concerns and interests that First Nations had raised with you 5 at that time, and in fact the letter that went 6 from Minister Shea to Chief Allan Claxton and the 7 summit and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, that 8 the goal was that you would intend to fund First 9 Nations' engagement in the development of the 10 operational policies; is that correct? Was that 11 the thinking at the time, that you were going to not attend to the concerns and interests that they 12 13 had at the time of the passing of the regulation, 14 but rather hope to do that through the policy 15 development? I'm sorry, I don't think I've got the 16 MR. THOMSON: whole context of the question in terms of -- the 17 18 intent, of course, was -- I don't have the letter 19 in front of me, but the intent, as I understood 20 it, was that we would help to fund some engagement 21 into the development of the Integrated Management 22 of Aquaculture Plans and which was really the 23 heart of, as we heard on Tuesday, of a lot of our 24 management strategy going forward. Through that, 25 we provided some funding to the First Nations 26 Fisheries Council to help facilitate a series of 27 meetings that gathered input into the development 28 of the Integrated Management Aquaculture Plans in 29 a very comprehensive and useful manner. 30 Okay. Well, I better back up and get the steps Q 31 right. So prior to the passing of the Pacific 32 Aquaculture Regulation, you were advised through 33 various meetings and reports that First Nations 34 had concerns regarding the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the passing of jurisdiction over. 35 36 They had concerns around the proper recognition of 37 their s. 35 rights. They had concerns around decision-making and co-management processes. 38 39 had strong concerns around the interaction between 40 the farm fish and the protection of wild fish. 41 They had concerns around the siting. They had 42 concerns about monitoring and enforcement.

all those concerns taken into consideration and

regulatory regime when you passed it in 2010?

you hoping to attend to those concerns through the

adjusted and developed and worked into the

policy development?

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MR. THOMSON: Oh, I think a lot of the concern -- as I mentioned on Tuesday, I went through a rather long series of meetings with First Nations all across the Province of British Columbia and heard a lot of concerns regarding various aspects of aquaculture and its management and their involvement in the decision-making.

A lot of that information was collected by the First Nations Fisheries Council. It was also obviously -- I had personal knowledge of it having been there -- and in some of the cases, the information was brought forward into those that were drafting the regulations as was pieces of information from various other sources and considered in the drafting of the regulation.

Other pieces of the information that were brought forward will be considered as we go through and draft policies and draft licence conditions. You can look through a very common thread through many of the consultations and information sessions we had, that it was a desire by First Nations to have greater informationsharing. If you look through the regulation/conditions licence, we have greater information-sharing, greater reporting.

So there's been a number of places where we've reflected on the pieces of information brought forward by both First Nations and others, and tried to adjust as best possible.

What I really view, though, is the wealth of information that we received really is the start of a process, you know, in terms of we will continue to provide opportunities for us to engage with First Nations and others and provide greater information, and we'll continue, as I've mentioned before, to adapt a management approach where we continue to improve our system over time.

Okay. If I was to take you to Exhibit 1703 and go to page 3, you'll see in that letter from Minister Shea to the UBCIC, that was just one of two letters that went out at the time. If you go to page 3, you'll see that:

Through the B.C. First Nation Fisheries Council Aquaculture Working Group, it is the Department's intent to fund First Nations' engagement in the development of the

1 operational policies needed to manage the 2 industry on an ongoing basis... 3 4 Do you see that? 5 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 6 That was the Department's intentions at the time? 7 MR. THOMSON: Yes. And does it remain your intentions at the time --8 9 at this time? 10 MR. THOMSON: As I said, we have funded through the 11 First Nations Fisheries Council activities to 12 provide input into those operational policies in 13 Integrated Management Aquaculture Plans. 14 continue to work with the Aquaculture Working 15 Group of the First Nations Fisheries Council. First Nations Fisheries Council itself, of course, 16 17 is funded through an AAROM grant of the Department 18 of Fisheries of Oceans as well. Where required, 19 and where it meets the goals of both ourselves and 20 the First Nations Fishery Council, if there's some 21 additional work beyond the baseline work that we 22 fund through the AAROM agreement, well, we can 23 seek to agree on that additional work. 24 All right. And it was your understanding that 25 that work on the policies was going to happen at a collaborative level through the Aquaculture 26 27 Working Group? 28 MR. THOMSON: No. 29 That was not your understanding? 30 MR. THOMSON: I wouldn't use the term "collaborative". 31 I would use the term that we would provide an 32 opportunity to work through -- take input and take 33 advice from First Nations, that we work through 34 some of the policy development processes, but I

> Q So your approach is a one-way street. You'll go there --

wouldn't say that -- I wouldn't use the term

MR. THOMSON: No.

"collaborative".

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- Q Let me finish my question. You'll go there, you'll get information, you'll leave and you'll make your decisions.
- MR. THOMSON: I think the drafting of policies and the back and forth with First Nations and other groups is always a complicated matter in that you're never sure exactly when to take -- I use a bake cake analogy, when to have a cake baked or not. I

find it useful occasionally, we have drafts and have discussion point on (sic). I also find it useful to start with a clean slate at times and get an input.

What we've taken in the case in the IMAP

What we've taken in the case in the IMAP development is we went for a blank slate approach which we gathered input from First Nations through the IMAP information sessions that the First Nations Fishery Council helped to host and provide a document on, before we even started drafting what the IMAP for finfish would look like.

