

Summary Report

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

September 19-21, 2018



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Acknowledgement

On September 19-21, 2018, First Nations leaders, Elders, fishers, technicians, and other experts gathered on the unceded traditional territory of the Musqueam Nation for three days to discuss the current state of wild salmon health and develop a shared vision and strategic plan to ensure the future of wild salmon in BC.

We respectfully acknowledge Musqueam Elder Larry Grant for welcoming us to Xʷməθkʷəy̓əm and to the Musqueam people for generously allowing us to gather on their territory to perform this important work. We thank all speakers and delegates for taking the time to gather with us and for their contributions.

Executive Summary

On September 19-21, 2018, the British Columbia Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN), the First Nations Summit, and the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) hosted the “*Wild Salmon Summit: In a Time of Reconciliation*” at the Westin Wall Centre located on the unceded territory of the Musqueam Nation.

The Wild Salmon Summit was held to explore issues related to the current health and management of wild salmon and their habitats and develop a shared strategic vision for this important resource. First Nations leaders and technicians from across BC were invited to share their perspectives and engage in dialogue about the future of wild salmon.

Each day of the summit was designed around achieving an overarching objective outlined below:

Day 1 - Conduct an environmental scan of the mandates and operations of First Nations fisheries organizations in BC;

Day 2 - Discuss the current state of wild salmon health and identify barriers to ensuring healthy wild salmon populations;

Day 3 - Develop a shared strategic vision for wild salmon in BC.

Three (3) key overarching themes of discussion emerged over the course of the three-day event that formed the basis of the suggested priority actions outlined in this report. These themes include:

- Developing a Shared Vision;
- Centralizing and Improving Access to Knowledge, Data and Information; and
- Affecting Legislative and Policy Change.

Delegates at the event presented a number of recommendations for actions that could be taken within each of these key themes. These recommendations are provided within the report as suggested priority actions to be taken by First Nations leadership.

Developing a Shared Vision

This theme emerged through discussions of developing a shared political vision, and strategic pro-active provincial plan, amongst BC First Nations. This shared vision would extend and apply to the rehabilitation, protection and management of wild salmon, salmon habitat and fisheries through the implementation and recognition of our inherent jurisdictions,

authorities, titles, rights and responsibilities. The suggested priority actions within this theme include:

Suggested Priority Action 1: The First Nations Leadership Council to strike a Political Steering Committee to develop and identify recommended immediate province-wide priorities. This political steering committee should be comprised of representatives from the First Nation Leadership Council, British Columbia First Nations, the Pacific Salmon Commission and the First Nations Fisheries Council.

Suggested Priority Action 2: The Political Steering Committee will be tasked with building a model of collaborative governance and decision-making that inclusive of Tier 1 relations (First Nations – Intertribal Relations) and Tier 2 relations (Nation-to-nation, government-to-government). This model will be specifically related to the identified immediate priority issues pertaining to wild salmon, salmon habitat and fisheries. The First Nations Leadership Council will be tasked with accessing equitable and sustaining funding sources to support the Political Steering Committee to accomplish the work of developing this model.

Centralizing and Improving Access to Knowledge, Data and Information

A number of summit delegates identified the importance of developing a plan to recognize and activate the technical knowledge and experience of First Nations fisheries organizations and to fully integrate Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) into the management and protection of wild salmon. This included discussions of increasing access to data for First Nations fisheries organizations and First Nations. The suggested priority action under this theme is:

Suggested Priority Action 3: The Political Steering Committee will complete an environmental scan and develop a plan to recognize, coordinate and activate the technical knowledge, Indigenous knowledge and experiences of our own First Nations fisheries Organizations and Nations. This will be done in relation to the political tables and/or governance model that is created through activities in Suggested Priority Action 2.

Affecting Legislative and Policy Change

There were a number of issues with existing legislation and policy pertaining to fisheries that were identified by summit delegates and presenters. This theme addresses some of the specific concerns that were raised through those discussions. The suggested priority actions within this theme include:

Suggested Priority Action 4: Once implemented, the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Governance models, in collaboration with First Nations fisheries organizations, will identify ongoing priorities for the shared table to bring forward. As a short-term priority, Summit delegates recommended that the Political Steering Committee, in the immediate term, advocate for the full implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy.

Other suggested priority issues identified by the Summit delegates that the Political Steering Committee and/or the to-be established Governance Models may want to consider include:

- Work towards provincial-level responsibility for fisheries management to allow BC First Nations to exercise jurisdiction over fisheries matters;
- Develop cross-jurisdictional approaches to fisheries management to ensure First Nations across provincial, territorial and international boundaries undertake collaborative approaches for the protection of fish and fish habitat;

- Revisit and modernize DFO policies and approaches to wild salmon management to ensure Aboriginal rights are second only to conservation; and
- Seek delegated responsibilities under the *Fisheries Act* to permit First Nations fisheries management opportunities.

Context

The Value of Salmon to First Nations

Salmon has been the cornerstone of culture and of the survival of Indigenous peoples since time immemorial. This relationship extends into interconnected segments of life, where salmon hold value socially, economically and culturally. As one delegate remarked, when used for food, salmon is a health concern; when used for ceremony, salmon is a spiritual and cultural concern; when used for employment, salmon is a social and economic concern.

The importance of salmon to Indigenous communities cannot be overstated. It is a relationship of interdependence and mutual sustainability that has been in place for countless generations. The Aboriginal right to fish and assert jurisdiction over fish and fish habitat is also legally protected and has been upheld numerous times in provincial and federal courts. However, salmon stocks have been steadily declining over the years as Indigenous communities are consistently held up in court fighting for the recognition of their rights to protect this valuable resource.

“What is the basket of rights we want respected now as it relates to the reconciliation framework? What lasting commitments to recognition, respect and wild salmon protection and rehabilitation can we achieve given this political climate? What can we achieve now in the context of lasting agreements that will survive the next election?” — Brenda Gaertner, Mandell Pinder

Acting in a Time of Reconciliation

The Wild Salmon Summit 2018 has been convened in a critical time of reconciliation. A time where our judicial system has recognized the Aboriginal right to fish, and the inherent right of First Nations to govern their lands, waters and resources, including fisheries, are protected by the Canadian Constitution. We are also in an important time where both the federal government and BC provincial government have committed to implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* through legislation and policies that respect Indigenous jurisdiction and authority. It is also an opportunity for First Nations to work with governments to ensure lands and resources under their stewardship are properly protected and managed for the benefit of future generations.

Over the years, countless court cases have recognized and upheld the Aboriginal right to fish.

The *Nuu-chah-nulth decision* (2009) was upheld by the BC Supreme Court in 2014, clarifying the Aboriginal right to harvest and sell all species of fish found within territories. The *R. v. Marshall decision* (1999), confirmed a treaty right allowing Mi'kmaq to earn a livelihood through commercial fishing. *Delgamuukw v. British Columbia* (1997) confirmed that Aboriginal title is constitutionally protected and it entitles the holders to exclusive possession and use of the land and resources on and under it.

“If BC salmon dies, so does BC.”
— Delegate

More recently, the Supreme Court of Canada in *Tsilhqot'in* (2014), made clear that Aboriginal title includes the right to govern and “pro-actively use and manage the land” and resources. While Aboriginal rights have been recognized in the courts, progress in implementing the necessary changes to policy and legislation to reflect court decisions has been slow or, in many instances, non-existent. Today, Nuu-chah-nulth Nations involved in the 2009 case are attempting to engage Canada, via DFO, in meaningful negotiations to implement the rights-based fisheries.

Background

The concept of holding a province-wide gathering for First Nations to discuss the health of wild salmon and to strategize around developing a strategy to protect wild salmon stocks, was developed through a number of discussions over the last few years.

The Wild Salmon Alliance’s 2016 Dialogue Session

On April 18 and 19, 2016, the First Nation Wild Salmon Alliance held a dialogue session, “*The Future of Wild Salmon: Advancing A Path Forward to Informed Management and Decision-Making*”, which began to build a First Nations-driven, science-based strategy for ensuring the sustainability of wild salmon.

The event focused on answering the following overarching questions: How do we understand the various impacts on wild salmon? How can we develop a path to gain greater understanding of the impacts on wild salmon? How can we develop the science and data to support our birth right to protect wild salmon?

The recommendations outlined in a summary report, “*The Future of Wild Salmon: Removing the Barriers to Informed Decision-Making Report of Proceedings and Recommendations*” focused on exploring the impacts on wild salmon using scientific data and using science to support Aboriginal rights and informed decision-making. Recommendations also suggested the review of fisheries legislation and policies, and called for the implementation the 2005 Wild Salmon Policy.

The 2018 Wild Salmon Summit Concept

As explained by Chief Bob Chamberlin, Vice-President of UBCIC, the 2018 Summit was conceived of informally at a meeting at the UBCIC office amongst the First Nation Leadership Council organizations. The First Nations Leadership Council executive members expressed concerns over the future of wild salmon such as declining wild salmon stocks, the impacts of open net fish farms, access to science and data, and recognition of Aboriginal fishing and resource rights.

