

First Nations Inland Salmon Producers

A Workshop on Branding, Certification, and Implementation



Quality
Value
Sustainability



January 4 & 5, 2012

TNG Boardroom, Williams Lake

Summary Notes - Day 1: January 4th, 2012



The purpose of this meeting is to undertake key elements of a collaborative work plan in a group setting involving those participants in an emerging inland salmon producers network. The group will go over the strategy and its elements seeking to refine direction at a high level; then we will drill into the certification plan, and test drive the plan using the voluntary participant's fisheries as pilots. Plans are underway for the successfully completed pilots to move on in a group program of work in 2012/13.

Thematic leads for Quality, Value, and Sustainability are asked to come prepared for this workshop to rationalize a framework of expectations and tests for their "pillar". They will be expected to adapt, and then work through each of the pilot fishery certifications in our group setting with us. Thematic leads - please bring along all materials in digital formats to enable editorializing in the forum. Leads from each of the participating fisheries – please come prepared to provide information on your fishery.

PARTICIPANT LIST

- Dave Moore, Coordinator/Facilitator Fraser River Salmon Table
- Brian Toth, Upper Fraser Fisheries Conservation Alliance
- Richard Bussanich, Okanagan Nation Alliance
- Donna Macintyre, Babine Lake First Nation
- Gord Sterritt, Northern Shuswap Tribal Council
- Chris Nowotny, Tsilhqotin National Government
- Kim Charlie, Sts'ailes/Scowlitz and the Harrison Salmon Producers
- Collette Louis, Osoyoos Indian Band
- Rick Holmes, Xenigwetin First Nation
- Mike McLean, QMP contractor/former Siska plant manager
- Rebecca Robertson, BC Institute of Technology

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1. GROUP REVIEW OF PROGRES ON FIRST NATIONS BRANDING VISION – RIVER TO PLATE: D. MOORE AND R. ROBERTSON LEAD

- **Publication of draft vision document** and training manual targeted for March 2012 as a result of 5-years rolling drafts;

- **In 2007, with a grant to the forum from BC Marine and Ocean Fisheries branch, the Province seed-funded development of a rolling 5-year vision document:**

To create a clear vision for development of the First Nations' commercial freshwater harvest, processing, and trade of river-caught salmon;

To report on First Nations collaborative work in best practices, involving government, academia, and industry in-river economic fisheries.

- **Evolution of document** (titled "*River to Plate*"): a 2008 rolling report on watershed best practices during the first demonstration salmon fisheries in the Fraser, organized into a framework presented upon the introduction of PICFI, and now to a rolling First Nations Vision for branding in-river commercial salmon fisheries;

- **Adoption of a branding vision:** In the spring of 2011 this group of First Nations producers from the Fraser and Okanagan adopted in principle the vision described in *River to Plate*, and the group embraced the framework of branding goals arranged in pillars (Quality, Value, and Sustainability), as well as the objectives and principles described in each;

- **Since then key activities in a collaborative work plan aligned with these goals to include:**

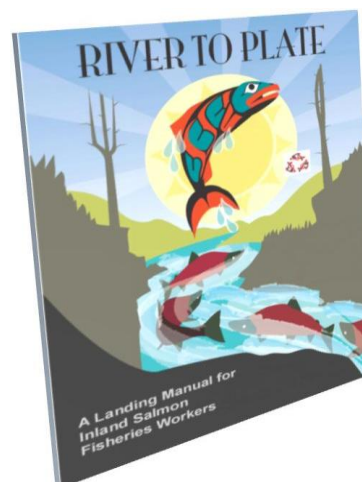
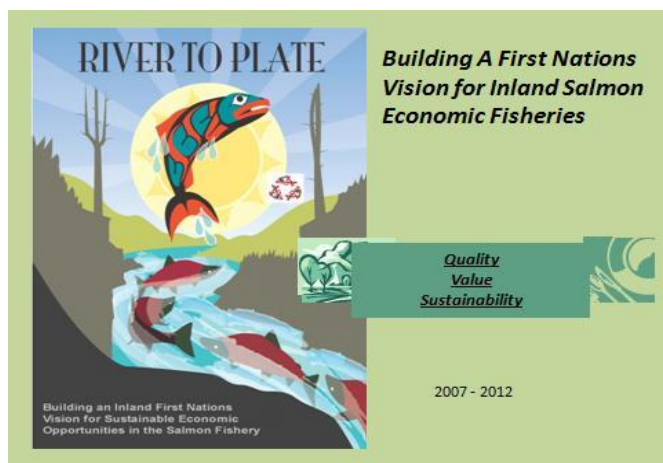
i) **Quality:** QMP's for participating fisheries and a supporting manual is underway to protect standards and traceability of any certified fisheries into the value chain