Well, now we've drafted part of that IMAP and we'll take that forward to First Nations for consideration and provide further input on it. So that's the approach I've taken.

- Q Would it be consistent with your understanding that the First Nations Fisheries Council received, in 2010 and '11, \$75,000 to do the meetings and one-quarter of 45,000, which I calculate to be just roughly over \$11,000 annually that was all they got to participate in the annual working group, and that this year -- or the Aquaculture Working Group, sorry -- they got the grand total of \$15,000 to participate at the Aquaculture Working Group?
- MR. THOMSON: If you're telling me that's what's in the AAROM agreement, then I'm -- yes, so --
- Q That's consistent with your understanding?
- MR. THOMSON: It appeared --
- So that's the Department's intention to fund First Nations engagement in the development of the operational policies?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, as I said a few moments earlier, I think, as we work through issues with the Aquaculture Working Group, that there are times in which we think there is a need for a greater involvement with the Aquaculture Working Group or a greater use of the resources that they can bring to bear that would provide a greater use from us (sic), then we'll seek to enter into an amended AAROM agreement, as we did last year and as we did the previous year. That's part of the discussions that go on at Aquaculture Working Group.

We also are mindful, of course, of the fact of the matter is that in many discussions with the Aquaculture Working Group members and with the First Nations Fisheries Council, they're very

clear and very right in pointing out that they are not the rights-to-title holders and that they do not represent the rights-to-title holders and the consultation activity should take place with the individual rights-to-title holders.

So we really take a two-part approach, which is, one, is we contact each of the individual First Nations across British Columbia to also ask them to provide input and commentary into conditions of licence, policies, et cetera, as well. So we're already looking at a two-track approach where we use individual communication with the individual First Nations, but also use the First Nations Fishery Council, where appropriate, and the Aquaculture Work Group.

- Q And you don't have any clear consultative processes in place to tell us what you're doing where, and in fact you've received many reports from the First Nations Fisheries Council that that type of work needs to be done.
- MR. THOMSON: I'm sorry, what type of work needs to be done?
- Q Well, you say there's work that needs to be done strategically with the First Nations Fisheries Council who's been mandated by UBCIC in the summit to conduct discussions with you, and there's work that has to happen locally with those that are holding rights.
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- Q You understand that distinction?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- Q But there are no consultation policies, and there are no procedures that are transparent as to how you're going to do that, and in fact the First Nations Fisheries Council has recommended that you do that.
- MR. THOMSON: You're saying the First Nations Fisheries Council recommended we develop a clear policy?
- Q Yeah -- yes.
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- Q You'll agree with all of that.
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah.
 - Q And you'll agree that the First Nations Fisheries Council, as a result of hosting these meetings and engaging at the Aquaculture Working Group with the limiting funding that they have, have been bombarded with requests for consultation and

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engagement with the Department on all aspects of
            the policy and management -- aquaculture policy
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            and management. You heard those concerns also?
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       MR. THOMSON: Well, I've heard the First Nations
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            Fisheries Council say that they've had a number of
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            requests, yeah. I haven't heard --
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            Bombarded. You've heard those words?
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       MR. THOMSON: I don't recall hearing the word
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            "bombarded".
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            Shall I take you to the document that has it?
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       MR. THOMSON: If you're telling me there's a document
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            says they've bombarded, I'll take your word at it.
       MS. GAERTNER: All right. Well, that's --
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            Commissioner, that's in our document number 29
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            which is an email from the First Nations Fisheries
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            Council to the Deputy Minister, being very clear
            that they have concerns around the nature of the
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            amount of work that they're taking on and the
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            challenges associated with it. One of those key
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            concerns is that the First Nations Fisheries
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            Council is being bombarded with requests for
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            consultation and engagement with the Department,
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            and it's already an exhibit, 1655.
            Now, I guess, based on your comments earlier then,
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            my clients, the First Nations Fisheries Council,
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            were quite concerned that the first time they saw
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            the draft policies that you're talking about that
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            were being operational is when they were put into
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            the Cohen Commission process. They were not
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            released prior to. You had no discussions of that
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            draft form at all. They were concerned about
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            that, they didn't feel that that was a very
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            transparent and useful working relationship.
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            Would you agree that that's a problematic way of
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            getting information to and from a working --
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            within a working group?
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       MR. THOMSON: Well, what I would agree to is the fact
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            that -- I agree with you that it's -- again, it's
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            a decision taken that we are operating under some
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            licensing decisions and rules currently, and I
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            want to be as transparent as possible and put
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            those licensing decisions and rules, once
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            finalized, out there, because the reality is, is
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            we have to have a continuum of -- we're in the
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            management seat now and we have to make these
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            licensing decisions as we go. So I'd rather be
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            transparent and put forward what the policies are
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in place that I'm being guided with now, and then seek to amend those policies through consultation and discussion over time as needed, rather than to pretend that we're not making decisions or not acting on policy.

The reality is that we are acting on policy-making decisions and I'd rather be transparent about what our current guidance is, and then seek to amend over time.

And then finally on the question of funding, it's our understanding, then, when DFO made the submission to Treasury Board which provided the budget required for DFO to take on management responsibilities related to Pacific aquaculture, there was no allowance made for funding requirements associated with First Nations engagement. Is that consistent with your understanding?