The 2018 Summit was developed as a way to begin identifying how Indigenous organizations involved in fisheries can work together more efficiently and effectively and speak with one voice on wild salmon. The three-day event focused on allowing First Nations leadership to fill in the gaps about issues impacting wild salmon and identify the priorities and strategies they deploy in safeguarding the future for wild salmon.

The information gained from the 2018 Summit will feed into the development of a province-wide strategy that can be presented to the governments of BC and Canada to hold Canada to its mandate of reconciliation and ensure First Nations interests in fish are second only to conservation.

Purpose

The objectives and intended outcomes of the Wild Salmon Summit 2018, included:

1. Conduct an environmental scan of the mandates and operation of First Nation fisheries organizations in BC with respect to wild salmon to determine technical knowledge, synergies and improve collaboration.
2. Discuss the current state of wild salmon health and identify barriers to ensuring healthy salmon populations with the intended outcome of strategizing around common challenges i.e. access to data organizational obstacles, environmental issues, and concerns regarding legislation and policies.
3. Develop a shared strategic vision for wild salmon in BC to begin planning around suggested purposes and priorities that a political table can bring forward.

Participants

The 2018 Wild Salmon Summit was attended by approximately 207 First Nations delegates from across BC. Most delegates represented leadership and technical teams from the Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island areas, with a fairly even split between technical and political representation.

Summit Design

The 2018 Wild Salmon Summit was designed to take place over a three-day period to permit sufficient time for the exploration of the event's three key objectives. Each objective was allocated one day for presentations and dialogue.

Day 1: Environmental Scan of Existing First Nations Organizations

- Determining the mandates and activities of key First Nations fisheries organizations
- Discussing organizational obstacles and gaps experienced by a sampling of First Nations from across BC
- Exploring the strategic approach of the Wild Salmon Policy and Wild Salmon Advisory Council

Day 2: Impacts on Wild Salmon

- Defining the current state of wild salmon health
- Determining the current state of Aboriginal rights, title, and jurisdiction with regards to fish and fish habitat

Day 3: Indigenous Strategy Session

- Identifying priorities based on issues discussed on Day 1 and 2
- Strategizing around priorities and determining next steps

Through panel discussions and open dialogue sessions, guest speakers and delegates shared information and provided feedback used as the basis of the recommendations set out in this report.

Guest speakers representing the First Nations Leadership Council, as well as First Nations leaders from across BC, provincial Indigenous organizations, the federal government, and other experts presented on areas of specialization and participated in dialogue sessions facilitated by Tyrone McNeil, Vice President of the Sto:lo Tribal Council.

Key Themes and Recommendations

The following is an overview of the high-level key themes and recommendations that emerged from the discussions at the Summit, including those that came from participant comments and questions. Many of these themes were identified in the summary reports from each of the three (3) days and in the overall event summary. The recommendations and associated action items are intended to be understood as a chronological, prioritization of the recommendations.

Developing a Shared Vision

Participants recognized the need to develop a shared vision amongst First Nations in BC for the rehabilitation, protection and management of wild salmon, salmon habitat and fisheries through the implementation and recognition of inherent jurisdictions, authorities, titles, rights and responsibilities.

Suggested Priority Action 1: The First Nations Leadership Council to strike a political steering committee to develop and identify recommended immediate province-wide priorities. This political steering committee should be comprised of representatives from the First Nation Leadership Council, British Columbia First Nations, the Pacific Salmon Commission and the First Nations Fisheries Council.

Numerous First Nations fisheries organizations exist with unique mandates, memberships, and priorities. It is necessary to develop a shared position and priorities amongst First Nations in BC. The shared positions and priorities should be shared with key political representatives from Indigenous organizations who will be mandated to bring these policies to the highest levels. This position needs to outline First Nations rights to self-determination and self-government as they relate to fish and wild salmon.

“So much work has taken place to identify the issues, the work going forward needs to be developing plans to address these issues and implementation” – Delegate

A Political Steering Committee should be struck to identify and recommend immediate province-wide priorities. The Political Steering Committee will be populated by the First Nations Leadership Council and will consist of nominated representatives from: the First Nations Leadership Council, the Pacific Salmon Commission, and representatives from BC First Nations.

Suggested Priority Action 2: The Political Steering Committee will be tasked with building a model of collaborative governance and decision-making that inclusive of Tier 1 relations (First Nations – Intertribal Relations) and Tier 2 relations (Nation-to-nation, government-to-government). This model will be specifically related to the identified immediate priority issues pertaining to wild salmon, salmon habitat and fisheries. The First Nations Leadership Council will be tasked with accessing equitable and sustaining funding sources to support the Political Steering Committee to accomplish the work of developing this model.

First Nations, as title holders, must be included in decision-making processes regarding the lands and resources within their territories. Brenda Gaertner, lawyer at Mandell Pinder LLP, spoke to the importance of exercising Indigenous jurisdiction over fish and fish habitat, particularly now with favourable court decisions and political will, both federally and provincially. The stars are aligning for change, including the announcement of the federal government's Principles Respecting the

Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples, and the commitment to implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) by the provincial and federal governments.

It was suggested that First Nations may want to look to enter into collaborative governance agreements, which can take place amongst one another or with the Crown. The collaborative decision-making models/processes include: Tier 1 – First Nation to First Nation (Intertribal Relations); Tier 2 – First Nation to Crown (Nation to Nation); Tripartite – First Nation, Federal Government, Provincial Government.

In building collaborative governance decision-making processes/models, the precautionary principle should be included, and consideration should be given to the federal and provincial government's "*Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples*".

All processes/models should address the following areas: Parties, Purpose, Principles, Subject Areas, Governance Structure, Approach to making decisions and/or recommendations; Resourcing; Information Sharing; Dispute Resolution; and Review and Evolution. These components work to determine which Indigenous Peoples are represented and by whom, the purpose and priorities, the role of aggregates that bring specific technical and administrative capacity, and identify lead Crown Ministries – including whether the agreement or subject matter is bilateral, trilateral, or multi-lateral.

"You have jurisdictions and authorities and we have to find space in Canada to have your place at the table." – Brenda Gaertner, Mandell Pinder LLP

Centralization of and Access to Knowledge, Data and Information

First Nations need to collectively define, qualify and quantify infringements on Indigenous fishing rights socially and economically. To do this, First Nations need increased access to fisheries data, methods for disseminating information, and centralization of data to support coordinated efforts.

Suggested Priority Action 3: The Political Steering Committee will complete an environmental scan and develop a plan to recognize, coordinate and activate the technical knowledge, Indigenous knowledge and experiences of our own First Nations fisheries Organizations and Nations. This will be done in relation to the political tables and/or governance model that is created through activities in Suggested Priority Action 2.

Delegates spoke on the importance of developing a plan to recognize and activate the technical knowledge and experience of First Nations fisheries organizations. It is suggested this be carried out through a First Nations technical body who will gather and provide necessary statistical data on wild salmon and fully realize Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). This technical body would be mandated to share perspectives, shape initiatives, and make recommendations to First Nations leadership to facilitate coordination and planning around fisheries activities and advocacy.

"There is emerging awareness and support for the issue - wild salmon is a priority" – Delegate

Access to data is an ongoing issue over which delegates expressed concern. Currently, there is insufficiency of data and a need for more collaboration around monitoring and data collection. Research is required to understand and actively monitor the impacts of the resource industry, climate change, recreational fisheries, and aquaculture on fish, fish habitat and water. Ongoing work is needed in stock assessment, developing restoration plans, identifying assessment activities for monitoring,

and undertaking a First Nations-led study on the socio-economic value of wild salmon to First Nations.

Significant resources will be required to undertake this work. First Nations will need to identify a clear plan moving forward regarding requesting funding from government to develop a First Nations technical body and facilitate on-the-ground data collection and information management. It is suggested that First Nations leaders work together to put pressure on the federal and provincial governments to provide resources to develop a clear plan amongst First Nations in BC.

Affecting Legislative and Policy Change

Significant work must occur at the legislative level to hold government accountable for the protection and management of fish and fish habitat.

Suggested Priority Action 4: Once implemented, the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Governance models, in collaboration with First Nations fisheries organizations, will identify ongoing priorities for the shared table to bring forward. As a short-term priority, Summit delegates recommended that the Political Steering Committee, in the immediate term, advocate for the full implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy.

Several speakers over the course of the three-day Summit spoke to the importance of the implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy (WSP), a document designed to guide the federal government and partners in the protection and conservation of wild salmon and their habitats and permit First Nations to enter into direct agreements with Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).

“What existing legislation needs to be modified to better include us in decision-making?” – Delegate

The WSP includes six strategies compiled under three overarching themes:

1. **Assessment** – includes the ongoing assessing and monitoring of the biological status of wild salmon, their habitats, and ecosystems.
2. **Maintaining and rebuilding stocks** – focuses on how information from assessment activities is used to manage, maintain and rebuild stocks and habitat, including, planning.
3. **Accountability** – Accountability theme commits the Department to completing activities and reporting publicly on progress.