ii) **Value:** a Charter is being created along with a supporting manual that defines how certified participant fisheries are beneficial to the wild salmon, to the producer (communities and fishers), and to the consumer

iii) **Sustainability:** a framework for certifying fisheries and pilot certification system along with supporting manual for fishing plans is underway that extends group MSC certification and eco-labeling with Ocean Wise to certified members

- **Today's session** welcomed the new participants from Lake Babine. This session reinforced the branding vision document *River to Plate*, noting in the discussion that the Okanagan have adopted a "Lake to Plate" approach that differentiates even further the uniqueness of their fishery. The document's title "*River to Plate*" reflects a parallel to the Canada's National strategy for seafood's called "*Ocean to Plate*": *In 2007, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans announced a National strategy called "Ocean to Plate" that's aims are to get more value out of a sustainable, viable fishery, through "fishery policies and regulations that better align with the value chain."*

- **Market alliances:** There is a marine fishery eco-labeling initiative called *Ocean Wise* <http://www.oceanwise.ca/>: *Ocean Wise is a Vancouver Aquarium conservation program created to educate and empower consumers about the issues surrounding sustainable seafood. A well recognized brand in the seafood sector according to independent market surveys from the participants in the best practices forum.*



REVIEW OF VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENTS IN *RIVER TO PLATE*

Draft Vision: To promote through the marketplace the inland salmon fisheries, the river fishing cultures, and the high quality natural and wholesome fish that is produced, as certifiably sustainable, healthy, and beneficial to the salmon, the producer and the consumer.

Working Mission: to advance inland economic salmon fisheries by providing a forum for branding collaboration and certification of salmon fisheries that *reflects* the products and qualities unique to each river's salmon, *embraces* the values of those First Nations fishing communities, and *commits* to sustainable fishing practices.

Goals: The pillars (Quality, Value, Sustainability) form a framework of goals and objectives under which participating fisheries can advance their common mission through branding and education of the market-place. The 2011/12 work plan of the best practices forum (including, but not limited to those First Nations participants who are working together to brand their fisheries) is based on these goals.

Quality: To advance the fish products and qualities unique to each river's salmon and each salmon's river

- The unique and distinct attributes for each river's salmon are emphasized along with the cultural and artisanal aspects that provide context(story) for each fishery and a rich and accurate portrayal of each
- Natural and wholesome fish products from each river may extend beyond salmon but will maintain local and cultural context and values

Value: To support fisheries that embraces fisheries values that are beneficial to the salmon, the participants and the consumers – a more detailed articulation of these values is captured in the Charter for QVS Select fisheries. A summary of priorities identified by the participating First Nations salmon producers includes:

- Quality Management Plans (QMP's) with standard operating procedures and traceability that protects valuable and unique fish qualities and provides consumer validation
- Prioritize Community food, social and ceremonial fisheries in all fishing plans
- Reflect fair trade principles in the fisheries economy
- Supports local stewardship of salmon and salmon ecosystems