MR. THOMSON: No.

MS. GAERTNER: Could I go to Exhibit 1655, First Nations Council Tab 29, page 2.

So if you'll go to the paragraph that says:

This leads the Council --

And that's the First Nations Council.

-- concerned the DFO is leaving --

Sorry. Didn't have it memorized.

-- leaving a trail which looks like consultation and engagement without the substance of providing adequate capacity and resources for First Nations to prepare in advance important input into these initiatives. It is unfortunate that in the Treasury Board submission which provided the budget required for DFO to take on management responsibilities related to Pacific aquaculture, there was no allowance made by the for the funding requirements associated with First Nations engagement. It has been clear for some time to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans that First Nations engagement in aquaculture in B.C. was going to be a significant issue, and it is the

obligation of DFO to ensure that they are able to respond in a manner that meets their legal, statutory and fiduciary obligations to First Nations.

Now, it's a letter that went to the Deputy Minister. Do you have any response to that?

MR. THOMSON: Yeah, and we have provided funding to the First Nations Fisheries Council to support engagement activities with the First Nations. So therefore there were funding available.

- Sorry, that was the amount of money that I was talking about, the -- what have I got? I've got 15,000 for this year to hold meetings at the Aquaculture Working Group level and I've got 11,000 in 2010 and 2011 to hold meetings at the Aquaculture Working Group. That's basically to pay for rooms and to get people there. There's no program dollars, there's no ability to substantively address or look at some of the issues behind it. These are simply to pay for program -- to pay for people to get there and to hold a meeting, as I understand it.
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah, but there were additional amendments to the AAROM agreements that provided funding to the First Nations Fisheries Council to hold a series of workshops on the IMAP discussion paper, which occurred in January of this year, and previously, as related to before, to conduct a series or to host a series of workshops throughout the province of British Columbia to provide input into the regulatory drafting process.
- MS. GAERTNER: Commissioner, for the record, I'd like to put in my client's understanding of the funding that was received, and I'll ask the witness about that.
- In 2009 and '10, they received 150,000 for meetings that were held in 2010. Those are the meetings you're just talking about. That's the '09/10 fiscal year. In 2010 and '11, they received 75,000 to hold the meetings that took place in 2011, and then in 2010 and '11, they've got \$11,000 for the Aquaculture Working Group and in this year, they've got 15,000 for the Aquaculture Working Group. Do you have any knowledge that would suggest that information is incorrect?

MR. THOMSON: No. 1 THE COMMISSIONER: Would this be a good place for the 3 break, Ms. Gaertner? 4 Sure. MS. GAERTNER: 5 THE REGISTRAR: The hearing will now recess for ten 6 minutes. 7 8 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR AFTERNOON RECESS) 9 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 10 11 THE REGISTRAR: Hearing is now resumed. 12 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. GAERTNER, continuing: 14 15 Mr. Thomson, I heard you say in your evidence earlier that DFO is looking -- or is looking at 16 17 making amendments or changes to the licence 18 conditions or the draft policies. Is DFO prepared 19 to make substantive amendments to the licence 20 conditions and/or the draft policies that have 21 been tabled? 22 MR. THOMSON: 23 If so, why is it that in a call yesterday that the 24 First Nations Fisheries Council organized with all 25 First Nations and DFO representatives in which 26 Todd Johansson and Barbara Elias were present that 27 they were advised that changes may be considered 28 but we are unlikely to have time to justify any 29 changes. What did that mean? 30 MR. THOMSON: I'm not sure. I wasn't on the call. But 31 we'll be looking at changes for licence. But more 32 to the point, I think your previous question was 33 rather open-ended. You asked whether or not 34 changes would ever -- substantive changes would 35 ever be considered. Well, yes, but I foresee that 36 may be this year, may be next year, may be over a 37 period of time. 38 Sometime in the future. 39 MR. THOMSON: We could make some of the changes this 40 year too.

I'm going to have to move on.

of topics I have to cover with you and I'll have

to -- I'm going to change topic right now and go

to the siting issues. And I would like to go to

Exhibit 1589, if I may, to page 5 which is the

applications and there's two -- we've talked a

siting criteria that is now part of your

I've got a number

September 1, 2011

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little bit about the subjective nature to the second bullet. I want to go to the sixth bullet [as read]:

An appropriate distance from the areas of sensitive fish habitat as determined by DFO.

And then the fifth from the end:

Not in areas that would pre-empt important aboriginal --

And you go on to say commercial or recreational fisheries.

Prior to issuing the December 2010 licenses and the grandfathering in of these licenses, what steps, if any, did you take as the decision-maker to ensure that those conditions were being met by the existing finfish farms?

- MR. THOMSON: Well, as was entered into evidence a couple days ago, this particular series of siting buffers, which really is a high-level screening tool in terms of the application approach and certainly does not mean that it is the only decision-making steps we take in siting, has been in place since approximately 2000 and so those siting buffers, which is the common term we use, have been applied for farm sites that have been in application since that time.
- Q So does that --
- MR. THOMSON: So just -- I'd like to finish my answer, please. So just to finish my answer there, I took into effect before making my decisions that knowledge that this siting buffer or this series of criteria had been in place since 2000.
- Q So you took no additional or independent steps at the time in which you made the decisions in December 2010. You just assumed since this criteria was in place that the existing finfish farms had been screened for that purpose?
- MR. THOMSON: I assume that the siting buffer had been in place since 2000 and provided some measure of comfort that these siting buffers had been adhered to before making that decision, yes.
- You'll appreciate that you have particularly unique obligations to aboriginal people and that that assumption could have been incorrect?