The WSP was finalized in 2005 following six years of drafting and consultation. DFO's progress has been slow in rolling out this policy. Guest Speaker Brian Riddell of the Pacific Salmon Foundation expressed frustration with the slow implementation of the policy, as we should be moving from talks of conservation to actively engaging in restoration of salmon stocks and habitats. On August 2016, Minister LeBlanc announced commitment to rejuvenate the WSP starting with the development of a WSP Implementation Plan. A draft implementation plan was developed through meetings with working groups of representatives from the First Nations Fisheries Council, Pacific Salmon Foundation, Province of BC, Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee and DFO. This implementation plan sets out activities to be undertaken under the WSP from 2018-2022, under two Activity Themes: 1) Assessment Work; and 2) Integrated Planning and Program Delivery. A final Implementation Plan was expected by Summer 2018, but no materials have been received to date, despite requests for an advance copy.

“There needs to be the inclusion of values into regulations and policies.”
– Brenda Donas, Lake Babine Nation

While, the implementation of the WSP has been slow, Jordan Point of the First Nations Fisheries Council spoke of the progress that First Nations have made in building governance structures amongst one another given the complex circumstances. He noted that the First Nations fisheries organizations already in place are well positioned to lobby government for change to law and policy, including the full implementation of the WSP.

Summit delegates identified other suggested priority issues that the Political Steering Committee and/or the to-be established Governance Models may want to consider. These include the following:

Work towards provincial-level responsibility for fisheries management to allow BC First Nations to exercise jurisdiction over fisheries matters

The Province of British Columbia has several ministries with jurisdiction over critical factors that influence wild salmon health, including mining and forestry. However, British Columbia currently has no central department that deals with fisheries and is the only province in the country that does not have such a department.

First Nations need to work with BC to establish a department that manages fisheries to allow BC to exercise jurisdiction over fisheries matters.

Develop cross-jurisdictional approaches to fisheries management to ensure First Nations across provincial, territorial and international boundaries undertake collaborative approaches for the protection of fish and fish habitat

Pacific wild salmon do not travel exclusively within one jurisdictional boundary. Many of these fish populations travel across provincial and territorial boundaries, as well as international boundaries. It will be critical to seek opportunities to strengthen cross-jurisdictional work with Indigenous groups in the Yukon, Washington State and Alberta to ensure First Nations across provincial, territorial and international boundaries undertake collaborative approaches for the protection of fish and fish habitat.

Revisit and modernize DFO policies and approaches to wild salmon management to ensure Aboriginal rights are second only to conservation

DFO allocation policies and the chinook policy prioritizes recreational fisheries over First Nations right to fish for food, social, and ceremonial purposes, and DFO's sub-management areas are misaligned with First Nation traditional territories.

Indigenous communities need to be involved in modernization of DFO policies including TEK to ensure their rights are second only to conservation.

Seek delegated responsibilities under the *Fisheries Act* to permit First Nations fisheries management opportunities

First Nations need to work on changing the management regime for fisheries. The *Fisheries Act* allows for delegated responsibilities to the provinces, but First Nations may want to seek opportunities for delegated fisheries management responsibilities.

Conclusions and Next Steps

In BC, acts of reconciliation can be particularly meaningful with respect to fisheries, as the implications are far-reaching. Grand Chief Stewart Phillip, President of UBCIC, spoke of the Wild Salmon Summit as an opportunity to hear how others are approaching stewardship and harvesting across the province and discuss how First Nations can work together more efficiently and effectively to be proactive in addressing issues impacting wild salmon. In the age of reconciliation, First Nations are well positioned to engage with Canada on issues related to the management of fish and fish habitat. Together, First Nations organizations and communities in BC can continue working to build a shared roadmap that can ensure the health and vitality of wild salmon for many generations to come.

“*I believe that the greatest power we have as Indigenous people are our own laws and our traditions and our values*” — **Chief Marilyn Slett**

Appendix

I. Wild Salmon Summit Agenda

II. Speaker Biographies

III. Sample Feedback Form

IV. Summary: Day 1

V. Summary: Day 2

VI. Summary: Day 3

VII. Written Feedback



Draft Agenda

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

In a Time of Reconciliation

*A Summit to Protect and Restore Wild Salmon
Through Indigenous Jurisdiction and Authority*

September 19-21, 2018

8:30 am – 4:30 pm

Westin Wall Centre, Richmond BC

Objectives:

1. Conduct an environmental scan of the mandates and operations of First Nations Fisheries Organizations in BC in relation to wild salmon;
2. Discuss the current state of wild salmon health and identify barriers to ensuring healthy wild salmon populations; and
3. Develop a shared strategic vision for wild salmon in BC.

Day 1 (September 19): Environmental Scan of Existing First Nations Organizations

7:30 am	Buffet Breakfast/Registration
8:30 am	<p>Day 1 Opening Remarks</p> <p><i>Chair: Tyrone McNeil</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome – <i>Elder Larry Grant, Musqueam</i>• Chair: House-keeping announcements• Opening Remarks:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Robert Phillips, FNS Task Group</i>• <i>Chief Councillor Charles Morven, BCAFN Board Member</i>• <i>Grand Chief Stewart Phillip, President, UBCIC</i>

9:00 am	Panel Discussion: First Nations Fisheries Organizations Environmental Scan Scope and scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFN National Fisheries Committee – <i>Ken Paul, AFN</i> • FNFC Regional Policy/operational analysis – <i>Hugh Braker, Vice President, FNFC</i> • Local or focused FN mechanisms – <i>Murray Ned, LFFA Executive Director</i> • National Indigenous Fisheries Institute – <i>Chief Bob Chamberlin, Kwikwasut'inuxw Haxwa'mis First Nation</i>
11:00 am	Break (coffee and snacks)
11:15 am	Panel Discussion: Gap Identification and Organizational Obstacles to Protecting Wild Salmon Populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Transboundary, Nass – <i>Chief Councillor Charles Morven, Nisga'a Village of Gitwinksihlkw</i> • Skeena – <i>Charlie Muldon and Mark Cleveland, Skeena Fishery Commission Advisors</i> • Vancouver Island – <i>Larry George, FNFC Board</i> • Fraser – Thompson – <i>TBD</i> • Columbia/Okanagan – <i>Chief Byron Louis, Okanagan Indian Band</i> Dialogue with the floor
12:30 pm	Buffet Lunch
1:30 pm	Strategic Approach: Wild Salmon Policy Review and Wild Salmon Advisory Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal: Wild Salmon Policy review – <i>TBD</i> • Provincial: Wild Salmon Advisory Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adam Olsen, MLA, Saanich North and the Islands</i> • <i>Chief Marilyn Slett, Heiltsuk</i>
3:00 pm	Break (coffee and snacks)
3:15 pm	Facilitated Dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated Dialogue summarizing discussion/environmental scan with gap identification and local and regional concerns
4:15 pm	Wrap-up comments <i>(Chair)</i>

Day 2 (September 20): Impacts on Wild Salmon Health

7:30 am	Buffet Breakfast
8:30 am	Day 2 Opening Remarks <i>Chair: Tyrone McNeil</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome – <i>Elder Larry Grant, Musqueam</i> • Overview of the Day
9:00 am	Presentation: Current State of Wild Salmon Health and International Year of the Salmon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jordan Point, First Nations Fisheries Council</i> • <i>Brian Riddell, Pacific Salmon Foundation</i>
10:30 am	Break (coffee and snacks)
10:45 am	Presentation: Current State of Wild Salmon Health continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Wild Salmon status and current state of health populations environmental impacts – <i>Sue Grant, Fisheries and Oceans Canada</i> • Species at Risk Act – <i>Chief Byron Louis, National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk</i>
12:00 pm	Buffet Lunch
1:00 pm	Presentation: Indigenous Title and Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuu-chah-nulth Fishing Rights Case – <i>Lyle Billy, Ehattesaht First Nation</i>
2:00 pm	Break (coffee and snacks)
2:15 pm	Presentation: Aboriginal Traditional Laws and Jurisdiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercising Indigenous jurisdiction over fish and fish habitat – <i>Brenda Gaertner, Mandell Pinder</i> • First Nations Wild Salmon Alliance – <i>Chief Bob Chamberlin</i>
4:15 pm	Wrap-up comments <i>(Chair)</i> Wrapping up/summation of day's discussion

Day 3 (September 21): Indigenous Strategy Session - Tier 1 (In camera)