Sustainability: To provide incentives to all certified participants for improving the sustainability of wild salmon fisheries and their ecosystems, as well as embracing the knowledge, innovations and practices of the traditional fishing cultures. *The resulting First Nations-led fishing plans will promote the growth of more terminal and selective fisheries and the associated reduction of unsustainable fishing practices throughout the migratory scope of these stocks as a practical extension of local salmon stewardship.* To do this, every fishing plan among certified fisheries will ensure that:

- The by-catch of weak and endangered fish is avoided
- More licenses for inland salmon fisheries are voluntarily retired from marine mixed-stock fisheries to accommodate selective in-river fisheries, while sustainable fishing practices by marine and downstream First Nations river fisheries are encouraged
- Authorized selective fishing plans are developed with co-managers in-river and become part of south-coast integrated fishing plans that address total mortality accounting throughout the migration of salmon stocks and considers the entire scope of harvesters

STATUS OF WORK PLAN 2011/12 AND DISCUSSION

- i) **Completion of the River to Plate vision document for branding, including the tracking of best practices and development of supporting manuals (methods and standards)**
- **The next draft of *River to Plate*** will be ready at the end of March - Dave Moore lead
 - **A quality framework and manual** - has been drafted that defines standards and methods for handling for QVS Select between the fishery and first receiver that can be incorporated into local QMP's and operations manuals that would include specific/relevant local safety details. The current manual reflects the quality and traceability components and should be refined (particularly the introduction) to reflect the focus on only the quality pillar - Mike McLean and Rebecca Robertson lead and work closely with local fisheries leads (i.e. Okanagan, TGC, Xenigwetin, Babine, Harrison Rivers);
 - **A values framework and manual** - Drafting is now underway of a Charter for QVS Select containing a framework of values espoused in participating fisheries. It will provide both the basis for values assessments in certification of pilot fisheries (i.e. a manual) and will provide the basis of a constitution for the forum's managing board in the future - Richard Bussanich lead
 - **A sustainability framework and manual** - Drafting is now underway of a certification framework including standards for participating (certified) fisheries is being drafted that espouses more terminal and selective fisheries and the reduction of unsustainable fishing practices. The standards and metrics will be incorporated into local qualifying pilot fishing plans - Brian Toth lead
 - **Forums led in 2011/12 include:** (completed) definition of a CFE; traceability e-logs and co-management of economic fisheries; (current) Branding, certification and implementation; and (Pending) A final completion forum limited to those involved in the work plan may be planned before end of March 2012 - Dave Moore lead

ii) Pilot certification of fisheries*

- **Creation of pilot QMP's** for participating fisheries are being developed as the review of the QMP framework is nearly complete and quality manual is in advanced draft form – Mike McLean local fishery lead and Rebecca food science lead
- **Values assessments** for participating fisheries are being developed as the draft of the Charter for QVS Select fisheries is underway – Richard Bussanich lead
- **Individual fishing plans** will be reshaped and evaluated with voluntary participants as QVS Select certification pilots now that the framework for fishing plans is underway – Brian Toth lead
- **ONA has registered the QVS logo** on behalf of the group of producers
- **UFFCA has registered www.qvsselect.com web domain**
- **BCIT/Rebecca Robertson demonstrated** how a web framework could be utilized to house the vision, manuals and become a repository of QMP's for participating fisheries
- **An NGO should be** approached to undertake independent review of fishing plans for certifications and to fund the work

iii) Continued development and field testing of the traceability platform

- **Continued field testing** with Okanagan, Chilco, Chilkotin, Babine, and lower Fraser/Harrison Fisheries in 2011
- **The Harrison fishery undertook to apply the traceability tool at the landing site**, limited success with application of the tool in-plant resulted from data entry delays in the field
- **The other fisheries utilized the tool via the first receiver** led by the ONA organizing at the Siska fish plant
- **New staffing and management turn-over delayed implementation of the platform by the first receiver** by the Siska fish plant
- **Utilization of the traceability platform** in the middle of the custody chain provided some successful traceability or was severely limited in some cases by mixing of landings, totes and shipments between the fishery and the plant
- **The platform was revised in 2011** to reflect the need for re-alignment of data inputs with a strategic chain of custody document flow (i.e. Fish Slips should not be able to be printed out until totes are registered out of the fishery to the first receiver)
- **Chain of custody maps and control points will be highlighted in QMP's** in the future to ensure that data and custody controls are not compromised between the fishery and first receiver
- **The change protects the production flow** from becoming separated from the Landing Slip, fishers/crews of origin, and the associated tote #'s