MR. THOMSON: Yes.

And then we go to policy exhibit 1601 which is the new draft policy that I understand you're

new draft policy that I understand you're considering to address siting concerns and environment impacts and if I've got that right, these new environmental matters and siting issues will only apply to new licenses and applications for substantive amendments; have I got that right?

MR. THOMSON: That's what the application of these is for as far as the sites are -- that would be an application or changes, substantive changes to the sites, yes.

And it's your understanding that First Nations consultative processes will only apply to these new applications and significant amendments?

MR. THOMSON: No.

- Q That's what it says on page 3 of this policy, if I could turn you to that.
- MR. THOMSON: Well, that may be what it says on page 3 of the policy but -- you know, and that may be the intent that they're talking about conducting consultations on new sites or substantive increases, but certainly in our communication with First Nations if -- in consultation or engagement of First Nations if they were to raise issues about existing sites we would, of course, consider those sites.
- Well, you know that they've raised issues about the existing sites and you know they've raised issues around the grandfathering of these licences. Where and when and how are these existing licences going to be reviewed for the impact on Fraser River sockeye?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, we review the licences on issuance of the licence.
- Q But you've issued those licences and these -- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- Q -- these policies are now going to apply to new licences or significant amendments.

MR. THOMSON: Yes.

- Q So they're not going to apply to renewals?
- MR. THOMSON: These policies are designed to apply to new licences and amendments, but it doesn't mean that we won't consider impact -- consider input into the issuance for existing sites.
- Q Are you waiting for recommendations from the commissioner as to how to address this?

- MR. THOMSON: Well, certainly we're looking forward to recommendations of the commissioner once they come forward as to any of the impact to DFO programs.
 - Q So you're waiting for recommendations from the commissioner as it relates to the siting of the finfish farms along the migratory route in order to address the concerns First Nations have raised with you?
 - MR. THOMSON: No. We'll work -- continue to consult and work with First Nations as to the concerns around impacts of salmon farms. We'll consider -- continue to receive information from our Science Branch as to potential impacts to salmon and consider the input of others in making our licensing decisions, but I didn't want to presume that we wouldn't also be looking forward to the input of the commission once it reports.
 - Q But your policies do not take -- do not make that clear, do they?
 - MR. THOMSON: It may be that policies don't make it clear but in terms of making the decisions, we will continue to take the input of Science Branch, of the First Nations and others in making those decisions.
 - Q All right. Let's turn to IMAPs, if I may. As I understand your evidence from two days ago, it's your intention to have a draft IMAP in place in the Fall for consultation; is that correct?
 - MR. THOMSON: Yes.
 - If I could turn you to Exhibit 1656 page 3. was a letter that was sent to Mr. Swerdfager from Chief Allan Claxton of the First Nations Fisheries Council and at page 3 they -- page 3 second... You'll see in that second paragraph they raise specific concerns about the idea that the IMAP process would run in a manner consistent with the IHPC process, in particular the concerns around the dysfunctional nature of the IHPC. been a number of days of evidence before this commission around that and the suggestions have been that we increase the number of seats available on the IHPC process for First Nations, that they develop bilateral tables where DFO and First Nations sit down together to specifically address issues around aboriginal title and rights impacts and that Canada provide funding, especially as it relates to this so we can get

this process off on the right start. Do you agree that it's problematic to model 3 the new IMAP process on a flawed IHPC process? MR. THOMSON: Well, not -- I'm not saying that we are 5 modelling on the IHPC process, flawed or not. 6 that's one of the intentions of developing an 7 AAROM amendment agreement with the First Nations 8 Fisheries Council to seek views on how to develop 9 the IMAP processes. And in that process with the 10 First Nations Fisheries Council we specifically 11 asked questions relating to the current IFMP 12 processes and what could be improved on them. 13 All right. Now could I take you to Exhibit 1241? 14 And this is a report that the B.C. First Nations 15 Fisheries Council provided to you and to First 16 Nations on the development of the IMAP process; is 17 that correct? 18 MR. THOMSON: Yes. 19 You've received this report and reviewed it? 20 MR. THOMSON: I have received the report, yes. 21 Have you reviewed it? MR. THOMSON: I have read it, yes. 22 23 Have you considered the concerns and interests --24 concerns that were in this report and when you're 25 -- and the recommendations? 26 MR. THOMSON: The concerns are being considered as we 27 start drafting the draft IMAP, yes. 28 All right. So if I could take you to page 3 of 3 29 to start with. Page 3 of 3. There's a beginning 30 section and then the main part, so, yeah. 31 there's a list of recommendations there that 32 summarize some of the concerns that have been 33 raised with respect to the IFMP approach. We talk 34 about adequate capacity and resourcing. We've had 35 a little bit of a discussion here. We'll have to 36 move on. But then they talk about establishing a 37 38 governance process and including looking at the 39 Tier 1 and Tier 2 and Tier 3 elements. You'll 40 agree that if you move immediately to the IMAP -41 sorry, these acronyms are going to challenge me 42 forever - IMAP process, you're moving immediately 43 to a Tier 3 process? 44 MR. THOMSON: No. The IMAP is really a development of

The process for advisory structure

doesn't necessarily have to be immediately moving

a document.

to a Tier 3.