7:30 am	Buffet Breakfast
8:30 am	Day 3 Opening Remarks <i>Chair: Tyrone McNeil</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Remarks – Chair • Chair’s recap of Day 1 and 2
9:00am	US Tribes – Debra Lekanoff, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
9:30am	Setting the Stage <i>(Speakers: First Nations Leadership Council)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union of BC Indian Chiefs – <i>Chief Bob Chamberlin, Vice President</i> • First Nations Summit – <i>Cheryl Casimer, FNS Task Group</i> • BC Assembly of First Nations – <i>Regional Chief Terry Teegee</i>
10:00 am	Break (coffee and snacks)
10:15 am	Facilitated Dialogue: Identifying priorities <i>(Chair)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated discussion with the floor to address gaps identified on Day 1
12:00 pm	Buffet Lunch
12:45 pm	Facilitated Plenary Dialogue: Recommendations/Next Steps <i>(Chair)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of concrete recommendations and next-steps • Asks to federal and provincial governments
2:15 pm	Facilitated Plenary Dialogue - Wrap Up <i>(Chair)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summation of the Wild Salmon Summit Dialogue and Recommendations • Discussion on Next Steps
2:45 pm	Closing Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regional Chief Terry Teegee, BC Assembly of First Nations</i> • <i>Chief Judy Wilson, Secretary/Treasurer, UBCIC</i> • <i>Robert Phillips, FNS Task Group</i>



Speakers

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

In a Time of Reconciliation

*A Summit to Protect and Restore Wild Salmon
Through Indigenous Jurisdiction and Authority*



Adam Olsen

MLA, Saanich North and
the Islands

Adam Olsen (S̓HĒNĒP) was elected as the Member for Saanich North and the Islands in 2017. He currently sits on three parliamentary committees and the Wild Salmon Advisory Council. He is the BC Green Caucus spokesperson for Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Transportation, Citizens Services, Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Forests, Lands and Natural Resources, Agriculture, and the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture.

Inspired by the incredible place and people he represents, Adam has a deep love and respect for his home in the Salish Sea (W̱SÁNEĆ). As an advocate and facilitator, he is committed to improving public participation to strengthen all aspects of the community and the province.

Born in Victoria, BC, Adam has lived, worked and played his entire life on the Saanich Peninsula. He is a member of Tsartlip First Nation (W̱JOŁELP), where he and his wife, Emily, are raising their two children, Silas and Ella.



Brenda Gaertner

Managing Partner,
Mandell Pinder LLP

Brenda Gaertner is the Managing Partner of Mandell Pinder LLP and has been an advisor to Indigenous governments for over 30 years. Her work focusses on the implementation of Indigenous People's title and rights, including modern (self) government, collaborative governance and natural resource management, consultation and accommodation, and economic development. Ms. Gaertner is passionate in her work towards respect and recognition for Indigenous governance and management, especially in the areas of water (marine and fresh), fish and aquatic resource management. She has the honour of working for individual, regional, watershed and provincial indigenous governments and their organizations. She was senior counsel for the First Nations Coalition in the Cohen Inquiry on Fraser River Sockeye and has appeared before parliamentary standing committees, various regulatory bodies, including the National Energy Board in both the Enbridge and the Trans Mountain Expansion Pipeline. Brenda has been recognized as a leading practitioner in the area of Aboriginal law by Canadian Legal L'expert since at least 2011 and has been nominated for The Best Lawyers in Canada for 2018. Brenda is a director with the Pacific Salmon Foundation and is committed to contributing to better conservation and management of wild salmon and wild salmon habitat. She is committed to the path of respect and reconciliation.



Brian Riddell

CEO/President, Pacific
Salmon Foundation

Prior to joining the Pacific Salmon Foundation, Brian worked for 30 years in research and management positions in Science Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans; where he co-authored Canada's Policy for Conservation of Wild Pacific Salmon (2005), and provided science advice to the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Since joining the Pacific Salmon Foundation (2009), he established the Salish Sea Marine Survival Project and the research network necessary to undertake this international project (www.marinesurvivalproject.com).

He has served as a member of the Royal Society of Canada's Expert Panel on Ocean Climate Change and Marine Biodiversity; he is currently a Canadian Commissioner to the Pacific Salmon Commission; was a member of the Province of BC's Minister of Agriculture's Advisory Council on Finfish Aquaculture (2018), and mostly joined the Board of Directors for the new Salish Sea Institute, Western Washington University.

In February, 2015; he was recognized nationally as one of "50 Notable Canadians" in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Canadian flag. Most recently, Brian has received the 2017 Murray Newman Award in Marine Conservation from the Vancouver Aquarium; and in May, will be inducted into the Fraser River Hall of Fame at the Fraser River Discovery Centre in New Westminster.



Charlie Muldon

Skeena Fishery
Commission

Born and Raised in the Hazeltons, Charlie is of the Fireweed clan, house of Wii Gyet Charlie has worked with the GWA since 1992 and has over 25 years of experience and knowledge of Gitksan and modern fisheries operations. Charlie began fisheries in the 70's commercial fishing for a few summers with his Grandfather and then worked at Oceanside Cannery. In 1984 Charlie participated in the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Fisheries Technician Training Program. Gitksan culture, traditions, values and laws are important to him and guide his actions within the Gitksan WaterShed.



Cheryl Casimer (?aqʷsmaknik pičak pačkiy)

First Nations Summit Task
Group Member

Cheryl Casimer is a citizen of the Ktunaxa Nation and is from the community of ?aq'am, which is located near Cranbrook in the southeastern corner of BC. Ms. Casimer is a longstanding advocate for First Nations issues and perspectives, and is committed to building better bridges of understanding between neighboring cultures.

Ms. Casimer is a former Chief and Councillor of the ?aq'am First Nation. She was also previously employed as the Director of Treaty, Lands & Resources for the Ktunaxa Treaty Council.

Ms. Casimer has served on numerous boards and committees over the past 20 years, including one term as Co-Chair of the First Nations Summit (2002-2004) and one term as a board member of the BC Assembly of First Nations. She also previously served as a board member and President of the Ktunaxa Kinbasket Child and Family Services Society (KKCFSS).

Ms. Casimer was elected in June 2016 for a second consecutive three-year term on the First

Nations Summit Task Group (political executive), which is mandated to carry out specific tasks related to Aboriginal Title and Rights negotiations with British Columbia and Canada and other issues of common concern to First Nations in British Columbia.



Chief Robert Chamberlin, OWADI

Vice-President, UBCIC

Chief Robert Chamberlin, Owadi, is a member of the Kwikwasut'inuxw Haxwa'mis First Nation, which is part of the Kwakwaka'wakw Nation. The main village site of the Kwikwasut'inuxw Haxwa'mis is located at Gwa'yas'dums (Gilford Island), located between Tribune Channel and Knight Inlet in BC. Bob is the son of late Stella Smith, a brother to three siblings and a very proud father of Willie. Bob is enjoying life in North Vancouver with his partner Melissa.

Local Initiatives & Accomplishments

Robert (known to many as "Bob") has served as the elected Chief Councillor of Kwikwasut'inuxw Haxwa'mis First Nation since 2005 and served as the Chair of the Musgamagw-Tsawataineuk Tribal Council from 2005 - 2015. As Chief Councillor, Bob led a comprehensive community planning process, undertook a number of major capital development projects and engages in activities for nation development.

Regional and National Initiatives & Accomplishments

For most of his professional career, Bob has been a dedicated advocate for the safeguarding of wild salmon and habitat. With the assistance of the staff at the Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC), he established the First Nations Wild Salmon Alliance, an organization of Indigenous leaders in BC united in our resolve, determination and commitment to ensure the protection and conservation of wild salmon.

In the early 2000, Bob served as Secretary-Treasurer of UBCIC. Since 2009, Bob has served as the Vice-President of the UBCIC, actively engaged in the defense of Aboriginal Title and Rights. In this role, Bob advocates on issues of concern to First Nations and works to support the path to reconciliation. He has had the opportunity to present to standing senate committees, support First Nations' direct action on many issues and has given various keynote addresses and presentations. Bob has also been a member of various national working groups on issues covering: water, environment, aquaculture and fisheries. In support of First Nations families, from 2009 - 2014, Bob served as the Co-Chair of the First Nation Child Family and Wellness Council, with the aim of addressing key issues and challenges facing First Nations children and families in BC. - Gilakas'la.



Chief Byron Louis

Okanagan Indian Band

Mr. Louis has over 25 years of knowledge and experience, at various levels of the political spectrum. First, elected to Council in 1991, then designed as Chair of the Okanagan Nation Fisheries Commission in 1995 and as a title and rights advisor at the Tribal Council and Regional level, and political liaison designate with US based Tribal, Public and Private Utilities (Hydro-electric generation) and State and Federal Authorities. Over the course of his career he has served in various facets of political office involving Natural Resource Management, Economic Development, Public Works, Community planning, liaison and strategic development and negotiation with various levels of government and the private sector Mr. Louis continues to work extensively on First Nations social and economic issues and interests and currently serving his third term as Chief of the Okanagan Indian Band.



Chief Councillor Charles Morven

BCAFN Board Member

Chief Charles Morven is the elected Chief Councillor of the Nisga'a Village of Gitwinksihlkw. He was elected to the BCAFN Board of Directors on October 12, 2017.