- **The resulting re-alignment will accommodate tote x tote traceability between the fishery and the plant, and creation of corresponding documentation trail** to fishers for calculation of catch/profit shares, deductions (i.e Employment Insurance, BC Salmon Marketing contributions, CFE levy's/landing charges)
- **Larger and brighter touch screens** piloted in the Harrison fisheries has made the platform more user friendly and the introduction of tablets verses notebook computers has increased battery life and reduced cost of hardware/maintenance in the field
- **Ownership, control and cost recovery of the traceability platform** are becoming better understood, but remain in large part unresolved. Ownership of the platform is desirable but capacity and funding to maintain the instrument are beyond the scope of the participants. Complete control and ownership of all data, including rights to transfer the data to alternative archives is held by the users – the latter is included as a cost to the independent corporate host to the location chosen by the users.
- **A variety of cost recovery mechanisms for the traceability platform** have been explored including:
 - i. cost of subscription by producer for use of the platform (user pay model);
 - ii. cost of subscription for buyers to view harvest inventories for sale (i.e. Buy and Sell model); and,
 - iii. charging buyers or users a levy as part of all sales of the recorded inventory (Chehalis model)

At this time it appears that either the latter option or a mix of ii and iii are going to be most suitable. A successfully-implemented traceability system will require both a higher level of use and a greater integration of cost recovery from sales associated inventory control. Concerns around traceability include:

- increased complications to monitoring responsibilities (more staff or less productivity)
- costs that arise from additional data collection and entry from the fishery

In order to address increased work load and cost issues, a successful traceability system would benefit from sharing meta-data with future dockside monitoring programs and would reduce time, effort and costs administrative services in each fishery. A common data frame means data is entered only once (eliminating breach in data-chain-of-custody) and generates standards outputs like Fish Slips, Landing Slips, Bills of Lading, shipping manifests, and employer deductions like Employment Insurance, Work Place BC, BC Salmon Marketing Council, individual profit shares.

This would lead to a broader shift to electronic data collection and storage, and traceability that helps generate revenue (i.e. certification), and reduce complications and work involved with inventory control.

***The pilot fishery certifications include:**

- ☐ Okanagan River (sockeye gillnet and purse seine)
- ☐ Chilko River upstream of the Chilkotin River confluence (sockeye and chinook)
- ☐ Chilkotin River and Chilcotin/Fraser River confluence (sockeye and Chinook)
- ☐ Harrison River (all species, trap, gillnet and beach seine)
- ☐ Babine River (sockeye - trap, gillnet and purse seine)

iv) Shared production branding pilot for QVS Select :

This project is led by First Nation producer-leads fisheries certification pilots (see above). Their goal is to combine locally-branded First Nations in-river salmon products in ways that will improve market access and value for certified producers. Membership incentives will connect like-minded in-river salmon producers and markets. The result will enable greater viability of widely distributed and cyclic river salmon fisheries that may be market-challenged due to irregular salmon runs or to enhance profits from small harvests arising from low production cycles.

- Okanagan led QVS River Select quality demonstrations, public education campaigns, and pilot products in Okanagan winery restaurants, distributors and hotel chains
- Pilot account in Kelowna Choices retail was successful and meetings with the CEO and General Manager of meats has led to plans for expanding the pilot into the 6 lower mainland stores with an assortment of river brands (i.e. Chilko, Chilcotin, Harrison, Babine, Thompson?)
- Groups are currently collaborating on a pilot packaging and product scheme

v) Formalization and endorsement of the First Nations inland best practices forum for in-river economic salmon fisheries: including it's governance, and transfer of the forum from the Fraser River Salmon Table to a First Nation's host.

