

2016 T'aaq-wiihak Fishery Indicators



T'aa q-wiihak

Implementing Nuu-chah-nulth Fishing Rights

INFORMATION ABOUT HOW THE T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHERIES ARE REFLECTING
NUU-CHAH-NULTH VISION, VALUES, AND PRIORITIES

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T'aaq-wiihak

Implementing Nuu-chah-nulth Fishing Rights



BACKGROUND OF THE T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHERIES

In 2009, a BC Supreme Court decision affirmed that five Nuuchah-nulth First Nations (Ahousaht, Ehatesaht/Chinehkint, Hesquiaht, Mowachaht/Muchalaht and Tla-o-qui-aht) have an Aboriginal right to fish and sell any species of fish (with the exception of geoduck) within their Ha-ha-houlthee (territories of the respective Ha'wiih of the Nations). The five First Nations implemented T'aaq-wiihak, meaning fishing with the permission of the Ha'wiih (hereditary Chiefs).

As a step towards implementing their rights-based fisheries, the Nations developed fishing and management

plans for most of the commercial species in their Ha-ha-houlthee (ocean and terminal suuḥaa, cuḡit, hinkuuʔas, č'aap'i, miṣaat, p'uuʔi, tuṣkuuḥ, rockfish, hasaamac, titimakai, čaʔinwa and λusmit).

From 2012 to 2016, DFO authorized “demonstration” fisheries for caʔinwa (gooseneck barnacle), ocean suuḥaa (chinook salmon; with limited authorized sale of by-catch), and more recently terminal suuḥaa (Burman & Conuma Rivers). There

are significant differences between the fisheries authorized by DFO and the fisheries proposed by the Nations. The Ha'wiih do not consider the DFO “demonstration” fisheries as rights-based fisheries since they do not reflect the principles and objectives outlined in the Nations’ fishing plans. In the interim, the Ha'wiih and Nations have accepted aspects of DFO’s “demonstration” fishery offers in order to create opportunities, however limited, for their fishers, while

continuing with negotiations for true rights-based fisheries.

Various matters such as priority, allocation and

appropriate means of implementation remain outstanding between the Nations and the Government of Canada. These matters are the subject of protracted negotiations and are now being considered through a supplemental legal action before the BC Supreme Court that commenced in March 2015, with proceedings culminating in October 2016. A judgment on this ‘second phase’ of the trial is anticipated sometime in late fall 2017.

“ Various matters such as priority, allocation and appropriate means of implementation remain outstanding between the Nations and the Government of Canada.



T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHERIES OBJECTIVES

The long term objective for all T'aaq-wiihak Fisheries is to have sustainable fisheries that provide viable opportunities and help sustain the Nuu-chah-nulth fishing culture.

The primary objective for T'aaq-wiihak fisheries is to implement sustainable rights-based fisheries on fish populations with sufficient abundance for directed harvest while mitigating the harvest of other species that have conservation concerns given the following:

The
recognition
and priority
of our
**Aboriginal
right**

The
population
of our
Nations

Our **population relative to the
population of non-Nuu-chah-
nulth** living in our Ha-houlthee

The growing interest among
community members to participate
in **community-based fishing
opportunities**

The **economic significance** of
fishing opportunities to our people,
who have limited incomes and
employment opportunities

PURPOSE OF THE T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHERIES INDICATORS

Nuu-chah-nulth communities have outlined goals, objectives, and priorities for the T'aaq-wiihak fisheries. By tracking fishery indicators we can determine whether the fisheries are heading in the direction we want over time.

The Ha'wiih of the five Nations have agreed that using indicators is an important approach to sustainably manage the Ha-houlthee, consistent with Nuu-chah-nulth knowledge and values.

A set of indicators were developed and reviewed at a T'aaq-wiihak meeting based on the following criteria:

Relevant and useful to decision-making

Easy to interpret

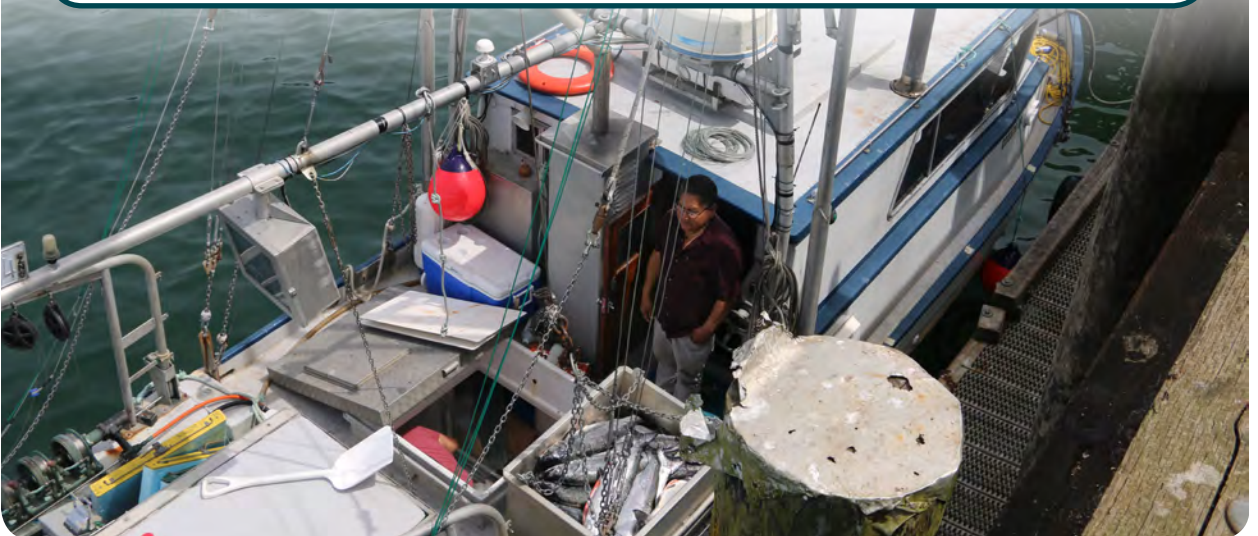
Sensitive to change

Feasible and cost-effective to measure

Easily communicated

The Indicators summarize the information about the fisheries from a variety of sources, including:

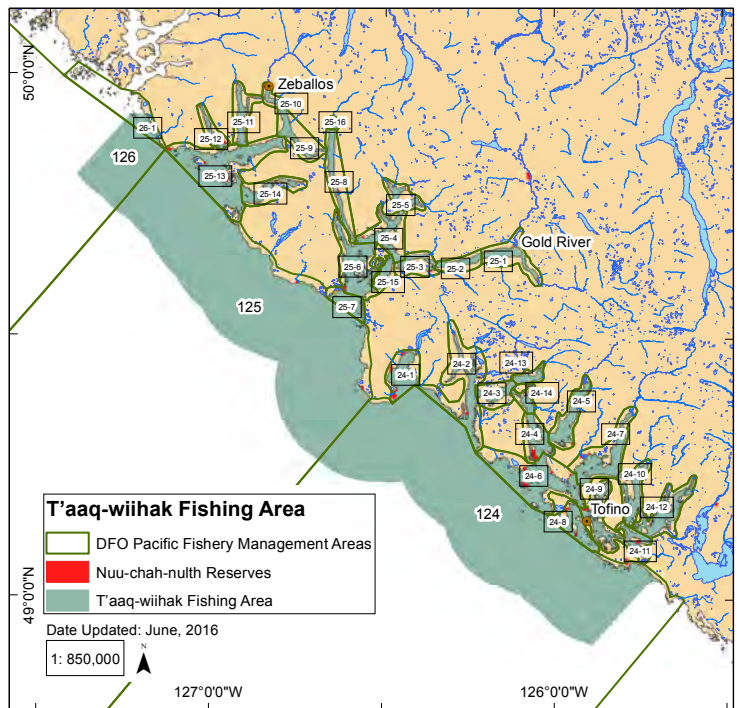
- Fisheries data (landing logs, fishing logs, fisher and vessel applications, fishery licenses, and reports)
- Communication with fishers, managers, staff, buyers, and contractors
- Surveys distributed among T'aaq-wiihak fishers