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- Q Can you commit that you'll use a Tier 1, Tier 2 process to develop this before you move to a Tier 3?
 - MR. THOMSON: I think we're still in the development phase of how to best structure the advisory processes and one that we would consult on, in which case I don't have a process in place of how we're -- of what type of advisory processes would be put in place laid out and that's one of the reasons why we want to have further discussions on the draft IMAP process.
 - And then what about the concerns that First Nations have raised as to the scale of IMAP? And now I'll take you to page 11 of 11 of that document. There's a number of different options around how to develop; IMAPs. What is DFO's considerations on these issues right now?
 - MR. THOMSON: I'm waiting for the scroll. Well, again, this is, you know, as I discussed earlier, what we went -- what our intention going forward with an IMAP to try and gain some input into the IMAP development process, is to go forward with essentially what was a blank slate. I was very clear in my meeting with the First Nations Fisheries Council and with participants in the first meeting in Richmond that I didn't want to come forward with a map drawn up in pretty colours and suggesting I know exactly which areas were going to be planned for. I wanted people's input, First Nations and others, as to how we would divide the coast up into areas and what would be appropriate for the geographic scale of area management approaches.

I think what we're looking at now moving forward is development of a -- initially development of a generalized IMAP for the Province of B.C. and then start continuing discussions on how to subset that into a specific area management models as we go through the consultation process going forward this Fall.

But again, this is really the development of a rather ground-breaking approach for aquaculture management in the Province of British Columbia. It certainly builds on area management approaches and other jurisdictions but it is unique to British Columbia and so it will be a process that takes some time to develop and certainly one that I really would never say will be carved in stone.
Why would you not continue to develop and improve
the process over time through engagement of
industry, the engagement of other parties and, of
course, the engagement of the coastal First
Nations and other First Nations that live in these
areas?
So you're committed to a consultative process on

- So you're committed to a consultative process on that. So what are you planning to table in the Fall then?
- MR. THOMSON: We have what's being developed currently is a draft IMAP which will describe you've seen tabled the guidance document around the IMAPs but it'll describe the management approaches for finfish aquaculture in British Columbia. We'll seek to consult on that and if we have the ability to in the time allotted start consulting on the geographic areas that we would like to develop area-specific management approaches for and whether or not there really are in some cases area-specific or is it really more of a mapping of management approaches for areas generally in that, you know, we could have general principles around area management as opposed to specific principles for certain areas.

These are all questions that we'll bring up during the consultative process. Because I think it is clear that there's a lot of valuable input that could be gained through the various parties.

- I'm just wondering, the commissioner has also heard a lot of evidence around the Wild Salmon Policy and --
- MR. THOMSON: Yeah.

- Q -- its implementation. Has there been consideration around how this IMAP process and the considerations of ecosystems indicators there will align with the Wild Salmon Policy's Strategies 2 and 3 which deal with habitat assessments and ecosystem indicators and values and are we going to be able to reduce duplication and try to find ways of synergizing this effort?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, certainly I think that we're obviously going to be informed by the Wild Salmon Policy, which I was very fortunate enough to be one of the drafting members of it. The policy for the Wild Salmon Policy really focuses on the conservation units of wild salmon and the

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protection thereof.

Maybe conservation units is a good indicator of health of an ecosystem and it might be a good indicator of how you would draw an area management approach for an area. I think that's a -- that's certainly an area that we would explore. But again, it's an area that I don't want to come out and say this is the way it's going to be, because I think it's an area for discussion and exploration.

Thank you. That will be helpful to my clients to hear.

So I have only barely 15 minutes left and so I'm going to go very quickly on to monitoring and then enforcement and then I have some final questions. If I could go to First Nations Coalition document 18 which is Exhibit 1240. if I could go to page 7 Theme number 8. This is a document the First Nations Fisheries Council provided to you and Theme number 8 deals with broader and inclusive monitoring and they say that the scope of monitoring must be expanded to include First Nations interests in far-field, not just the tenure boundaries of a particular farm, and their view that there has to be more dynamic monitoring is needed to look at broader metrics for assessing impacts on ecosystems. And you need to create opportunities for First Nations to conduct third-party monitoring.

Are you familiar with those concerns and those ideas?

MR. THOMSON: Yes.

Q How does the monitoring regime take these ideas into account?

MR. THOMSON: Well, initially the monitoring regime in terms of far-field effects, what we did is introduce a new monitoring site for benthic impacts at a farther distance from the farm than was previously done by the provincial government. But certainly in terms of truly far-field or ecosystem impacts, that again is part of the development hopefully of the IMAP process and the area management approach to start looking at potential ecosystem indicators of impact in an area and how best to explore those.

In terms of creating opportunities for First Nations to conduct third-party monitoring, there

was an inclusion in the -- or as was previously 1 pointed out, there was an amendment made to the 3 Pacific Fisheries Regulations to allow for 4 guardians to have authority over the -- or, sorry, 5 the Pacific Aquaculture Regulations, so we did 6 make an opportunity within that for guardians. 7 Can these ecosystem-based indicators or these 8 approaches include First Nations traditional 9 ecological knowledge?