Charles Morven is a member of the Nisga'a Nation and belongs to Wilps Axdii Wil Luugooda and Ksim Xsaan. Charles currently holds the Nisga'a name, Daaxheet. Chief Councillor Morven originates from the community of Gitlaxt'aamiks and is currently serving as the Chief Councillor on the Gitwinksihlkw Village Government. Charles holds the responsibility for Economic Development and Finance to the Village Government. He also has responsibilities to Nisga'a Lisims Government where he sits on the Executive Committee, Finance Committee, and where he chairs the Nisga'a Fisheries and Wildlife Committee.

Chief Councillor Morven has a Bachelor of Arts Degree in First Nations Studies through UNBC and a certificate in Advance Management attained through the UBC Sauder's School of Business. A future educational goal for Charles is to obtain a Masters in Business Administration.

Charles also served as Council Representative for the Northwest on the First Nations Health Council (FNHC) from 2012-2016. Charles had the responsibilities while on the FNHC as chairperson for the Northwest Regional Table, Partnership Table with Northern Health Authority and the Policy Committee.

Chief Councillor Morvin currently resides in the community of Gitwinksihlkw the home of beautiful wife Nicole Morven. Charles and Nicole have one daughter Peyton Azak-Morven.



Chief Councillor Marilyn Slett

Heiltsuk Tribal Council

"K'áwáził (Marilyn Slett) is a citizen of the Heiltsuk Nation and the elected Chief Councillor of the Heiltsuk Tribal Council. She is currently serving her third consecutive term as Chief Councillor, beginning in 2008 and following previous positions as tribal councillor and Executive Director of the Heiltsuk Tribal Council. She is also currently the President of Coastal First Nations, on the Board of Directors of the British Columbia Assembly of First Nations, the Co-Chair of the Wild Salmon Advisory Council to British Columbia, and is the BC Women's Representative on the Assembly of First Nations Women's Council.

During her time as Chief Councillor, Marilyn has guided the Nation on many major endeavours focused on protecting Heiltsuk title and rights and British Columbia's marine health. Marilyn views Heiltsuk title and rights and way of life as intrinsically connected to a protected and healthy coastal environment.

As Chief Councillor, Marilyn Slett's accomplishments have included:

- leading the Nation through the devastation of and now the litigation on the Nathan E. Stewart grounding, sinking and oil spill in a major harvesting area in Heiltsuk territory;
- participation in the Cohen Commission of Inquiry into the Decline of Sockeye Salmon in the Fraser River to protect sockeye salmon;
- participation in the Enbridge Northern Gateway Project regulatory hearing before the National Energy Board and appeal before the Federal Court of Appeal on the project, which quashed the approval of the project;
- engagement in the review of federal environmental legislation, which has included submissions to parliamentary standing committees on navigation and marine

environmental issues and the proposed Oil Tanker Moratorium Act, which protects the coast from oil spills;

- participation in the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls;
- current participation in the Bitumen Reference before the British Columbia Supreme Court on the constitutionality of environment protection under provincial environmental legislation;
- implementation of the Heiltsuk Declaration of Title and Rights; and
- building of the Heiltsuk Big House in Bella Bella.



Kukpi7 Judy Wilson

*Secretary-Treasurer,
UBCIC*

Chief Wilson has served her community for ten years as chief and eight years as a council member. She is a strong advocate for recognition of inherent title and rights and self-determination and for the fundamental shifts needed for the survival of all Peoples. These shifts involve transitioning to clean energy (not depending on fossil fuels or pipelines), changing consumer purchasing patterns away from big conglomerates toward local foods and lifestyles, supporting and maintaining traditional food security and harvesting, lessening our footprint on the land, and restoring lands, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

Chief Wilson's education includes public administration with focus on governance, public relations, and media (audio-visual production, book publishing, broadcast journalism, and web planning). She has experience as a data technician, communications officer, project developer, news reporter, broadcast manager, and marketing coordinator.

Chief Wilson is currently a member of the following boards and committees: the Union of BC Indian Chiefs Executive (as Secretary-Treasurer), the First Nations Leadership Council, the Assembly of First Nations Comprehensive Claims Policy Committee, the BC Specific Claims Working Group, the BC Small Business Roundtable, the Secwepemc Chiefs Health Caucus, the Rural BC/Southern Interior Beetle Action Coalition, and several other community-based committees. She has formerly served on the BC-Canada Tripartite Children and Family Working Group, the BC All-Chiefs Task Force, the First Nations Child and Family Wellness Council, the First Nations Technology Council, and the Secwepemc Cultural Education Society.



Debra Lekanoff

Intergovernmental Affairs Liason, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community



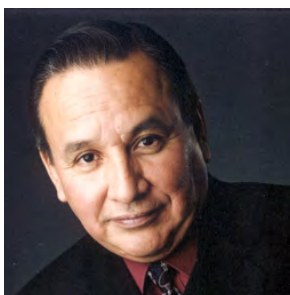
Elder Larry Grant, Musqueam

*Adjunct Professor, First
Nations and Endangered
Languages Program*

*Consultant, Musqueam
Language and Culture
Department*

Larry Grant, Musqueam Elder, was born and raised in Musqueam traditional territory by a traditional hən'q'əmin'əm' speaking Musqueam family. After 4 decades as a tradesman, Larry enrolled in the First Nations Languages Program, which awoke his memory of the embedded value that the hən'q'əmin'əm' language has to self-identity, kinship, culture, territory, and history prior to European contact. He is presently assisting in revitalizing hən'q'əmin'əm' in the Musqueam Language and Culture Department, and co-teaching the introductory hən'q'əmin'əm' course through UBC.

Larry is the Elder-in-Residence at UBC's First Nations House of Learning. He is a Faculty Fellow at St. John's College, and the inaugural Honorary Life Fellow for Green College. In 2010, he received the Alumni Award of Distinction from Vancouver Community College, and in 2014, he became an Honorary Graduate from the Native Indian Teacher Education Program (NITEP) at UBC.



Grand Chief Stewart Phillip

President, UBCIC

In October 2008, Grand Chief Stewart Phillip concluded his fourth consecutive term as Chief of the Penticton Indian Band (PIB) after having served the Band as Chief for a total of 14 years. In addition, he served as an elected Band Councilor for a 10 year period and continues to serve as the Chair of the Okanagan Nation Alliance.

In October 2006, the Okanagan Nation, led by the Elders of the Penticton Indian Band, acknowledged his lifetime commitment to the defense of Indigenous Peoples' Title and Rights by bestowing on him and his family the rare honour of the title of Grand Chief.

Over 37 years, Grand Chief Stewart Phillip has worked within the Penticton Indian Band Administration holding a variety of positions such as, Band Administrator, Director of Land Management, Education Counselor, Economic Development Officer and Band Planner.

Aside from serving as a member of the PIB council for a total of 24 years, he is proud to be in his fifth three-year term as the President of the Union of BC Indian Chiefs.

He has taken an active role in the defense of Aboriginal Title and Rights by readily offering support to Native communities in need. He has taken a personal approach seeing first-hand the impact of fish farms in the Broughton Archipelago, lobbying on Parliament Hill to defeat the First Nations Governance Act, standing with Elders of Treaty 8 against oil and gas development in the Peace River, burning referendum ballots with fellow chiefs in protest and has stood on the steps of the Legislature with 3000 other people united under the Title and Rights Alliance banner.

Grand Chief Phillip has been married for 30 years to his wife Joan. They have four grown sons, two daughters, seven granddaughters and seven grandsons. He is currently enjoying his 27th year of sobriety. In this regard, he is a firm believer in leading by example.

"I hereby commit to work collectively with the Chiefs of the UBCIC, the First Nations Summit and the BC Assembly of First Nations. We must work together to ensure the governments

of Canada and British Columbia endorse and implement the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for our Nations and communities. We must work together to compel government to update the Comprehensive Claims Policy to reflect the many hard-fought court victories such as the Delgamuuk'w, Haida and William cases" -- Grand Chief Stewart Phillip.



Vice President, First Nations Fisheries Council

Hugh Braker



Jordan Point

Executive Director, First Nations Fisheries Council of BC

Jordan Point is a member of the Musqueam First Nation, and has served twenty years on Council with Musqueam, mainly on intergovernmental affairs and the Finance portfolio. He began his career in law enforcement as a federal fishery officer, was valedictorian of his police academy graduating class, and progressed through governmental ranks in many varied assignments with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. He was a field supervisor, detachment supervisor, and a force continuum instructor. He acted in positions at DFO in the litigation case management unit, treaty and Aboriginal Policy Directorate, and was an Aboriginal Affairs Advisor in the Lower Fraser Area. Jordan left the government 2010 and accepted the role of Executive Director of the First Nations Fisheries Council of British Columbia. He and his team coordinate the advancement of First Nations interests at a provincial scale on behalf of the many First Nation fishery organizations. Jordan sees collaboration and successful governing structures as critical elements required to assist First Nations in advancing their respective interests. Jordan also sits on the Board of Aboriginal Tourism BC, and the Musqueam Capital Corporation.