T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHING AREA

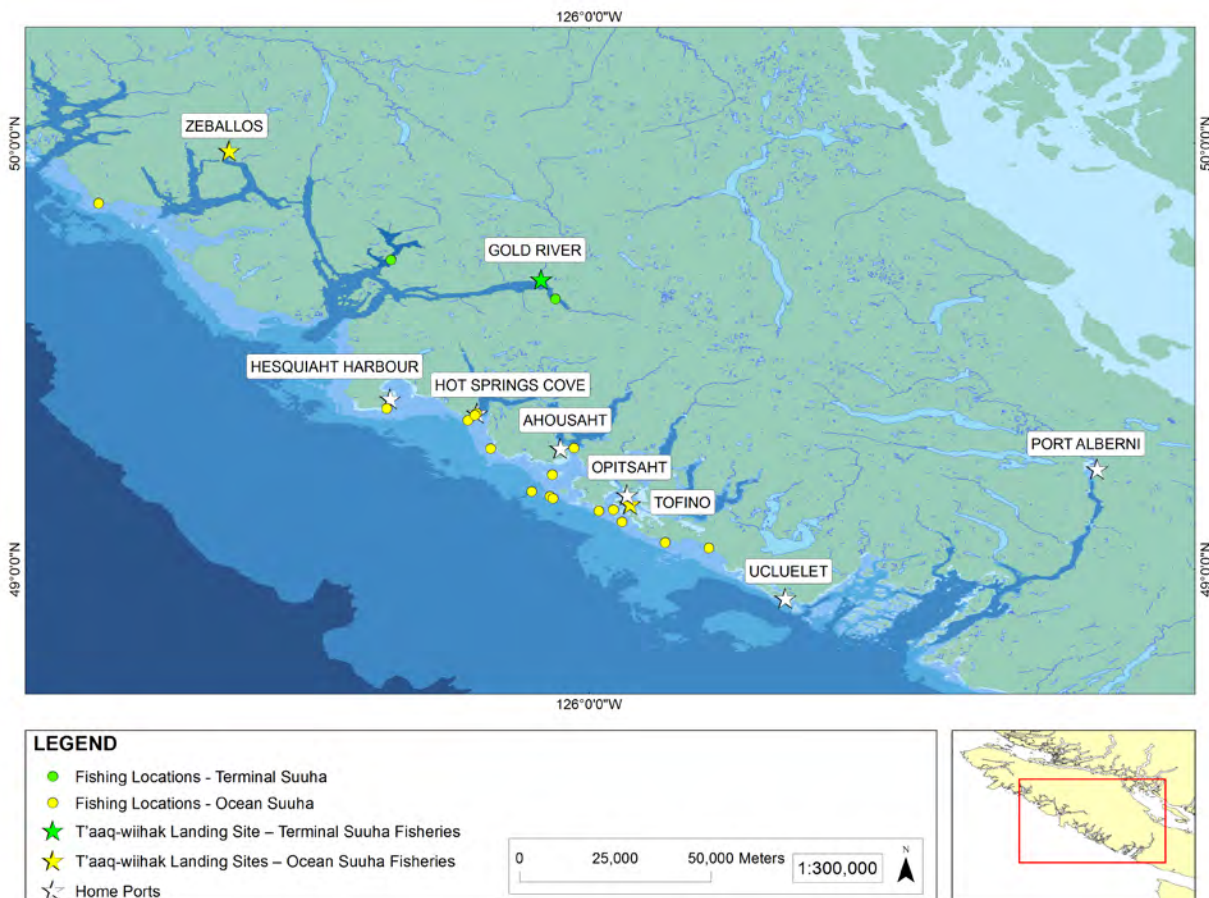
The T'aaq-wiihak Fishing Area (TFA) was defined by the courts as extending from a southern boundary at the south end of Long Beach (in Tla-o-qui-aht territory) to a northern boundary line from Mushroom Point to Grassy Island (in Ehatessaht/Chinehkint Territory). The TFA falls within portions of **DFO Pacific Fishery Management Areas (PFMA's): 24, 124, 25, 125, and a small portion of 26 and 126.**



T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHING LOCATIONS & LANDING SITES

Designated landing sites include the following:

Gold River (Boat Launch) • Tofino (4th Street Dock & Lions Gate)
Zeballos (Mid Island Ice)





T'AAQ-WIIHAK DEMONSTRATION FISHERY ALLOCATIONS VERSUS T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHING PROPOSALS

There are still significant differences between the T'aaq-wiihak demonstration fisheries implemented and authorized by DFO and the fisheries proposed by the Nations in line with their proven Aboriginal right and their preferred

means of exercising those rights. These differences, and the lack of willingness on the part of DFO to meaningfully discuss and address these differences, continue to frustrate the Nations and their fishers.

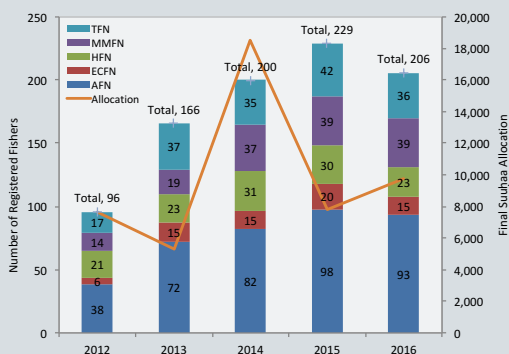


Ocean Suuḥaa Demonstration Fishery



Registered Fishers

Number of fishers who registered for T'aaq-wiihak

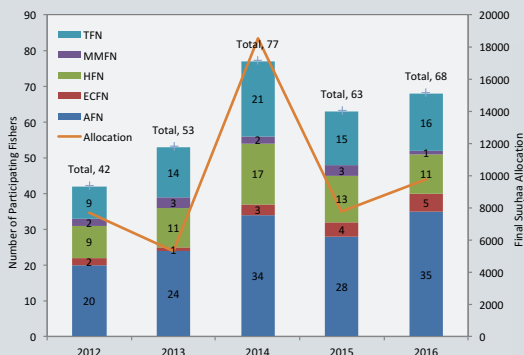


Percent of Registered T'aaq-wiihak Fishers participating in the Ocean Suuḥaa Fishery

YEAR	% PARTICIPATING
2012	44%
2013	32%
2014	39%
2015	28%
2016	33%

Participating Fishers

Number of T'aaq-wiihak Fishers participating in the Ocean Suuḥaa Fishery by landing fish
Deckhands not landing fish are not included in this count



A number of fishers participated as deckhands, but did not actually land fish. Estimates for these numbers by year are:

2015	2016
55	45
DECKHANDS	DECKHANDS

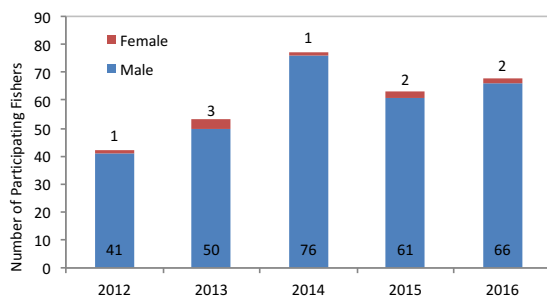
No estimates are available for earlier years



Fisher Demographics



Number of Male and Female T'aaq-wiihak Fishers Participating by landing fish in the Ocean Suuḥaa Fishery



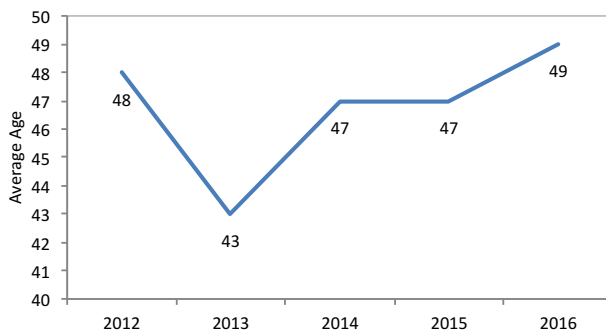
There are more females participating in T'aaq-wiihak fisheries, but they are participating as deckhands rather than the skipper landing fish.

AN ESTIMATED

5-10

FEMALE DECKHANDS PARTICIPATED IN 2016

Average age of Fishers participating in the Suuḥaa Fishery by landing fish



Ages do not incorporate fishers participating as deckhands, that were often younger than their skipper landing the fish

YEAR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AVERAGE AGE	48	43	47	47	49
AGE RANGE	21-73	12-62	17-78	16-75	16-79