- Participants have appointed the UFFCA to host the Best Practices forum and the organization of the producers network – Howie Wright and Brian Toth direction lead, and Dave Moore administrative lead
- Drafting of a governance structure is underway that formalizes the Board of Directors, defines the relationship with the administrative host (i.e. UFFCA), and includes role and responsibilities – Dave Moore lead
- The group has endorsed a plan for board membership based upon members in the certified fisheries (one designate per fishery) that would include participant-observers from relevant agencies (i.e. DFO, BC Marine and Ocean Fisheries/Fish Inspectors, Interior Health Authority, independent lead for fisheries certification)
- Administrative plans for after April 1 include development of a 2012/13 work plan and program of work. An application to the BC Capacity Initiative was submitted with forum leads. Recommendations for program partnerships with AAROM and PICFI 2 will be provided as part of the current-year program of work.

PLANS FOR 2012/13

A continuing program of work is under development for 2012/13. This includes the following themes of activities:

1. A UFFCA-led application to the BC Capacity Initiative for 2012/13 was submitted in December 2011. The proposed work plan includes:
 - Extended review and broader dialogue among First Nations of the pilot fisheries and the pillars
 - Continued refinement and field testing of the traceability platform
2. A Sts'ailes-led application to the Canadian Cooperative Initiative was submitted in September for more in-depth dialogue among First Nations in-river producers around a cooperative-like model among the inland salmon fisheries. The proposed work plan includes:
 - A dialogue with neighboring Sto:lo and other in-river salmon producers about collaboration in logistics, production and marketing
3. A UFFCA-led application to AAROM will consider other needs of the forum for 2012/13.

2. GROUP REVIEW OF PROPOSED CERTIFICATION FRAMEWORK, AND KEY OBJECTIVES IN 2011/12: B. TOTH LEAD

Purpose for logo on products, example of expectations (including proposed pilots), and trade-marking plan

