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The "5 W's and H"

WHAT?

- Collaboratively developed Sturgeon Management Plan that identifies and prioritizes a suite of actions
- Design a new collaborative model for delivering the plan and actions

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The "5 W's and H"

WHY?

Conservation and sustainable use:

- Conservation issue – declining juvenile population
- Guide management actions

Year	Age 7-12 (180-219 cm)	Age 13-20 (219-258 cm)	Age 21-28 (258-297 cm)	Age 29-36 (297-336 cm)
2000	55000	15000	10000	5000
2005	50000	35000	15000	10000
2010	45000	25000	25000	15000
2015	40000	15000	15000	15000
2020	35000	10000	10000	5000

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The "5 W's and H"

WHO?

- Working together with First Nations on a new management pathway that honours commitments to reconciliation and reflects the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA).
- Tripartite Steering Committee (First Nations, BC, DFO)

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The "5 W's and H"

HOW?

- Collaborative engagement process with First Nations, BC (LWRS, FOR), Canada (DFO), and stakeholders
- Model for ongoing collaborative engagement, governance and delivery (Steering Committee, Technical Working Group, etc.)

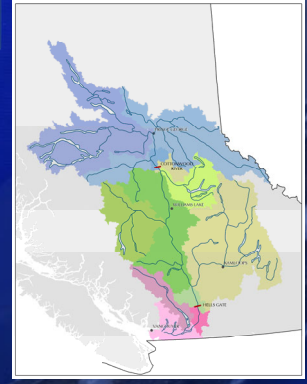


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The "5 W's and H"

WHERE?

- Basin wide
- 3 Areas of Fraser – lower, middle and upper



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The "5 W's and H"

WHEN?

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Current Management and Regulatory Oversight

- Introduction and Jurisdictional Overview (*Trevor Rhodes, FOR*)
- Recreational fishery overview (*Colin Schwindt, LWRS*)
- SARA listing review process (*Ahdia Hassan, DFO*)

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First Nations

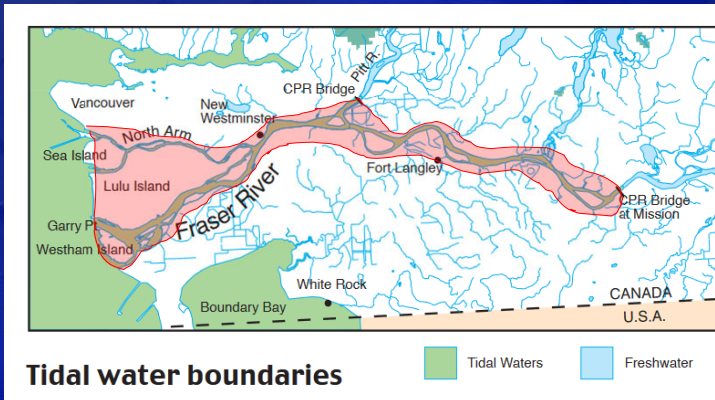
- Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, affirmed that aboriginal title, and the rights that go along with it, exist whether or not there is a treaty.
- The collective right to fish for food, social and ceremonial (FSC) purposes is protected under section 35 of the Constitution.
- Any infringement of section 35 rights must by law meet a high threshold of justification.
- The courts have said that the right to fish can only be infringed on for conservation purposes
- Treaty rights exist where aboriginal rights and title are set out in a treaty.

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Federal Jurisdiction

- Exclusive legislative authority for "Seacoast and Inland Fisheries", including protection for fish habitat under Subsection 91(12) of the Constitution Act, 1867. Fisheries and Oceans' (DFO) mandate, its powers and its responsibilities are further set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act, the Canada Oceans Act and the Fisheries Act and Regulations.
- DFO is responsible for:
 - regulating sport fishing in tidal waters and salmon fishing in freshwater.
 - the management of fish habitat in fresh and marine waters
 - Managing food, social and ceremonial (FSC) fisheries in tidal waters
- Accountable for Species at Risk Act (SARA)
 - The Canada-BC Agreement on Species at Risk 2005 creates an administrative framework within which BC and Canada can exercise their respective powers for species at risk protection and recovery in BC.

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Tidal water boundaries

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Provincial Jurisdiction

- Under Section 92 of the Constitutional Act, 1867, provinces have exclusive jurisdiction over matters dealing with "property and civil rights" and the "management of public lands"
- Provinces are responsible for certain areas of fisheries jurisdiction, including fish processing and the training of fishermen.
- The province exercises delegated authority, under the federal *Fisheries Act*, for the management of non-salmon freshwater fisheries.
- The province has authority to deal with water pollution and land and water use activities (e.g., forestry, mining, agriculture, hydro-electric power developments).
- Leading recovery processes for provincially managed species at risk.

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