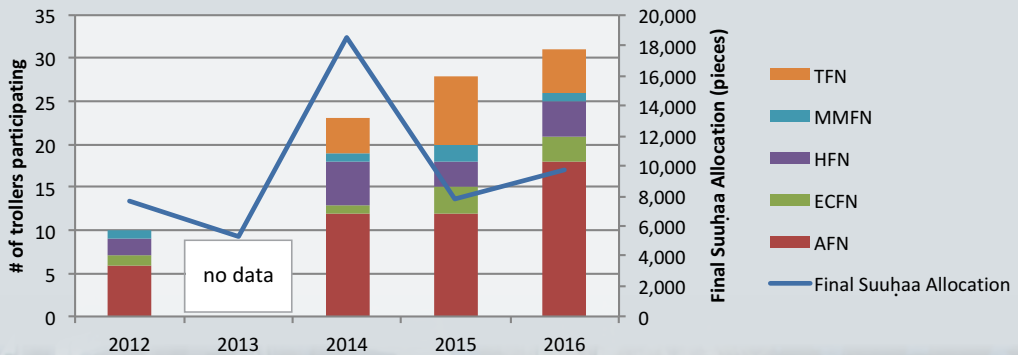
Troller Fleet Dynamics

Number of Trollers Registered (and participating) by Nation

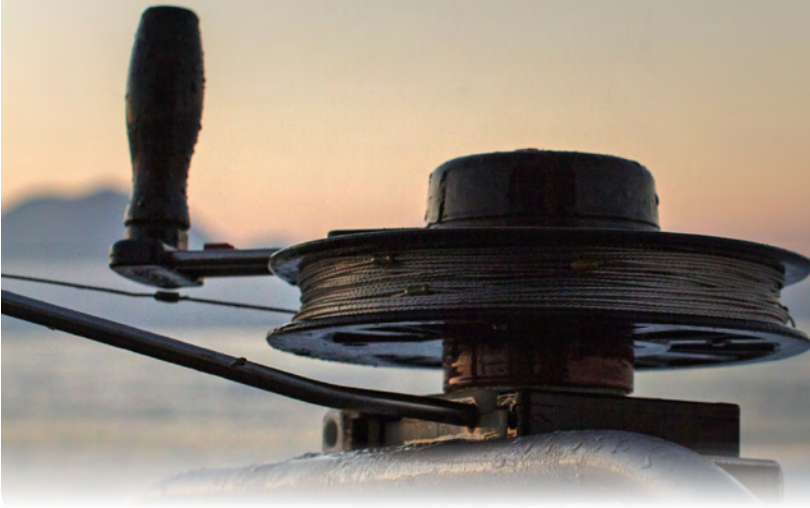
Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AFN	unknown (6)	unknown	13 (12)	13 (12)	20 (18)
ECFN	unknown (1)	unknown	1 (1)	4 (3)	3 (3)
HFN	unknown (2)	unknown	5 (5)	4 (3)	5 (4)
MMFN	unknown (1)	unknown	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (1)
TFN	unknown (0)	unknown	6 (4)	9 (8)	6 (5)
Total	unknown (10)	unknown	26 (23)	32 (28)	36 (31)
Final Allocation	7,654	5,300	18,523	7,767	9,788

Note: in 2016, 2 AFN trollers were fished by TFN fishers during some openings

Number of Participating Trollers by Nation



Mosquito Fleet Dynamics

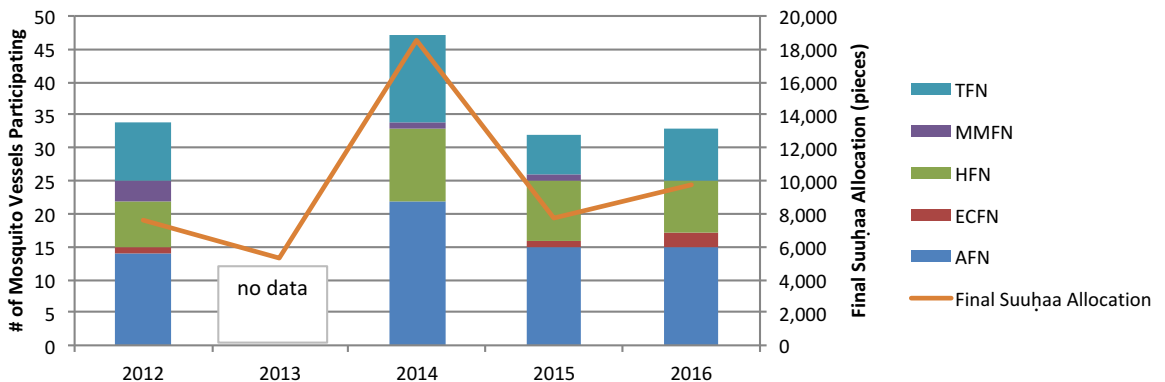


Mosquito Vessels Registered - all Salmon fisheries

Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AFN	unknown (14)	unknown	54 (22)	44 (15)	39 (15)
ECFN	unknown (1)	unknown	5 (0)	4 (1)	3 (2)
HFN	unknown (7)	unknown	19 (11)	11 (9)	10 (8)
MMFN	unknown (3)	unknown	23 (1)	12 (1)	17 (0)
TFN	unknown (9)	unknown	23 (13)	16 (6)	15 (8)
Total	unknown (34)	unknown	124 (47)	87 (39)	84 (33)
Final Allocation	7,654	5,300	18,523	7,767	9,788

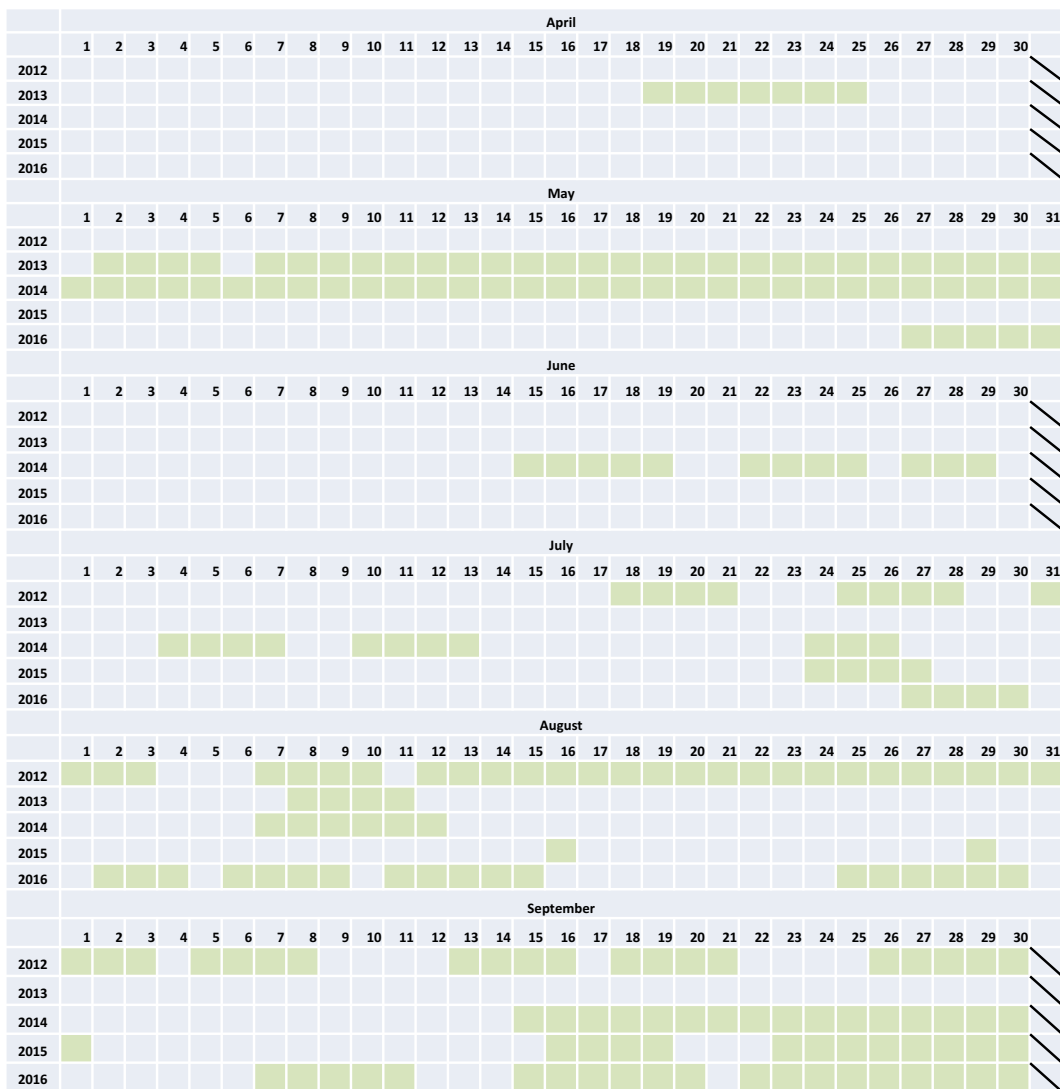
Note: during 2014-2016, only 1 MMFN mosquito registered for the ocean suuḥaa fishery. All other MMFN mosquito vessel registrations were for the MMFN terminal Suuḥaa Fisheries.