- MR. THOMSON: I would think that would be one of the things we could look at including and I think it's -- the adoption of traditional ecological knowledge into indicators would be a valuable inclusion. I think the difficulty sometimes is developing that metric and I think it's been a challenge generally for government in developing those metrics around inclusion of traditional ecological knowledge.
- Would you support a recommendation that there be not only monitoring of fish health within individual salmon farms but also a program that monitors the health of the ecosystem and the health of the wild stocks that pass those farms as a way of looking at the impact of those -potential impacts?
- MR. THOMSON: I think it's well worth considering all the -- you know, looking at the monitoring of the health of an ecosystem from a broad scale in terms of, you know, whether or not it's an area such as the Clayoquot Sound or something, you know, I think monitoring of the ecosystem indicators for an area, whether it be from impacts of aquaculture, fisheries, mining, forestry, whatever, it would be valuable from that point of view.
- Q Are you aware of the independent monitoring program that's been run by the Kitasoo/Xiaxais for the salmon farming operation at Klemtu?
- MR. THOMSON: Sorry?
- Q Are you aware of the independent monitoring program that's run by the Kitasoo --
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.

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- Q -- for the -- and understand that program includes monitoring ecosystem indicators of the community members deemed to be appropriate?
- MR. THOMSON: I'm actually not aware of the ecosystem indicators that they monitor but would be more

enforcement officers.

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than happy to hear more about it. Q Let's turn to enforcement, if I could, for a moment. And we're still at 1240. Let's go to Theme number 9, more stringent enforcement. First Nations at the time and continue to expect that a much stricter and tougher approach for enforcing compliance with the regulations than was the case with the province and that First Nations should be trained to conduct the inspections and be

You're aware that those concerns were raised? MR. THOMSON: Yes.

- And that these were repeatedly stressed at the community meetings in February and March of 2010, correct?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- And continues to be stressed in the 2011 document such as the First Nations perspective on the management framework for aquaculture in B.C.; is that correct?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes.
- We've heard from our clients that some of the aspects that First Nations would like to see as part of the enforcement regime, including the following: spot checks. Will this be done and will this be increased?
- MR. THOMSON: Yes. I don't want to speak for Mr. Atagi's program but generally we will have a greater level of compliance in enforcement activities than was previously done and in terms of previous testimony from Mr. Atagi and previous statements on the part of the department, we have no intention of requiring to give advance notice. So if that meets the definition of a spot check, then...
- I'll turn to you, actually, if I may, Mr. Atagi. Can -- are you intending to do more spot checks than had been done before and more frequent audits and inspections of fish farms than was done before?
- MR. ATAGI: We will conduct inspections and checks as much as possible with the capacity that we have.
- Will that be more than what was done by the Province of British Columbia when they were doing it?
- MR. ATAGI: That remains to be seen.
- So at this point in time you can't make that

1 commitment? 2 MR. ATAGI: No. 3 Will there be protection for whistle-blowers? 4 That's something that has been a concern that 5 First Nations have raised? Will there be any 6 protection in terms of identification of whistle-7 blowers or anything like that? 8 MR. ATAGI: It would be similar to our -- whatever we 9 do for our current observe, record, report 10 program. So does that mean there won't be further 11 12 protections? 13 MR. ATAGI: Just for this program? No, it would be 14 similar to what is in place. 15 Will there be fines for breaches of licence conditions that will act as a sufficient deterrent 16 17 at this point in time as we understand that the 18 maximum fine is a thousand dollars per 19 contravention which, from my clients' perspective, 20 could be considered a cost of doing business. 21 Will there be -- is the department looking at 22 increasing the fines for breaches of licence 23 conditions? 24 MR. THOMSON: The fine structure for violations of the 25 conditions of licence are the same for aquaculture 26 as they are for all Fisheries Act violations, 27 which to my knowledge are a maximum fine of 28 \$500,000. 29 But for the conditions of a licence that are a 30 ticketable offence or punishable for a maximum 31 find of a thousand dollars --32 MR. THOMSON: There are no ticketable offences in 33 conditions of licence. 34 So if you were thinking of the ticketable offences 35 at this point in time, your maximum fine would be 36 a thousand dollars? 37 MR. ATAGI: It would be limited to the provisions of 38 the Contraventions Act. 39 Would you agree that fines should increase in 40 severity with the number of infractions? 41 MR. THOMSON: Well, again, the fine would be set for --42 by the court, would be at the court's discretion. 43 The other key question when it comes to enforcement is for First Nations is who is 44