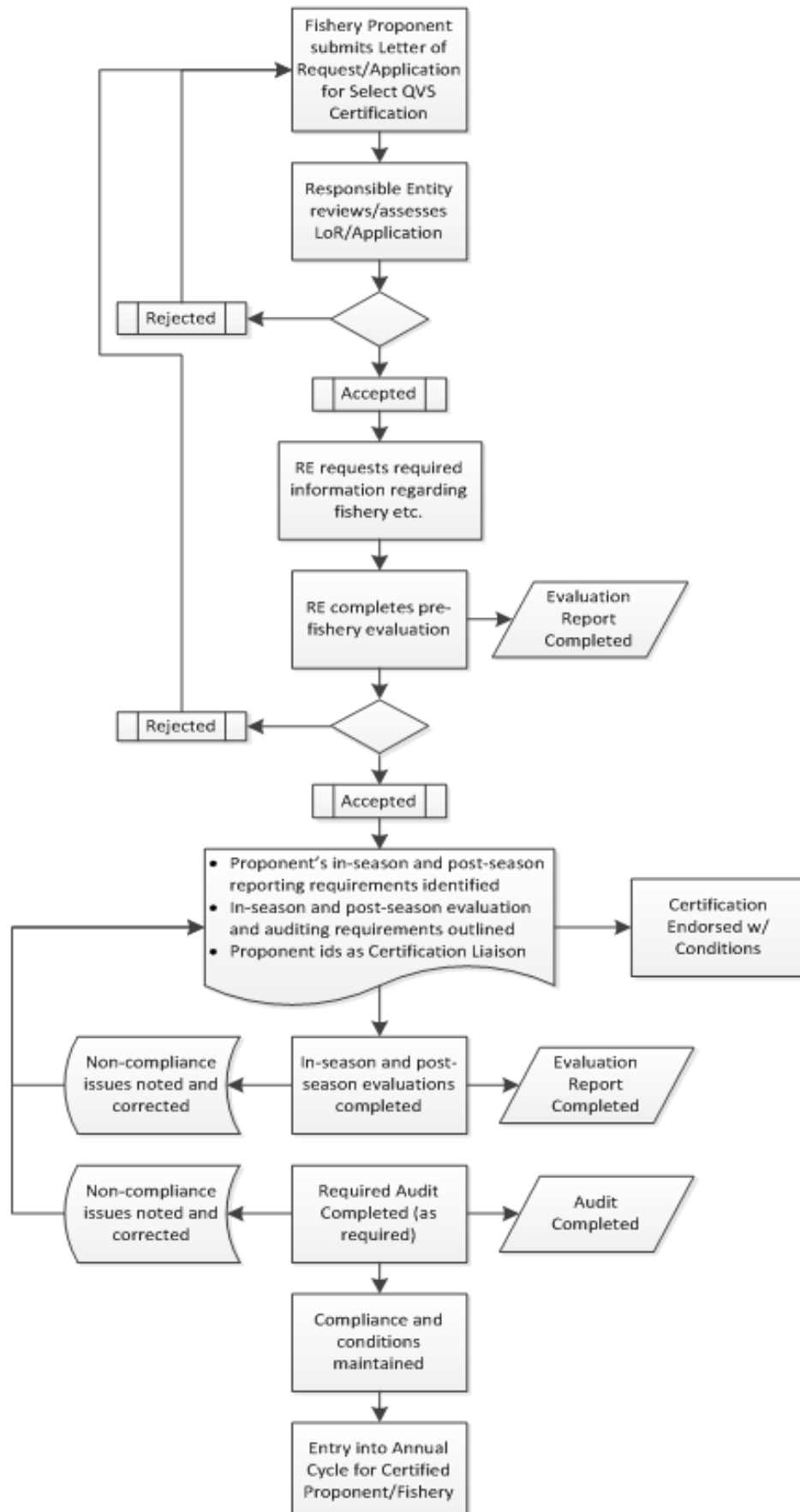
1. **Distinguish fisheries** (and resulting fish products) that adhere to a suite of First Nation values, including conservation, FSC rights, equitable distribution of economic benefits..., etc., (overall – all pillars)
2. **Promote and facilitate progressive change towards sustainable fisheries** that adequately respect rights holders (overall – all pillars)
3. **Recognize participating commercial salmon fisheries** that achieve an industry-leading conservation-based, precautionary approach to harvesting that reflects the measures required to fully realize sustained diversity and health of fisheries resources (Sustainability)

PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY-PILLAR FRAMEWORK OF CRITERIA

Proposed fishing plans branded as “River Wise” and authorized to carry the trademark form “QVS River Select”

1. The fishery is endorsed by Canada (salmon and marine species) or BC (resident species)
2. Fish and aquatic habitats are not permanently negatively altered or damaged as a result of the fishery
3. The fishery is planned and implemented in a manner that targets healthy stocks and eliminates or minimizes impacts on non-target stocks and the by-catch of other species
4. Catch sampling and monitoring programs are adequate relative to licencing requirements and adequate to provide a mechanism of assessing fishery performance in relation to non-target stock risks
5. Fishery planning, control and management measures adequately consider FSC fisheries and other First Nations’ objectives in relation to the target and non-target stocks, and potential by-catch species
6. Fishery planning, control and management measures adequately consider FSC fisheries and other First Nations objectives in relation to the fishery and target and non-target stocks, and potential by-catch species
7. Fishery planning, control and management measures adequately consider stakeholders objectives and concerns in relation to the fishery and target and non-target stocks, and potential by-catch species
8. The fishery provides a conservation oriented alternative to other fisheries implemented on the same species or stock(s)

“River Wise” Certification Process Flow Chart



PROPOSED STANDARDS, INDICATORS, AND METRICS

1. Legal Fishery

STANDARD

The fishery is endorsed by Canada (salmon and marine species) or BC (resident species)