Number of Participating Mosquito Vessels by Nation



Fishery Opening Timelines

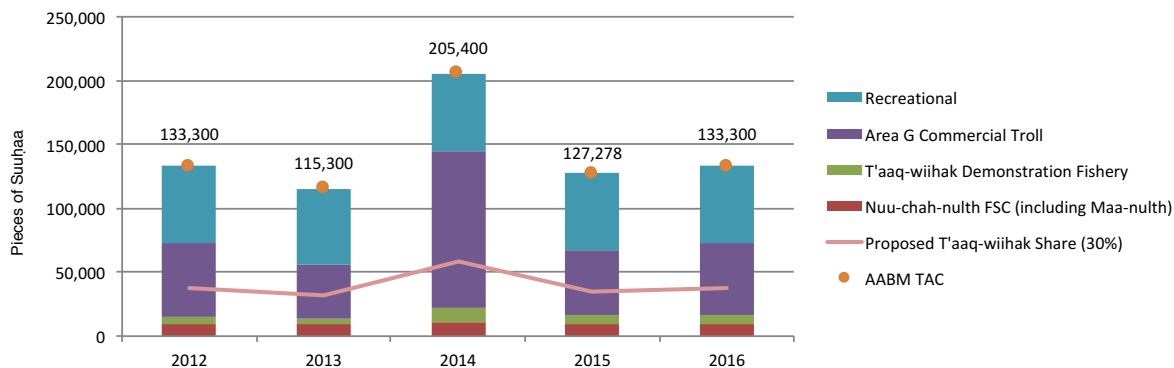
DAYS THE OCEAN SUUḤĀA FISHERY WAS OPEN



YEAR	# OF DAYS FISHERY WAS OPEN
2012	57
2013	54
2014	98
2015	19
2016	45

Suuḥaa (chinook salmon)

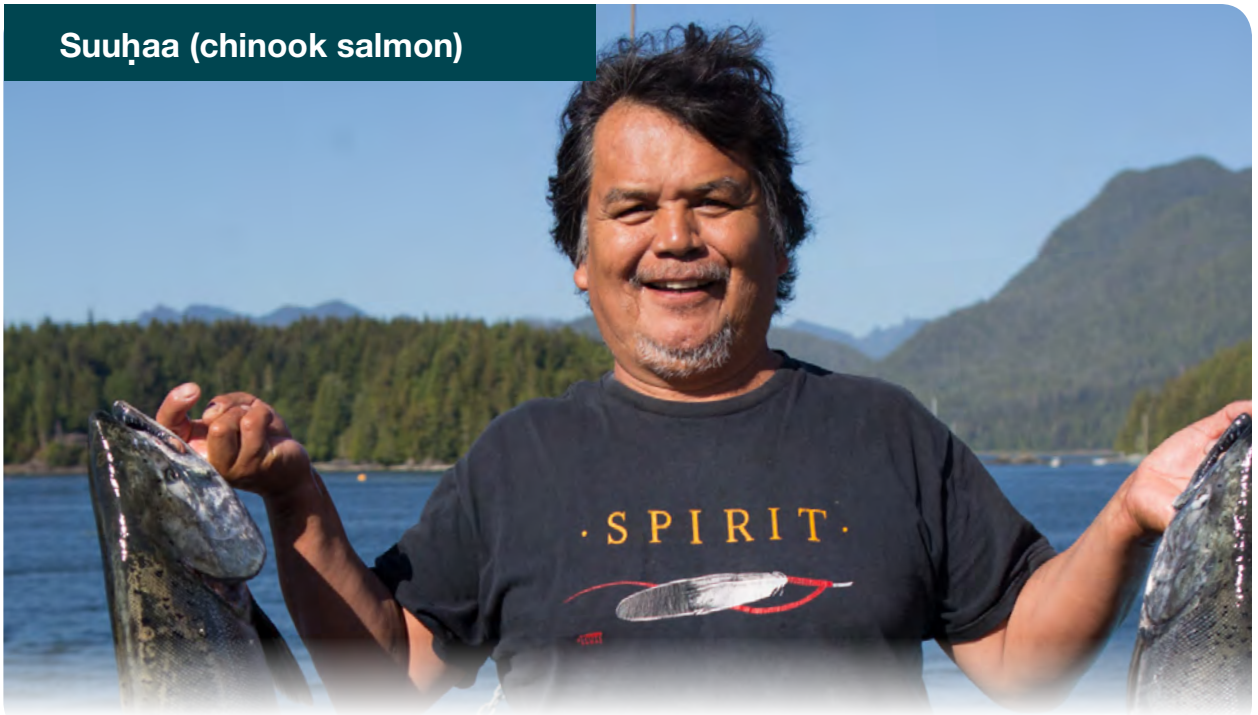
Allocation by Sector (pieces)



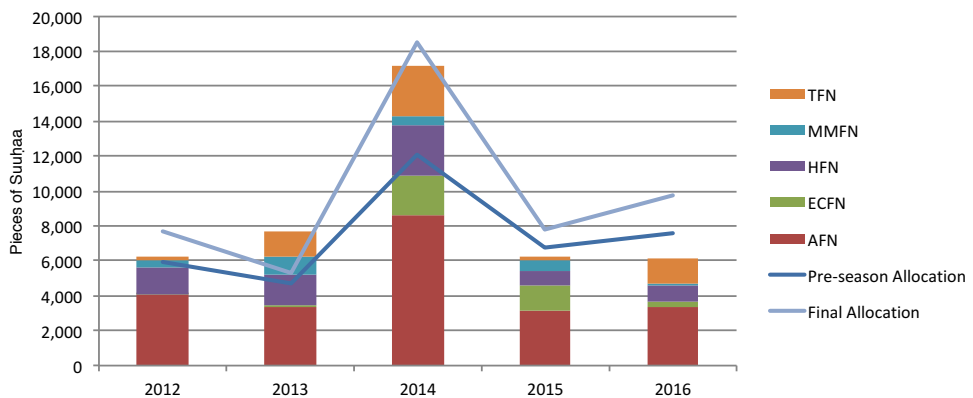
Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nuu-chah-nulth FSC (including Maa-nulth)	9,248	8,927	10,531	9,141	9,248
T'aaq-wiihak Demonstration Fishery	5,900	4,704	12,084	6,783	7,558
Area G Commercial Troll	58,152	41,669	122,785	51,354	56,494
Recreational	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
AABM TAC	133,300	115,300	205,400	127,278	133,300
Proposed T'aaq-wiihak Share (30% of TAC net of FSC and Maa-nulth)	37,215	31,912	58,461	35,441	37,215



Suuḥaa (chinook salmon)



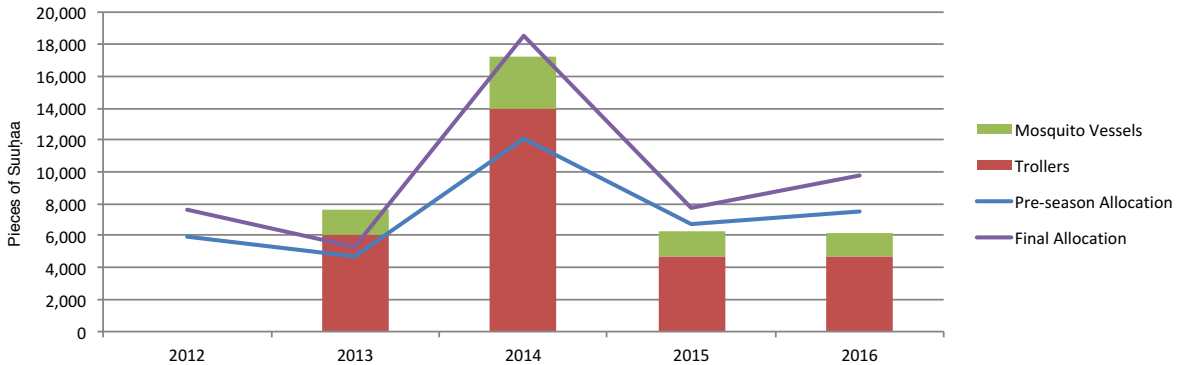
Suuḥaa Catch for sale by Nation (pieces)



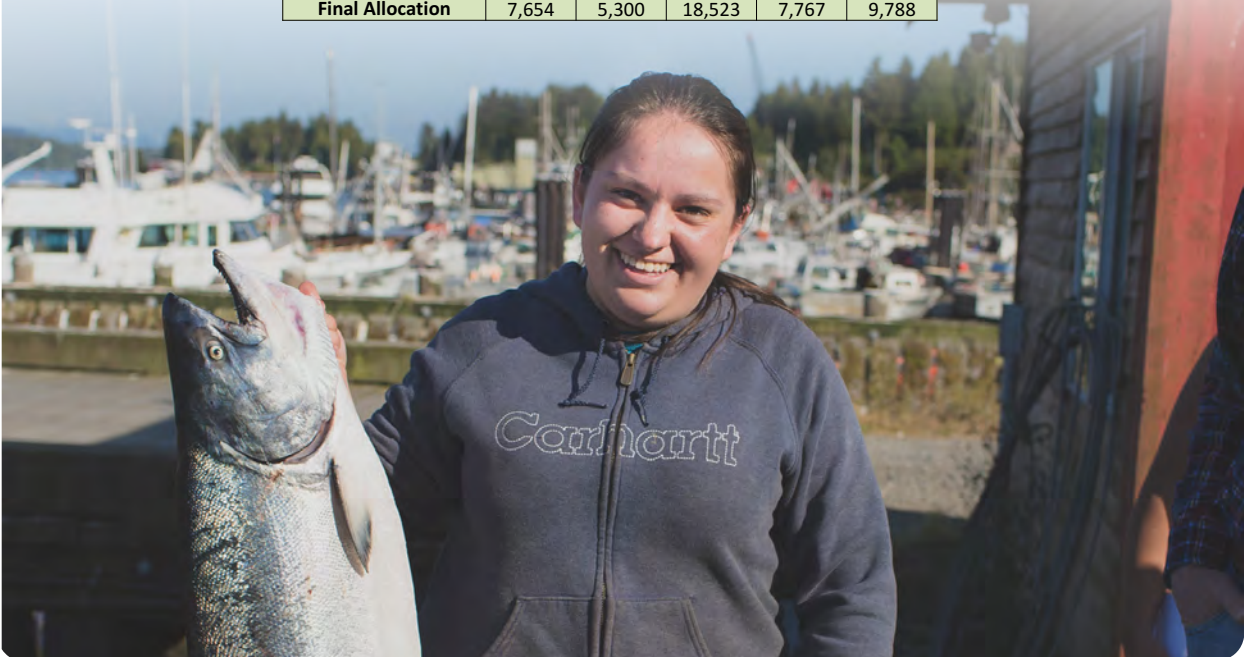
Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AFN	4,066	3,339	8,653	3,105	3,337
ECFN	15	88	2,227	1,444	375
HFN	1,587	1,825	2,904	885	922
MMFN	361	946	553	599	43
TFN	263	1,452	2,835	201	1,491
Total	6,292	7,650	17,172	6,234	6,168
Pre-season Allocation	5,900	4,704	12,084	6,783	7,558
Final Allocation	7,654	5,300	18,523	7,767	9,788