conducting the enforcement. We've heard a lot

challenges associated with it. From my experience

about the concerns about funding and the

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working with First Nations it's actually quite 1 useful to have protocols and have them working on 3 the direct on-the-ground work. They're closer to the sites. They're more responsive to changes. 5 They can observe that. Would you agree with me on 6 that? 7 MR. ATAGI: Can you repeat that, please? 8 It's my experience with First Nations all over the Province of British Columbia that when it comes to 9 10 enforcements in local areas that the primary 11 governments of the Province of British Columbia or the federal government, in particular the 12 13 Department of Fisheries and Oceans, have 14 challenges associated with manning local areas and 15 getting people locally and so there is a benefit of working collaboratively with First Nations in 16 17 quardian programs and otherwise to ensure that 18 things happen more quickly at a local area. 19 Do you have a response to that? And have you 20 -- are you considering developing those types of 21 protocols to maximize better enforcement? 22 MR. ATAGI: There may be benefits to that. At this point I have not been aware of any protocols that 23 24 have been built in place specifically for 25 aquaculture. 26 So in the memo to the Deputy Minister that we just 27 saw earlier, we learned that DFO will not be 28 developing an aboriginal fisheries guardian 29 program in the first year of the new Pacific 30 Aquaculture Program. Are they considering the use 31 of an aboriginal fisheries guardian program going 32 forward? 33 MR. THOMSON: I don't know of any plans to develop an aboriginal fisheries guardian program for 34 35 aquaculture specifically. I really am not 36 knowledgeable about the current aboriginal 37 fisheries guardian program to speak to it. 38 Do you think it would be a useful thing to 39 consider when we're trying to cost-benefit and 40 develop more trust as it relates to this industry? 41 MR. THOMSON: I certainly think there would be some 42 benefits in the trust -- on the trust aspect of 43 it. I think that the cost benefit analysis would 44 be something that would be better answered by 45 someone who's more familiar with the costs

associated with the current aboriginal fisheries

quardian program.

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Regretfully, I learned that the document I was 1 Q referring to was not an exhibit yet, so I have to 3 go to First Nations document number 17. Mr. Thomson, are you familiar with this memo to the deputy minister in which they summarize 5 6 that they will be not developing an aboriginal 7 fisheries quardian program for the first year of 8 the program, Fisheries Aquaculture Program? 9 MR. THOMSON: Could you scroll through it? 10 Sure. I can't but Mr. Lunn can. 11 MR. THOMSON: Yeah. Sorry. 12 Mr. Atagi, are you familiar with this document? MR. ATAGI: Vaguely, yes. 13 14 I notice on the first page that it appears that it 15 may have come out of your --16 MR. ATAGI: Out of my archive, yes. 17 MS. GAERTNER: Yes. Could I have that marked as the 18 next exhibit? THE REGISTRAR: 1736. 19 20 21 EXHIBIT 1736: Memorandum for the Deputy 22 Minister - Aboriginal Fisheries Guardian 23 Program for the British Columbia Aquaculture 24 Regulation Program 25 26 MS. GAERTNER: 27 Now, in my last five minutes I want to tackle what 2.8 in some ways might be considered a sensitive issue 29 with you, Mr. Thomson, but I don't mean it that 30 I'm going to say it that way because I'm way. 31 looking to help the commissioner understand the 32 challenges associated with implementing these 33 kinds of changes and I'm going to take you to 34 Exhibit 1697. This is a document that was put 35 into evidence yesterday by Mr. Leadem for the 36 Conservation Coalition and I had an opportunity to 37 review it last evening and if I take you to page 5 of that document under "Pacific Region". 38 39 curious about the comment [as read]: 40

We need to use shellfish aquaculture as a gateway for First Nations into aquaculture.

And then later in the document it says:

If we could get First Nations to support aquaculture it would take the wind out of the

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I'm just -- I'm very concerned about those two kinds of comments and I know that the First Nations Fisheries Council have raised concerns with the department around characterizing First Nations interests around this -- around aquaculture.

Do you have any response to this? I mean, when I read these and I read the letters that First Nations Fisheries Council have sent to the department around the repeated emphasis on how First Nations could receive money from the aquaculture companies and how they could be part of that business, we're missing some of the more -- well, my clients would say more important and fundamental issues first, which is they've got concerns around their s. 35 rights and how to properly protect those rights and it appears by looking at these kinds of comments that somehow in the department you have this idea that if they'd only get involved in aquaculture from an economic perspective that those concerns will somehow disappear. And I'm just wondering if you could speak to that because it's a very serious concern.

MR. THOMSON: Yes. First I'd like to make clear as I recall the report that's entered here was produced by a consultant about communications and these appear to be quotations by unnamed people within the department. So I just put that into context.

the department. So I just put that into context. In terms of, you know, is it appropriate for people to talk about getting First Nations into aquaculture or not, you know, in the 2002 Aquaculture Policy Framework, the department was very clear that one of its goals is to increase investment or increase participation by aboriginal groups into aquaculture generally. And I think that that still remains a policy direction of the department and the reasons for it are, of course, to, you know, aquaculture does represent a rather significant or can be rather significant economic opportunity for those living in coastal areas and especially for First Nations, where frankly, as I'm sure you're well aware, we have many First Nations communities that have limited economic opportunities other than those of marine resources of which aquaculture is one of them.

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And so, you know, in various communities, Klemtu you've already mentioned, and others, we've seen where development of aquaculture, whether it be shellfish or finfish or others, has provided for increased economic opportunity to those First Nations that in my - and it only is my - opinion frankly, you know, I think benefited from increased economic opportunity in those communities.

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Could I take you to Exhibit 1656 and this concern is significant for the First Nations Fisheries Council and I want to take you to page 5 bullet 4 and this was in their letter responding to the draft Pacific Aquaculture Regulations. This is my last question. And I'll take you to that fourth bullet [as read]:

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It is offensive to First Nations that in the opening statement only positive statements are made with respect to First Nations' engagement in aquaculture. There is a total lack of recognition of rights and title, of issues and concerns which have been raised repeatedly by First Nations with respect to many aspects of the current aquaculture The repeated emphasis in management system. the opening statement about First Nations receiving benefits from aquaculture companies totally misses the point of the significant issues and concerns which have been repeatedly raised by B.C. First Nations with respect to the aquaculture industry.