Ken Paul

*Director of Fisheries,
Assembly of First Nations / Assemblée des
Premières Nations*

He has a Bachelor of Science degree from Dalhousie University with a major in Mathematics and has extensive training in leadership, policy development, mediation, labour relations and First Nations governance.

For 10 years, Ken was an engineer and Hydrographer-in-Charge with the Canadian Hydrographic Service responsible for leading multibeam seabottom mapping operations along the Atlantic coast, the Bras d'Or Lakes and offshore on multiple sea-borne and land-based platforms.

Following this, Ken was the Senior Aboriginal Policy Advisor for Parks Canada working with Atlantic First Nation communities and senior Parks staff of 7 National Parks and a number of Historic Sites. In 2006, he accepted a one-year assignment in Inuvik, NWT managing 3 National Parks in partnership with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, and Sahtu Dene First Nations. Additionally, he worked on a six-month assignment with the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq

in 2010 to set up the Mi'kmaw Conservation Group, an AAROM group responsible for technical and watershed fisheries work.

Among his volunteer work, Ken was a board member and past president of the Mi'kmaq Native Friendship Centre, the Canadian Aboriginal Science and Technology Society, and a loan representative with the United Way in Halifax.

From 2013 until Aug 2018, Ken was the Director of Fisheries and Integrated Resources for the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs Secretariat. He supported the commercial fisheries and aquaculture among the 30 First Nation communities across the Atlantic/Gaspé region. He was also responsible for policy development in renewable energy, environment, and climate change policies at a regional and national level. Ken was a board member of the Fundy Ocean Research Centre for Energy and a member of the AFN National Fisheries Committee and Advisory Committee for Climate Action and the Environment.

In September 2018, Ken accepted the role of Director of Fisheries for the Assembly of First Nations responsible for supporting Chiefs and First Nations regional organizations on fisheries related issues in policy, advocacy, and research.

Ken has a member of the Maliseet First Nation at Tobique, NB (Wolastoqwey Neqotkuk) and is a dedicated father of two.



Larry George (Smaalhun)

*Land and Governance
Manager, Cowichan
Tribes*

Larry George (Smaalhun), Cowichan Tribes member has been the Land and Governance Manager for Cowichan Tribes since 2000. Larry is active in several key areas for Cowichan Tribes with fisheries being a major component of his job.

He represents Cowichan on the Island Marine Aquatic Working Group (IMAWG), as well as the Qul-Ihanumutsun Aquatic Resources Society (QARS) as a board member and President. Larry has also been appointed to the Fraser Salmon Management Council. His experience brings technical skills and traditional knowledge that allows him to engage in salmon conservation.

Larry has represented or dealt with First Nation issues for both Hul'q'umi'num' and Snuneymuhw Treaty groups. Working for First Nation organizations in varied capacities has meant that Larry has worked on issues from Southern Resident Killer whale health and history to land use and governance, self-governance. The issues that Larry deals with on a day to day basis often have to have a multitude of lenses that include cultural perspectives, historical understanding, business management as well as ecosystem based or traditional management perspectives to represent First Nations values.



Mark Cleveland

*Head Fisheries Biologist,
Gitanyow Fisheries
Authority*

Mark has been employed by the Gitanyow Fisheries Authority since 1999. He has been a Registered Professional Biologist in BC in good standing since 2003 and holds a degree in Biology from the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) in Prince George, BC. He also has technical diplomas in fish and wildlife and Natural Resources Law Enforcement from Sir Sandford Fleming College in Lindsay, Ontario. Mark has over 20 years experience working in the natural resources sciences, including time spent in working for government, industry and consulting in parks, forestry and fisheries. He has extensive in fish and fish habitat assessment, salmonid stock assessment, fisheries management, project management and environmental impact assessment. Mark oversees all aspects of GFA technical activities, including budgeting, staffing, proposal writing, field work supervision and reporting. He also represents First Nation interest in fisheries at the provincial level through his work with the First Nations Fisheries Council and at a regional level through the Skeena Fisheries Commission. He is also a senior technical advisor to Gitanyow Nation leaders at many resource management tables acting as the direct link between science and the politics of decision making.



Murray Ned

*Executive Director, Lower
Fraser Fisheries Alliance*

Murray is a member of Sumas First Nation located in the Fraser Valley. His work experience has been dedicated to serving First Nation organizations that include Sumas Clay Products Ltd (Millwright), Sumas First Nation (Manager), Sto:lo Nation (Lands Officer, Director of Administration, Human Resource Development Manager) and Fisheries Manager for the Sto:lo Tribal Council.

He has served as Councillor for Sumas First Nation from 1990 to 1998 and then 2003 to current. Murray is currently the Executive Director of the Lower Fraser Fisheries Alliance and has been employed there since the organizations inception in 2010. He was appointed to the Pacific Salmon Commission in 2013 and is one of two First Nation Commissioners serving Canada's interests in the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Murray has participated in food, social, ceremonial and economic salmon fisheries for 40 years on the Fraser River and credits his late father, Clarence Ned, and late grandmother, Edna Ned, for providing the opportunity to learn how to fish, enabling him to pass that knowledge and practice down to his two boys, wife and family members. Murray's ancestral name is Kwilosintun which he proudly shares with his sons Brandon and Kelsey.



Regional Chief Terry Teegee

*British Columbia
Assembly of First Nations*

Regional Chief Terry Teegee, a member of Takla Lake First Nation, was elected BCAFN Regional Chief on October 12, 2017. Teegee carries the responsibilities of the hereditary name of *Maxweeum Tsimghee*. In addition to his responsibilities as BCAFN Regional Chief, Teegee is also the elected Tribal Chief of the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council (CSTC).

Regional Chief Teegee is a Registered Professional Forester (RPF), and graduated from the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) with a Bachelor of Science degree in forestry in 2006. He has also completed his diploma in forestry technology from the College of New Caledonia. From 2009-2012, Teegee was the Vice-Tribal Chief of the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council (CSTC). Prior to his political career, Regional Chief Teegee was the forestry coordinator for his First Nation community of Takla Lake, located in north central British Columbia.

Terry has also been elected as the BC Representative for the National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA) from 2008 to 2014 and has been appointed to the Fraser Basin Council Board since 2009, which is an advocacy group that promotes sustainability in the Fraser River Basin. He is also Vice President of Sustut Holdings – a joint venture company owned by Takla, Nak'azdli and Tl'azt'en First Nations and is the President of LTN Contracting – a joint venture company owned by Lheidli T'enneh First Nation and Roga Contracting. Recently, Terry was one of 250 participants selected across the country to participate in the 2017 Canadian Governor General's Leadership Conference (CGGLC).

The BCAFN Regional Chief and his wife, Rena Zatorski, have been married for 17 years and have two children, daughter Rylie and son Rowan. They currently reside on Lheidli T'enneh reserve, located 22 kilometers from the city of Prince George.



Robert Phillips

*First Nations Summit Task
Group Member*

Robert Phillips is a member of the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmucw (Shuswap) of the Canim Lake First Nation. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University College of the Fraser Valley.

Phillips was previously elected by First Nations Summit delegates to three, two-year terms as a Commissioner of the British Columbia Treaty Commission (2007-2013). He also previously served as Chief Negotiator, and prior to that, as Self-Government Director at the Northern Shuswap Tribal Council (1998-2007). Mr. Phillips has an extensive background in aboriginal justice and economic development.

Mr. Phillips was elected in June 2016 for a second consecutive three-year term on the First Nations Summit Task Group (political executive), which is mandated to carry out specific tasks related to Aboriginal Title and Rights negotiations with British Columbia and Canada and other issues of common concern to First Nations in British Columbia.



Sue Grant

*Program Head, State
of Salmon Program,
Fisheries and Oceans
Canada*

Sue Grant is leading the new State of the Salmon Program in Fisheries and Oceans Canada's (DFO) Ecosystem Science Division. Her aquatic biology career in Canada has spanned Atlantic cod on the east coast, fish populations in Northern Alberta, and Killer Whales and Pacific salmon on the west coast. Sue has worked for DFO's High Seas Salmon Program, was the biological lead for catch monitoring assessments of among Canada's largest freshwater recreational salmon fisheries located on the Fraser River, and led stock assessments of Fraser River chum, sockeye and pink salmon. In the last decade, her work focused on understanding population dynamics and the biological status of Fraser sockeye and pink stocks. This includes understanding factors in the freshwater and marine ecosystem that contribute to observed salmon trends. This work has been achieved through collaboration with and integration among salmon and ecosystem experts. A natural progression of her work is to broaden the foundation she developed in her past work to all salmon populations in the Pacific Region within DFO's new State of the Salmon program. The goal of this science-based Program is to improve our understanding of the state of our Pacific Salmon and their ecosystems through a variety of initiatives that foster collaboration and integration. This State of the Salmon Program is supported by another key analyst, Bronwyn MacDonald, who has developed innovative ways to model and assess population dynamics and status of all species of Pacific salmon for over a decade.