Suuḥaa (chinook salmon)

Suuḥaa Catch for Sale by Vessel Type (pieces)



Vessel Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trollers	no data	6,016	13,975	4,736	4,723
Mosquito Vessels	no data	1,634	3,197	1,498	1,445
Total	6,292	7,650	17,172	6,234	6,168
Pre-season Allocation	5,900	4,704	12,084	6,783	7,558
Final Allocation	7,654	5,300	18,523	7,767	9,788

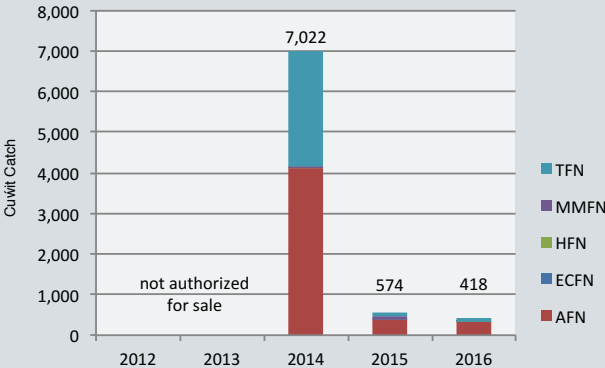


Cuʻit (Coho)



During 2014 to 2016, Cuʻit was authorized for sale between Sept 15-30.

Cuʻit Catch for Sale by Nation (pieces)



Cuʻit is not currently managed by DFO with a TAC or sector allocations. The Tʼaaq-wiihak Nations have proposed a 50% share of ocean cuʻit, pending the development of a TAC.

Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AFN	n/a	n/a	4,133	360	342
ECFN	n/a	n/a	-	-	2
TFN	n/a	n/a	2,841	103	66
MMFN	n/a	n/a	47	109	-
Total	n/a	n/a	7,022	574	418

n/a = not authorized for sale

Cuʷit (Coho)

Cuʷit Catch for Sale by Vessel Type (pieces)

Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trollers	n/a	n/a	6,911	563	365
Mosquito Vessels	n/a	n/a	111	11	53
Total	n/a	n/a	7,022	574	418

n/a = not authorized for sale

The T'aaq-wiihak Proposed Allocation for cuʷit is for of the annual allowable harvest for areas within the TFA (pending the development of a cuʷit TAC).

50%

DFO only allows cuʷit to be sold as bycatch in the ocean suuḥaa demonstration fishery. In 2016, only hatchery-marked cuʷit could be sold



**Miṣaat, Hinkuuʔas, Č'aap'i
(Sockeye, Chum, Pink)**

Catch for Sale (pieces)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Miṣaat	n/a	n/a	91 pieces	n/a	n/a
Hinkuuʔas	n/a	11 pieces	154 pieces	0 pieces	16 pieces
Č'aap'i	n/a	161 pieces	0 pieces	0 pieces	0 pieces

n/a = not authorized for sale

Allocation

DFO authorizes the sale of Miṣaat, Hinkuuʔas and Č'aap'i as bycatch in the Ocean Suuḥaa Demonstration Fishery. These species are not managed by an allocation in this fishery.

To date, Miṣaat (sockeye) has only been authorized for sale in 2014.





Allocation

Sector	Descriptor of Allocation	Allocation (%)*
Coastwide Recreational TAC	15% of Coastwide TAC	15%
Coastwide Commercial TAC	85% of Coastwide TAC minus T'aaq-wiihak Demonstration Fishery	84.4%
T'aaq-wiihak Demonstration Fishery	0.746021% of Commercial Coastwide TAC	0.6%
T'aaq-wiihak Proposed Share	25% of the estimated TAC within the TFA**	~11%

*For simplicity, allocation percentages do not account for FSC or Maa-nulth domestic allocations. Allocation percentages have not changed since 2012.

2016 is the first year Púuʻi (halibut) was allowed for sale in the Ocean Suuḥaa Fishery. In 2016, 9% of the Púuʻi allocation provided by DFO was caught in the Ocean Suuḥaa Fishery and the remainder of each Nations' share of the allocation was caught in the regular commercial directed halibut fishery.

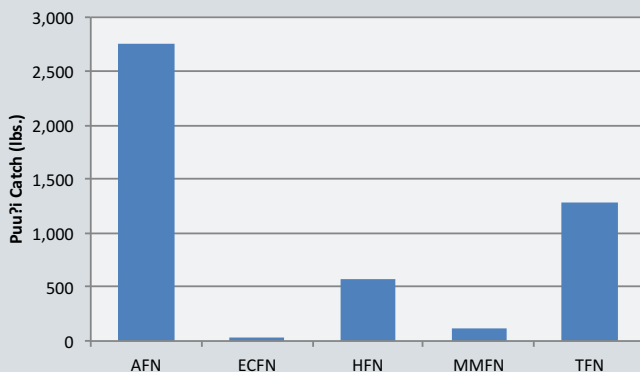
Puu?i catch was limited in the Ocean Suuḥaa Fishery by vessel caps imposed by DFO of:

**1
PIECE
PER DAY
FOR VESSELS
UNDER 25'**

**2
PIECES
PER DAY
FOR VESSELS
OVER 25'**

ʻŌuʻi (Halibut)