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I'm going to leave it there. I'm just going to ask you what is your response to this? Are you prepared to put as a primary matter addressing the ongoing significant concerns they've raised as it relates to their s. 35 rights and not simply punt it off to the idea that we'll just solve it by getting them involved in the industry?

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MR. THOMSON: Well, I certainly would never put it punting off an idea. I take very seriously my responsibility with the department of consulting with First Nations. I spend a great deal of my time and energy doing so and I'll continue to do a better job as best I can in terms of talking with First Nations, whether through formal consultative

processes or working with the aquaculture working group in order to better understand their concerns regarding it and take those into consideration when making the licensing decisions.

- Q And how can we help you on that in the work that we're doing here?
- MR. THOMSON: Well, and I'm glad actually -- really glad you asked that question. I think the First Nations Fisheries Council has been extraordinarily helpful in development of this, and I'm concerned that statements over last couple of days indicate that there's -- that this system was -- I mean, I would never say it's perfect, but I think that the process we entered into with First Nations Fisheries Council in gathering the information we did prior to the drafting of the regulation was in some ways -- it was probably a little bit ground-breaking in terms of it was really a great information source prior to regulatory drafting. I'm not sure it's happened before.

I don't know all the regulations that have ever been drafted. I'm not going to pretend that I do. But I -- you know, I personally travelled around to each of those nine communities. I personally learned a great deal about First Nations, First Nations concerns about aquaculture, about fisheries in generally, and so I found it to be an educational experience.

I took a lot of that information to heart and I'll continue to use that information that I gathered with the great assistance of the First Nations Fisheries Council in setting up all these meetings and managing all those — the issues around it. It was a huge benefit to me personally and I think a huge benefit to the department in order to provide that information into the department and we have that information stored and will continue to act on the information we received and will continue to work with the First Nations Fisheries Council on that basis.

- MS. GAERTNER: Those are my questions, Mr. Commissioner.
- MR. MARTLAND: Mr. Commissioner, I have about two very quick housekeeping matters. I can do those at the end. We don't have re-examination questions. Canada has just a few, I believe.

THE COMMISSIONER: If we can finish by 4:00, that's

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1 fine. MR. MARTLAND: I believe so. 3 MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I'll do 4 my utmost to be less than two minutes and I 5 believe I can do so. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 MR. ATAGI: Not that I'm aware of, no. 16 17 18 19 Regulations. 20 21 22 23 24 CEAA. 25 26 27 28 correct? 29 MR. THOMSON: Yes, they do. 30 MR. SPIEGELMAN: Thank you. 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SPIEGELMAN, continuing:

Mr. Atagi, during my friend Mr. Leadem's examination, he suggested that at one point there was the ability to ticket -- issue tickets in aquaculture and my question is this, has DFO ever had the ability to have ticketable -- to issue tickets for aquaculture offences, for violations?

Are you aware of any ticketable offences in any commercial fishery in Canada?

MR. ATAGI: Only under the Fisheries General

Thank you. And my other quick question is there was some questions during earlier questioning about whether pre-existing aquaculture facilities had undergone environmental assessment under the And so my question is under the current conditions of licence the benthic monitoring requirements and the thresholds for fallowing, those do apply to pre-existing facilities; is that

Those are my questions.

MR. MARTLAND: Thank you. Mr. Commissioner, by way of just housekeeping, Mr. Leadem dealt with some exhibits and I'll just, unless someone raises a concern, will propose that vis-à-vis the early morning emails from Mr. Taylor that were forwarded on, Exhibit 1730, 1731, 1732, it's really just a matter of housekeeping but we'd propose to remove the header and the back-and-forth with counsel forwarding on and have those cleaned up. In addition, one of them had the chart and the landscape format and we'll rotate the page or do what we need to do to ensure the exhibit is properly put in as -- once it is an exhibit -- it is an exhibit. Once it's communicated via our website, as well.

Secondly, with respect to Exhibit 1731 and 1732 we've discussed among counsel the question as

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to whether the hyperlinked further document should be sub-documents. The consensus of that was no, they need not. The links are available to members of the public but they're dynamic, so they'll change over time.

The final point I'll just offer, Mr. Commissioner, by way of a quick remark at the conclusion not of all of your hearings this week but of the hearings on aquaculture and disease for this week, we are nine out of 12 days into those hearings. On my math we've heard from 19 witnesses, six scientific technical reports commissioned put in. We've had a significant body of evidence put forward.

I appreciate that there have been some concerns over our pace. On the other hand, in my submission we're in a position now where we have covered that ground and we're on schedule and I want to express our gratitude to all counsel. They've played by the rules, so to speak, on the time allocations, not always happily I appreciate, but it has allowed us to hear from these witnesses and put forward the body of evidence we have.

With respect to aquaculture, on that basis we would be adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th. I understand, Mr. Commissioner, there are other hearings tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Martland. Thank you

to the panel. Certainly you've been here more than today, so thank you for that, Mr. Thomson.

And to the other two panel members, Thank you very much for attending. Thank you.

(PANEL NO. 60 EXCUSED)

THE REGISTRAR: The hearing is now adjourned to ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 4:01 P.M. TO SEPTEMBER 2, 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. 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. Pat Neumann 2.8 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 Registered Court Transcriber