WILD SALMON SUMMIT – DAY 1

KEY THEMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Numerous Indigenous fisheries organizations exist with unique mandates, memberships and priorities
- It is necessary to develop a shared position and priorities amongst First Nations in BC for the protection, enhancement and management of wild salmon
- This shared position/priorities should be shared with the key political representatives/organizations, who will be/are mandated to bring these policies to the highest levels.
- This position needs to outline First Nations rights to self-determination and self-government as they relate to fish and wild salmon.
- A working group should be struck to develop these priorities/positions

SPECIFIC PRIORITIES MAY INCLUDE:

- A First Nations technical body is needed to gather and provide necessary statistical data on wild salmon and to fully realize Traditional Ecological Knowledge.
- First Nations need to collectively define, qualify and quantify infringements on Indigenous Rights, socially and economically.
- FSC fisheries need to be collectively defined by First Nations
- First Nations need increased access to fisheries data.
- DFO's allocation policies need to change (Pacific Salmon, Chinook, Coho and Halibut)
- Research required to understand and actively monitor the impacts of the resource industry, climate change, recreational fisheries, and aquaculture on fish, fish habitat and water.
- Need to implement true co-management of fisheries, rivers and waters.
- Additional resources for the management of fisheries are required.
- Catch Monitoring requirements for guides and lodges.
- Resources for stock restoration required.
- Develop a strategy around the Pacific Salmon Treaty and meet directly with US Tribes (and neighbouring First Nations (Yukon))
- Develop intertribal protocols amongst ourselves
- Co-develop specific resolution on salmon for the next AFN – Special Chiefs' Assembly
- Encourage the Premier to match the *Oceans Protection Act* with a Rivers, Streams and Creeks Protection Act
- BC is the only province that does not have a ministry of fisheries
- Provisions must be made for the inclusion of hereditary chiefs in the protection of wild salmon and their habitat.
- Shoreline protection.

WILD SALMON SUMMIT – DAY 2

THEMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- So much work has taken place to identify the issues, the work going forward needs to be developing plans to address these issues and implementation
- What lasting commitments to recognition, respect, and wild salmon can we receive given this current climate? What might indigenous people do to continue to get our house in order?
- Take an eco-system-based (interdisciplinary) management approach, also considering the global picture
- Insufficiency of data and need for more collaboration around monitoring and data collection
- Extinguishment of a species = extinguishment of a right
- Ensure that Canada and DFO responds to and acknowledges our own research and data
- Decisions must be filtered through their impact on wild salmon

SPECIFIC PRIORITIES MAY INCLUDE:

- First Nations leadership to work together to put pressure on the federal and provincial governments to provide resources to develop a clear plan amongst First Nations
- Recreational sector use socio-economic indicators to lobby government, First Nations need to develop their own socio-economic model that measures impacts on food (relates to health), social (relates to unemployment) and ceremonial (relates to loss of culture and spirituality) damages
- Broader identification on priority systems we can work on
- Implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy is a good short-term goal, but we need to develop our own Indigenous Plan
- This needs to be a clear plan that is embraced and supported by all First Nations in BC
- First Nations need to be involved in the development of Canada's "Status of Wildlife in Canada" report developed every 10 years
- Convene a conference or workshop specific to SARA to walk through some case studies. First Nations need to be involved in the identification of at-risk species
- Connect genomic science with tagging and mapping programs
- Revamp allocation policy to create space for reconciliation, to include/secure priority in low abundance
- Building collaborative governance decision-making processes/models, which should include the precautionary principle and be clear on the following areas: Parties, Purpose, Principles, Subject Areas, Governance Structure, Approach to making decisions and/or recommendations; Resourcing; Information Sharing; Dispute Resolution; and Review and Evolution.
- Ensure that governance decision-making processes/models connect with the federal 10 Principles

WILD SALMON SUMMIT – DAY 3

THEMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop a shared political vision, amongst First Nations in BC, for the rehabilitation, protection and management of wild salmon and salmon habitat and the implementation of our inherent jurisdiction
- First Nations Leadership Council organizations to look to their upcoming meetings in October to identify 2-3 Chiefs each to form a Political Steering Committee to advise the FNLC on issues of wild salmon
- Would look to First Nations Fisheries Council to provide technical support to this Steering Committee
- Ensure that this Steering Committee has representation from a number of watersheds
- Cannot “manage” resources but rather manage the human impact on the aquatic resources and ultimately protect our way of life
- Develop a tripartite shared decision-making governance model

SPECIFIC PRIORITIES MAY INCLUDE:

- Short Term Goal: Put pressure on DFO to implement the Wild Salmon Policy before the next election
- Steering Committee and FNLC to come up with 4-5 key priority items (clear and concise that can help all river systems) that we can begin to advance now in the meantime while we finalize the report from this Wild Salmon Summit that will inform the broader plan
- Steering Committee and FNLC should focus on how First Nations are working together
- Political Steering Committee, FNLC and Pacific Salmon Commission get together to have a think tank for a day to come up with 4-5 priorities that are statements, not asks, and put a timeline on it. This think tank should happen within the next month
- Important when we develop a governance model that it is a tripartite process and that it includes provisions around enforcement, dispute resolution, and how we communicate with third parties
- Building on the discussions at the Wild Salmon Summit, conduct a thorough environmental scan looking at what organizations are out there and what are they doing for wild salmon
- Suggestion to look at what the Anishinabek Nation are currently doing with respect to establishing their own governance over their own fishery at Lake Nipissing
- Need to have fisheries on our agendas at our Assemblies
- Suggestion to form a habitat working group to look at the huge impact on habitat from forestry and mining

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

September 19-21, 2018
8:30 am – 4:30 pm
Westin Wall Centre, Richmond BC



Priorities:

Recommendations:

Name: _____

Organization: _____

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

September 19-21, 2018

8:30 am - 4:30 pm

Westin Wall Centre, Richmond BC



Priorities:

- Funding for FN to conduct their own science - use our science to fight their science
- Climate Change Adaptation Plan
- Change co-management so it is true co-management
- Include FN values into regulations & policies
- Have Govt understand Lake Babine Nation laws regarding sockeye salmon & their management

Recommendations:

- Local FN should manage fisheries - as they have done before contact - in their territories
- 93% of Skeena sockeye spawn in Babine watershed - not just LBN people depend on these fish but all peoples downstream of us depend on these sockeye. Must work towards collaborative FN management of fisheries.
- Have a forum to teach Govt our ways & laws.

Name: BRENDA DONAS

Organization: LAKE BABINE NATION

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

September 19-21, 2018

8:30 am - 4:30 pm

Westin Wall Centre, Richmond BC



Priorities:

TO HELP OUR SALMON ANY & EVERY WAY POSSIBLE

Recommendations:

I HEARD SEVERAL TIMES OVER THE FIRST TWO DAYS, COMMENTS ABOUT WARM WATER, HEATED STREAMS...

I AM GETTING INVOLVED IN CREATING SHADE ON SMALL CREEK & STREAM, IF EVERY ONE WERE TO PICK A CREEK OR STREAM AND PLANT SHRUBS, TREES... IT COULD ADD UP TO BE A GREAT BENEFIT FOR OUR SALMON BY COOLING THE WATER WITH SHADE

Name: RICK BAILEY

Organization: KATZIE FN
RICK@KATZIE.CA

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

September 19-21, 2018

8:30 am - 4:30 pm

Westin Wall Centre, Richmond BC



Priorities:

- Stop sport fisheries, while sustenance fisheries is happening. First Nations inherent right to fisheries has to supersede sport fisheries and sturgeon fisheries.
- Have a proper policing of sport fishermen daily quotas, at least as stringent as is imposed on first Nations.

Recommendations:

Have DFO reset the Priority to First Nations only after conservation.

Name: Desmond Peters Jr.

Organization: Ts'kw'aylaxw First Nation

WILD SALMON SUMMIT

September 19-21, 2018

8:30 am - 4:30 pm

Westin Wall Centre, Richmond BC



Priorities:

- 1) To work with those Nechako first Nations in restoring the Nechako to the Fraser. This water license was given to Kemano Rio-Tinto Alcan. ~~xx~~ This water is needed to cool & assist returning Early Stuart. Other areas along the Columbia are rebuilding after dams, etc. are removed.
- 2) You cannot have an "eco"nomy without an "eco"system. ~~xx~~
- 3) That more of the spawning systems in the central coast be championed for restoration. Working together

Recommendations: ~~xx~~ without consultation.

- 1) That we work more amongst our nations to curb wastage.
- 2) That Wild Salmon Alliance work with Universities and biologists to assist Salmon Tribal groups with out Biologists to help identify needed restoration work, and even w/ David Suzuki Foundation and other like minded groups.
- 3) That we be encouraged to carpool more to meetings like this. "We" also have to lessen our carbon foot print.

Name: John Haugen

Organization: NNTC -

~~xx~~ Mainly that we do destroy ecosystems, i.e. fish farms, pipelines mining.