ʻŌuʻi Catch for Sale by Nation
in the 2016 Suuʻaa Demonstration Fishery



Nation	Pounds Sold
AFN	2,753
ECFN	27
HFN	574
MMFN	116
TFN	1,284
Total	4,753

ʻŌuʻi Catch for Sale by Vessel Type
in the 2016 Suuʻaa Demonstration Fishery



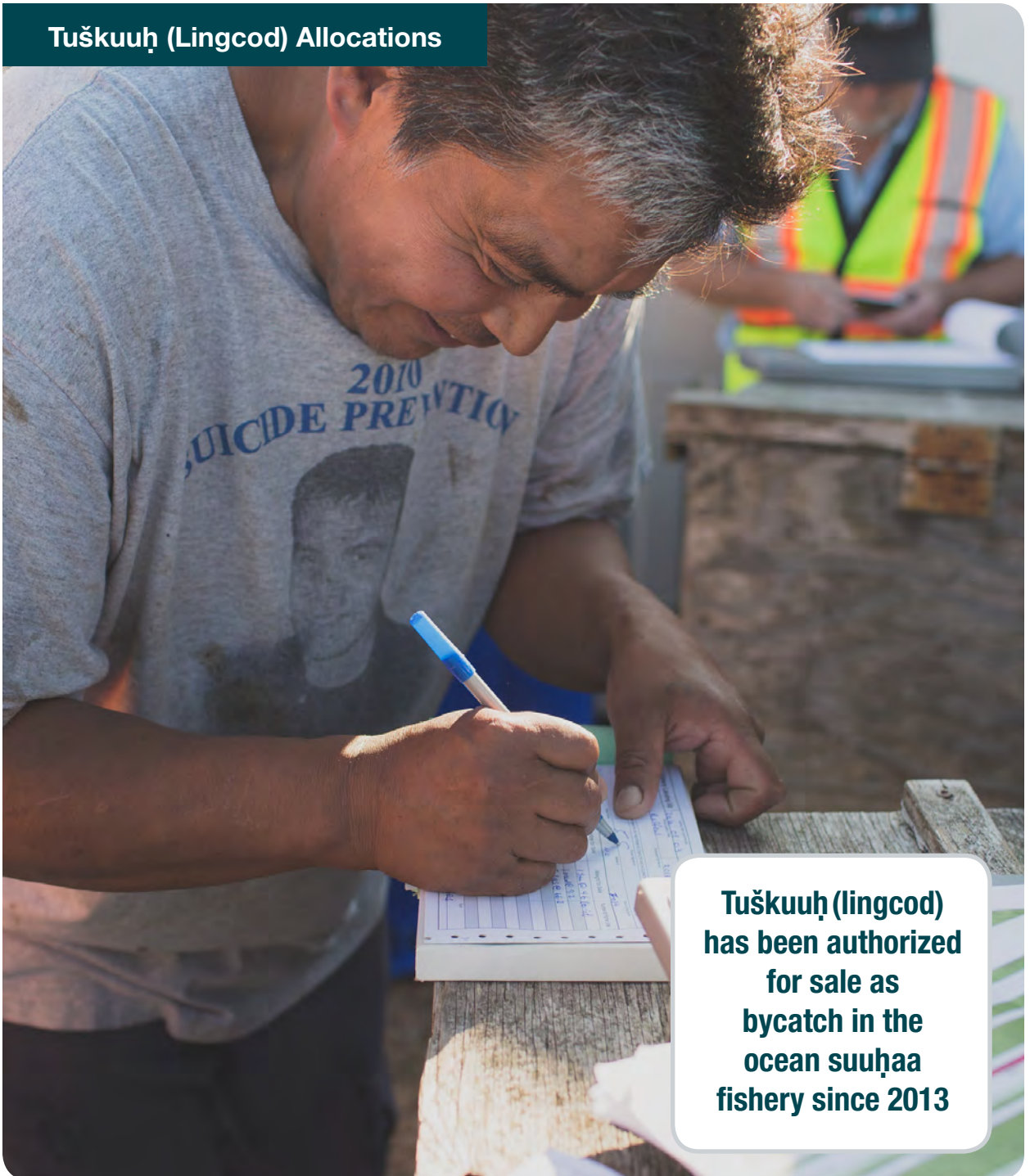
2016

THE FIRST YEAR ʻŌUʻI WAS
ALLOWED FOR SALE
IN THE OCEAN SUUʻAA
FISHERY

Vessel Type	Pounds sold
Trollers	3,165
Mosquito Vessels	1,588
Total	4,753



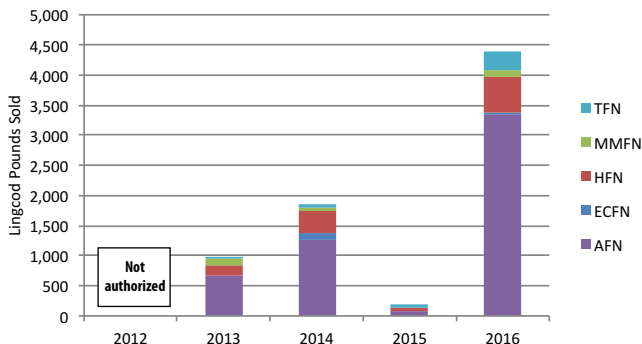
Tuškuuḥ (Lingcod) Allocations



**Tuškuuḥ (lingcod)
has been authorized
for sale as
bycatch in the
ocean suuḥaa
fishery since 2013**

Tuŝkuuḥ (Lingcod) Catch

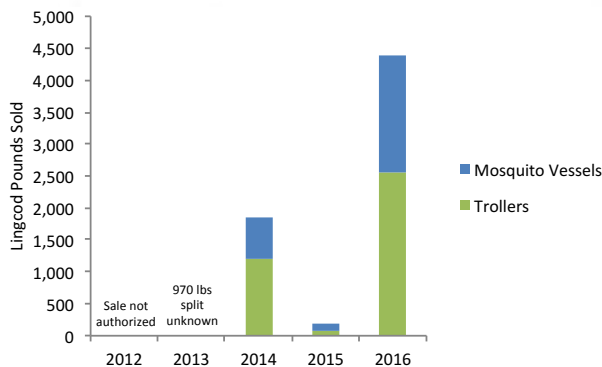
Catch for Sale by Nation (pounds)



Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AFN	n/a	680 lbs	1,267 lbs	80 lbs	3,339 lbs
ECFN	n/a		99 lbs		34 lbs
HFN	n/a	173 lbs	369 lbs	56 lbs	597 lbs
MMFN	n/a	91 lbs	70 lbs		114 lbs
TFN	n/a	27 lbs	50 lbs	51 lbs	294 lbs
Total	n/a	970 lbs	1,855 lbs	187 lbs	4,378 lbs

n/a = not authorized for sale

Catch for Sale by Vessel Type (pounds)



Vessel Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trollers	n/a	unknown	1,209 lbs	71 lbs	2,549 lbs
Mosquito Vessels	n/a	unknown	646 lbs	117 lbs	1,830 lbs
Total	n/a	970 lbs	1,855 lbs	187 lbs	4,378 lbs

n/a = not authorized for sale



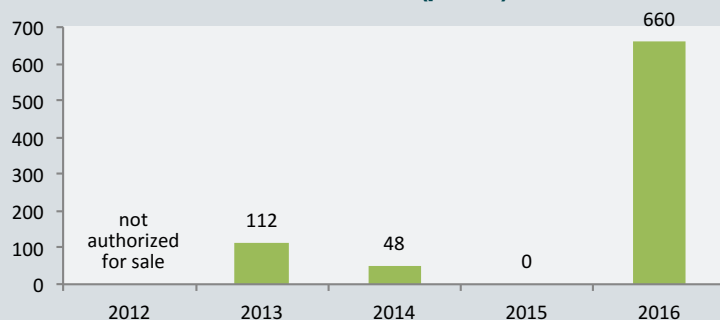
Tuŝkuuḥ catch was limited in the ocean suuḥaa fishery by vessel caps imposed by DFO for the following:

60
POUNDS
PER TRIP
FOR VESSELS
UNDER 25'

175
POUNDS
PER TRIP
FOR VESSELS
OVER 25'

Rockfish

Rockfish Catch Landed for Sale (pieces)



Rockfish	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Pieces	n/a	112	48	0	660
Total Pounds	n/a	unknown	unknown	0	2,650

n/a: not authorized for sale in 2012.



ALLOCATION

Rockfish allocations exist to account for the bycatch associated with a directed suuḥaa fishery. There are allocations in place only for certain “quota” species including: canary, silvergray, yelloweye, quillback, copper, china, tiger, rougheye, shortraker, shortspine thornyheads and redbanded rockfish.



Gross Revenues by Species

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Suuḥaa	\$250,000	\$509,000	\$688,000	\$399,000	\$652,000
Cuw'it	sale not authorized	sale not authorized	\$81,000	\$7,000	\$2,000
Miṣaat	sale not authorized	sale not authorized	\$1,000	n/a	no sales
Hinkuuʔas	sale not authorized	< \$1,000	\$1,000	no sales	< \$1,000
Č'aap'i	sale not authorized	< \$1,000	no sales	no sales	no sales
Puuʔi	sale not authorized	sale not authorized	sale not authorized	sale not authorized	\$41,000
Tuškuuḥ	sale not authorized	\$2,000	\$3,000	< \$1,000	\$13,000
Rockfish	sale not authorized	< \$1,000	< \$1,000	no sales	\$3,000
Total	\$250,000	\$511,000	\$775,000	\$406,000	\$711,000

note: all values are rounded to the nearest thousand



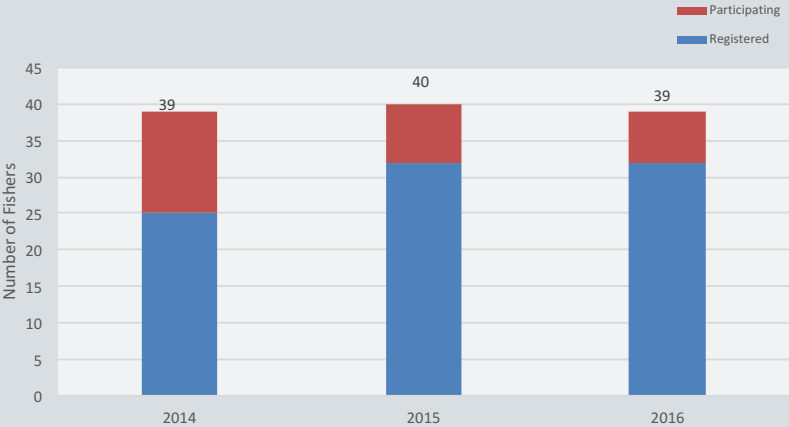


MMFN Terminal Suuḡaa Fisheries



Registered & Participating Fishers, and Demographics

Number of MMFN fishers registered and participating in the MMFN terminal suuḥaa fisheries (Burman & Conuma)



Fishers	Registered	Participating	Women Participating
2014	39	14	3
2015	40	8	0
2016	39	7	1





Terminal Fishery Opening Timelines

Conuma Fishery Openings by Year

	July																														
2015	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2016																															
	August																														
2015	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2016																															

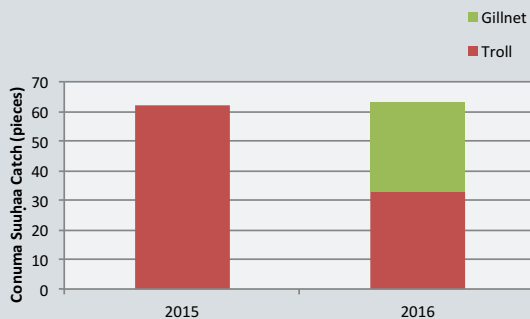
Burman Fishery Openings by Year

	August																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2014																															
2015																															
2016																															
	September																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
2014																															
2015																															
2016																															

Number of Days the Terminal Suuḥaa Fishery (Conuma & Burman) was Open Each Year

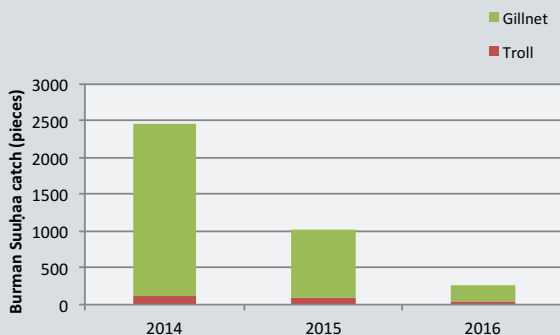
Year	Conuma	Burman
2014	no fishery	39 days
2015	17 days	16 days
2016	38 days	10 days

Conuma Suuḥaa Catch Landed for Sale by Gear Type



Gear Type	2015	2016
Troll	62	33
Gillnet	0	30

Burman Suuḥaa Catch Landed for Sale by Gear Type



Gear Type	2014	2015	2016
Troll	115	97	45
Gillnet	2338	932	227

Gross MMFN Terminal Suuḥaa Fisheries Revenue

Suuḥaa	2014	2015	2016
Burman	\$52,000	\$31,000	\$12,000
Conuma	-	\$3,000	\$2,000
Combined Revenue	\$52,000	\$34,000	\$14,000

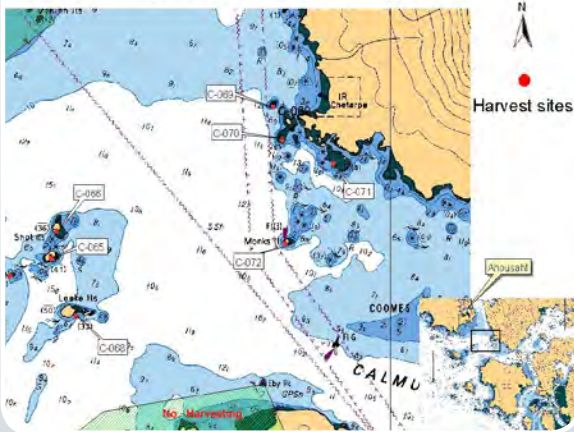


Ća?inwa Fishery

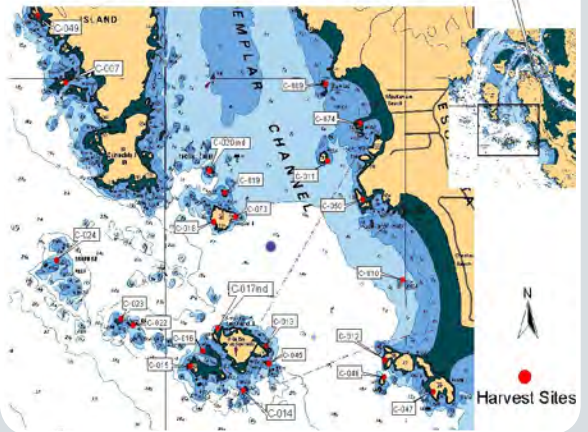


Ca?inwa Harvest Rocks

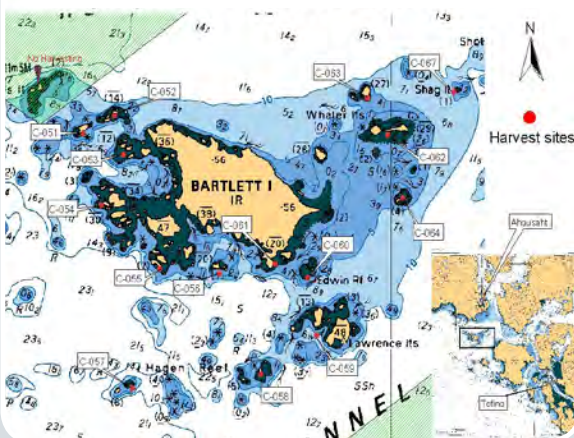
Clayoquot - Catface



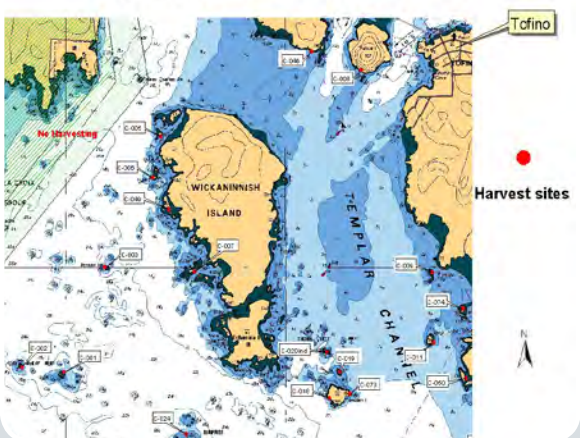
Clayoquot - Lennard - Mackenzie



Clayoquot - Bartlett Islands



Clayoquot - McKay - Wickaninnish





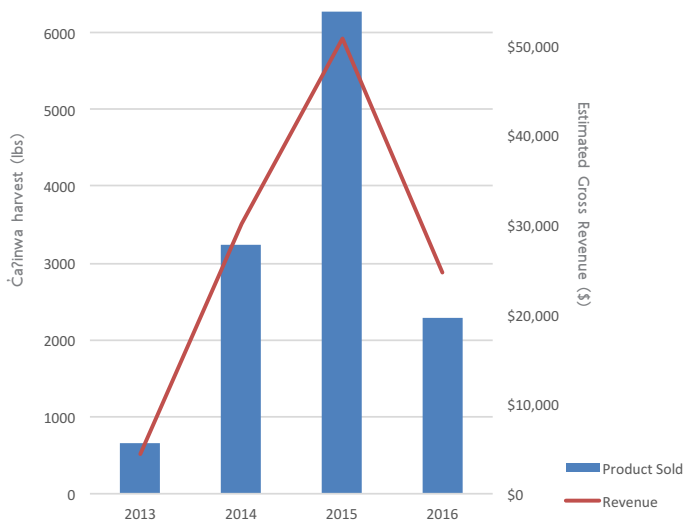
Harvester Demographics

Number of Harvesters Participating in the Ča?inwa Fishery by Year

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Harvesters	4	6	3	2
Average Age of Harvesters	44	42	41	49
Age Range of Harvesters	33-51	31-50	30-51	36-67

To date, the Ča?inwa fishery is male dominated fishery. However, some harvesters work in partnership with a spouse who cleans the barnacles in preparation for sale.

Ćaʔinwa Harvest



DFO Ćaʔinwa harvest allocation
is 12,000 lbs/year,
actual harvest is lower
due to limited market and
a limited number
of harvesters.

Harvest	2013	2014	2015	2016
Product Sold (lbs)	658.6	3229.1	6279.3	2295.5
Estimated Gross Revenue* (CAD \$)	\$4,400.00	\$30,000	\$51,000	\$25,000

*when received weight was not available it was estimated based on average loss between landed weights and received weights in 2015.



TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

Training Opportunities

Training 2015 & 2016	SVOP	MED A3	ROC-M	MBFA	Stability (fortrollers)	Stability (for small vessels)
Number of Courses Offered	9	5	8	3	3	2
Locations*	Tofino (2) Port Alberni (3) Tsaxana (2) Ehatis Ucluelet	Tofino Port Alberni Tsaxana Ehatis	Tofino (2) Port Alberni (2) Tsaxana (2) Ehatis Ucluelet	Port Alberni (3)	Tofino Port Alberni Tsaxana	Ehatis Hot Springs Cove

*Courses were led by Hayu and NETP and supported/promoted by Uu-a-thluk.

COURSES:

SVOP: Small Vessel Operator Proficiency	ROC-M: Restricted Operator Certificate-Maritime
MED A3: Marine Emergency Duties	MBFA: Marine Basic First Aid
Stability: for trollers and for small vessels	



T'aaq-wiihak Fishery Buyers

Ocean Suuḥaa

7 Seas (PASCO),
Hub City, and
Lions Gate are the main
buyers

Ćaʔinwa Buyers

Albion Seafoods,
Organic Oceans,
and Restaurants
are the main
buyers

Burman & Conuma

100% of the
near terminal
Suuḥaa was
bought by Pacific
Point Foods Ltd.