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Priorities:

- Access to Salmon ^{+ non Salmon} & Co-management? Oral Traditions respected
- Priority, Rights; implement UNDRIP, WSP
- Declarations made in past, teaching youth, membership
- Traditional Knowledge - ? protection, sharing, Indigenous Laws
- FSC priorities, commercial access → paramount
- WSP, OPP, SARA - consultations? → et al.
- Fairness / Reconciliations / DFO / INAC / Province BC ~~BC~~
- ? BC F.N. Minister / DFO has had 3 DFO Min. in 3 years!
- Food Security - Crisis. - No capacity!

Recommendations:

Fixing Habitats of migration routes all salmon, non-salmon share " , FN own the land, the salmon migrate to our homes in river, on coast, it is ours!

→ Revenue sharing with Province, Feds, across board, all All Ministries, Forestry, Mining, municipalities, put their \$ where their mouth is, help us fix it, not too late!!
How do we fix gaps at home with all Leadership, respectfully:

Name: Les Antone, Council / Fish Rep.

Organization: Kwantlen F.N.

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Priorities:

Indigenous laws & Jurisdiction over Wild Salmon and inherent responsibilities. Collective Proper Title Holders - everyone responsible.

Indigenous Driven do not rely on Government to organize, implement etc. Recognition & Rights based.

Own - BC Indigenous Authority over Wild Salmon not just BC Fisheries department

Recommendations:

Collaborative Inter-nation ^(Title-holders) governance tools eg. Accords and declarations (historic Accords & Declarations).

AND "Co-management arrangements / co-decisions. shift to "priority rights" rather than proving rights (develop Right to Fish / Protect Guides) to fish for Nations

Strategy for Fiscal Fisheries / ^{water} Relationship not just DFO \$ Legislative & Policy overarching analysis - strategies developed, inherent

Name: Kukupi Judy Wilson (Chief / Neskonlith ^{Rights not delegated}) → UBCIC ☺

Organization:

Proper Title Holders @ Decision Tables - structure develop implement WSP / Strategy #4 policy + process

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Priorities:

- focus on title & rights as a basis, starting point, foundation including our laws, traditions & stories, way of life.
- Continue research & gathering accurate historical background on fisheries; including gathering old & new ^{relevant} data i.e. fish tests for their health (i.e. mt polly) and water temperature throughout the rivers & lakes & working with local indigenous peoples.
- ecosystem based planning considering human ecological footprint.
- overall strategy including legal, political, cultural, direct action etc.
- move away from referring to govt's as "higher level"; as it makes it seem they are higher than us, when ~~they~~ ^{they} are ~~not~~ ^{not}.
- Do not refer to our people as "radical" when talking about

Recommendations:

- our people exercising our right to fish. = negative term.
- Implement an inclusive process considering setting up our own process; including values, principles, structure & plan, communications with us all - our voices!
- holistic view considering range of areas / i.e. logging, mining, oil & gas; hydro dams, water licenses, garbage, population growth, agriculture, pulp mills, etc.
- solution based - focus.
- when talking about climate change; also talk about the causes & what we as people/humans can do to change it.

Name:

Chief Colleen Jacob

Organization:

Xaxlip

Kukw'stunc B - thank-you.

WILD SALMON SUMMIT – DAY 1

KEY THEMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Numerous Indigenous fisheries organizations exist with unique mandates, memberships and priorities
- It is necessary to develop a shared position and priorities amongst First Nations in BC for the protection, enhancement and management of wild salmon
- This shared position/priorities should be shared with the key political representatives/organizations, who will be/are mandated to bring these policies to the highest levels.
- This position needs to outline First Nations rights to self-determination and self-government as they relate to fish and wild salmon. *- title + rights as basis - food, ceremonial & social.*
- A working group should be struck to develop these priorities/positions
work with the people to develop ...

SPECIFIC PRIORITIES MAY INCLUDE:

- A First Nations technical body is needed to gather and provide necessary statistical data on wild salmon and to fully realize Traditional Ecological Knowledge.
- First Nations need to collectively define, qualify and quantify infringements on Indigenous Rights, socially and economically. *; culturally – solution based.*
- FSC fisheries need to be collectively defined by First Nations *– strategy including legal, political; direct action.*
- First Nations need increased access to fisheries data.
- DFO's allocation policies need to change (Pacific Salmon, Chinook, Coho and Halibut)
- Research required to understand and actively monitor the impacts of the resource industry, > logging climate change, recreational fisheries, and aquaculture on fish, fish habitat and water. *- oil/gas pipelines*
- Need to implement true co-management of fisheries, rivers and waters. *- mining*
- Additional resources for the management of fisheries are required. *- Agriculture*
- Catch Monitoring requirements for guides and lodges, *spots; in ocean.* *- Dams*
- Resources for stock restoration required. *- garbage.*
- Develop a strategy around the Pacific Salmon Treaty and meet directly with US Tribes (and neighbouring First Nations (Yukon)) *- water licences*
- Develop intertribal protocols amongst ourselves *– our own plan*
- Co-develop specific resolution on salmon for the next AFN – Special Chiefs' Assembly
- Encourage the Premier to match the *Oceans Protection Act* with a Rivers, Streams and Creeks Protection Act
- BC is the only province that does not have a ministry of fisheries
- Provisions must be made for the inclusion of hereditary chiefs in the protection of wild salmon and their habitat.
- Shoreline protection.
- holistic values + principles / structure + process - intergenerational*
- communications strategy*
- * thank-you.*

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Priorities:

Health of fish:

- actual health of fish i.e. diseases...
- health of stocks of each species in all areas.

Working together, we need to be more open to working together, each nation has something to contribute to all of these issues.

Recommendations:

Regarding working together, we should have quarterly meetings, ~~one~~ in each area i.e. Vancouver Island
North Coast + Central Coast
~~Central Coast~~
Interior
Summit in Vancouver.

Name: LYLE BILLY

Organization: EHATTESAHT FIRST NATION.

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Priorities:

- Review summary of commentary, respond if we agree or not.
- Action plan development for political bodies: UBCIC; FNFC etc.
- Develop negotiation strategy for Province first then Federally.
- Watershed protection
- Real salmon enhancement - take close look at Hatcheries and model that just adds salmon to Rivers + streams.
- Enforcement on Recreation fishermen; limits per/day; catch + release.

Recommendations:

- 1) Utilize all Traditional Knowledge + Capacity, FN management model
- 2) Push all levels of Government in our local + regional areas.
- 3) Become part of the solution with Watershed protection against Industry (ie) mining, extraction, water use, Forestry + hydro.
- 4) Enhancement + Enforcement to put teeth to regulation, so the protection of current stocks are safe.
- \$ 5) Funding to support all this work, "Hit them where it hurts"

Name: Chris Good

Organization: Snuneymuxw

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Priorities:

- Nation building
- Create a framework of tripartite - to drive Salmon
- Commitment from everyone - identify ^{Policy} funds and collaborate w other organizations for data efforts etc.
- Build database to know how to manage in future
- Strategize how to create a designated Ministry in BC for next election ~~to be a priority~~

Recommendations:

- At UBCIC in 1camloops get commitment ~~for~~ from Chiefs as delegates for new coalition
- Designate key Chiefs for coalition in short term for remaining election term to assist w FN Leadership Council
- Close gap between technical + political + have a political ~~advice~~ body

Name: Leona Antoine

Organization: Lower Nicola Indian Band

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Priorities:

Demand the Crown recognize F.N.'s (Indians) as allies under the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which is embedded in the Constitution of Canada (1982). This means that sufficient program dollars be allocated for the specific recovery of salmon for indigenous nations, with priority on F.N.'s who don't have salmon.

Recommendations:

- Priority be given for indigenous Fisheries (Food & Commercial)
- recognition of title and rights by the Crown
- Integration of indigenous nations in aquatic species management - Habitat restoration
- etc

Name: Dan Wilson

Organization: Okanagan Indian Band

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Priorities:

To Restore Wild Salmon stocks to
respectable levels.

Recommendations:

Just a thought, I think the Cohen Commission
recommendations should be acted upon coastwide.
this was a very extensive / expensive inquiry and
the recommendations have not been acted upon
and we are all still faced with the same
problems with "No fish"

Name: Joe Leal

Organization: Sechelt Fishing Limited Partnership

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Priorities:

BC FN need to begin the process to take over management of all fisheries in BC in their respective territories and water systems in the areas of:

- Stock assessment - Catch monitoring - Habitat work - Juvenile studies - Radio Telemetry Studies of all Salmon Species and Steelhead - Watershed Restoration, Fish Hatcheries - Salmon Enhancement - Marine studies - Reduction of Seal Population.

Recommendations:

That all BC FN organizations dealing with Fisheries need to invite the Nisga'a to the table to assist in the process. The Nisga'a have a model program they can benefit all First Nations in BC + Alaska

Name: Charles Morven

Organization: Nisga'a / BC A FN