Local Buyers

Restaurants | Ice House | Jamie's Rainforest Inn
Long Beach Lodge | Red Can Gourmet | Sea Shanty
Schooner | Sobo | Tin Wis Resort | Wickaninnish Inn
Wild Side Grill | Wolf in the Fog

Fish Stores | The Fish Store | Trilogy Fish Store
Fishful Thinking | West Pacific Seafoods

T'AAQ-WIIHAK DEMONSTRATION FISHERIES ESTIMATED GROSS REVENUE

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ocean Suuḥaa	\$250,000	\$511,000	\$775,000	\$406,000	\$711,000
Terminal Suuḥaa (Burman & Conuma)	no fishery	no fishery	\$52,000*	\$34,000	\$14,000
Ćaʔinwa	no fishery	\$4,000	\$30,000	\$51,000	\$25,000
Total	\$250,000	\$515,000	\$857,000	\$491,000	\$750,000

*Burman Suuḥaa Fishery only.

note: all values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

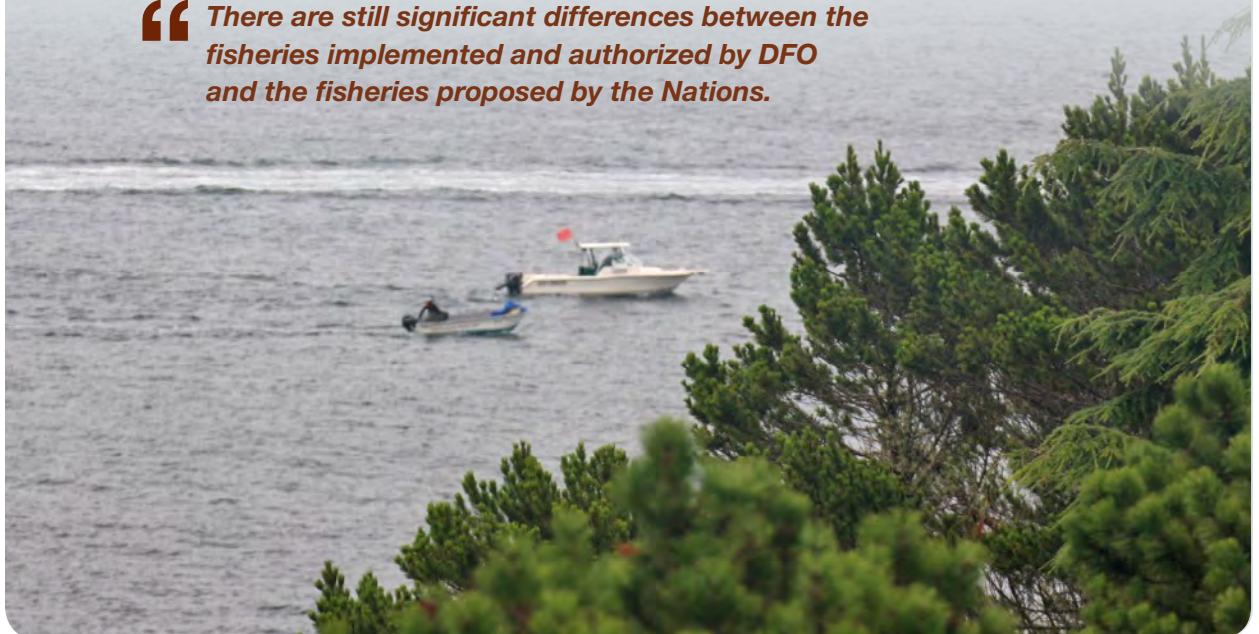
2016 T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHERIES SUMMARY

In 2016, the ocean suuḥaa demonstration fishery (with the authorization to retain and sell limited amounts of various groundfish species) and two MMFN terminal suuḥaa fisheries in Nootka Sound (Burman & Conuma) were implemented along with the continuation of the čaʔinwa (gooseneck barnacle) fishery. The new 'flexibility' provided by the DFO for the 2016 demonstration fishery was the provision to sell limited amounts of ɖuuʔi (halibut). Although the determination and implementation of these limits was contentious, the sale of halibut did increase the modest revenues of fishers.

There are still significant differences between the fisheries implemented and authorized by DFO and the fisheries proposed by the Nations. These differences, and the lack of willingness on the part of DFO to meaningfully discuss and address these differences, continue to frustrate the Nations and their fishers.

The relationship between DFO and the nations has been further eroded by a number of other on-going matters including: the justification trial; a lack of mandate on the part of DFO to implement most elements of the Nations' fishing plans;

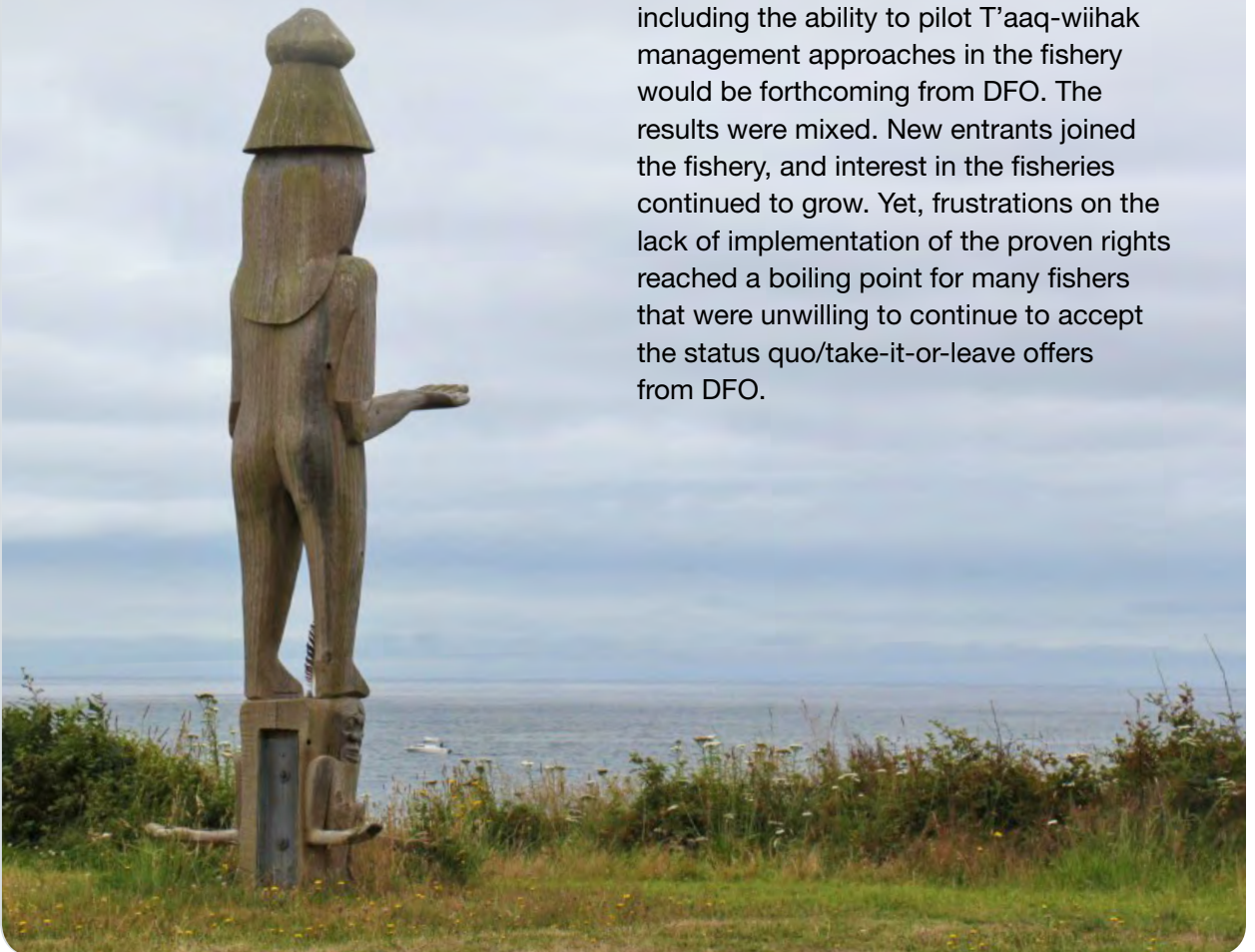
“ There are still significant differences between the fisheries implemented and authorized by DFO and the fisheries proposed by the Nations.



2016 T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHERIES SUMMARY CONTINUED

DFO's lack of willingness to collaboratively develop conditions of license for the fishery; the requirement from DFO for 100% third party monitoring (compared with the 20% audit style monitoring program in place for Area G) and the expectation

that the Nations would cover these costs in addition to supporting the T'aaq-wiihak Dockside Monitoring Program. The Ha'wiih and Nations reluctantly accepted DFO's proposed "demonstration" fisheries for a fifth year in order to create a limited opportunity for their fishers, and with the hope that incremental improvements including the ability to pilot T'aaq-wiihak management approaches in the fishery would be forthcoming from DFO. The results were mixed. New entrants joined the fishery, and interest in the fisheries continued to grow. Yet, frustrations on the lack of implementation of the proven rights reached a boiling point for many fishers that were unwilling to continue to accept the status quo/take-it-or-leave offers from DFO.



NOTES

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NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a template for writing or drawing. The margins are consistent on all sides.



T'aa q-wiihak

Implementing Nuu-chah-nulth Fishing Rights

INFORMATION ABOUT HOW THE T'AAQ-WIIHAK FISHERIES ARE REFLECTING
NUU-CHAH-NULTH VISION, VALUES, AND PRIORITIES