CRITERIA

- Licenced fishery – according to crown policy

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. Document appropriate licencing relating to the fishery
- ii. Describe licence conditions

2. Habitat Protected

STANDARD

Fish and aquatic habitats are not permanently negatively altered or damaged as a result of the fishery

CRITERIA

- A qualified professional opinion will be sought to determine the nature of any habitat alteration that will, may or did/does occur
- If the determination is that a negative habitat alteration may, will, did/does occur, an environmental management plan will be developed and followed, and adequate mitigation (and where required compensation) measures will be implemented and/or undertaken

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. Qualified opinion is provided
- ii. As required, an EMP and/or Compensation Plan is provided

3. Selective for Healthy Stocks

STANDARD

The fishery is planned and implemented in a manner that targets healthy stocks and eliminates or minimizes impacts on non-target stocks and the by-catch of other species

CRITERIA

- Evidence supports the target stock as a “healthy” stock
- Weak and non-target stocks and species are considered

- Fishery planning and control measures (fishery timing, harvest locations) are adequately implemented to consider weak stock and/or by-catch issues
- Lethal by-catch of non-target species is eliminated or minimized
- The harvesting and handling methodologies employed adequately address non-target stock and by-catch risk

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. Documented evidence of the target stocks' status is provided
- ii. By-catch issues, including weak stocks possibly intercepted are adequately summarized
- iii. Fishery has been planned considering by-catch issues and risks and adequately minimizes potential for interception and interaction
- iv. Combined measures imposed on the fishery (timing, location, methodology) eliminate or minimize potential for by-catch mortality
- v. By-catch potential and harm/mortality risk is adequately considered relative to harvesting and landing/handling methodologies

4. Adequate Catch Monitoring and Sampling

STANDARD

Catch sampling and monitoring programs are adequate relative to licencing requirements and adequate to provide a mechanism of assessing fishery performance in relation to non-target stock risks

CRITERIA

- According to licensing requirements, adequate monitoring is included within the fishing plan
- According to by-catch concerns, the specifics of adequate catch sampling and monitoring requirements are included as conditions of the fishery

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. Documentation of appropriate catch monitoring capacities is provided in the fishing plan
- ii. Documentation of appropriate catch sampling is provided in the fishing plan – relative to by-catch concerns identified

5. First Nations Considerations – Impacted Stocks

STANDARD

Fishery planning, control and management measures adequately consider FSC fisheries and other First Nations' objectives in relation to the target and non-target stocks, and potential by-catch species

CRITERIA

- Planning included discussions with effected First Nations FSC fishers
- First Nations FSC fishery concerns and other objectives in relation to the target and non-target stocks of the fishery are identified and captured, and provided consideration for redress within the fishing plan

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. The fishery is supported/endorsed and/or led by effected First Nations
- ii. Implications of the fishery's impact on target and non-target stocks/species relative to effected First Nations' FSC fisheries and other effected First Nations objectives and concerns are adequately described, and mitigation measures are proposed
- iii. Mitigation measures are incorporated in the fishing plan to redress effected First Nations' FSC fishery needs in relation to the fishery and its target stocks, and potential by-catch issues

6. First Nations Considerations – The Fishery

STANDARD

Fishery planning, control and management measures adequately consider FSC fisheries and other First Nations objectives in relation to the fishery and target and non-target stocks, and potential by-catch species

CRITERIA

- Planning included discussions with effected First Nations
- Concerns of effected First Nations (in relation to the planned fishery) are identified and captured, and provided consideration for redress

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. The fishery is supported/endorsed and/or led by effected First Nations
- ii. Mitigation measures are incorporated in the fishing plan to redress effected First Nations' concerns with the fishery and target stocks, and potential by-catch issues

7. Stakeholder Considerations

STANDARD

Fishery planning, control and management measures adequately consider stakeholders objectives and concerns in relation to the fishery and target and non-target stocks, and potential by-catch species

CRITERIA

- Planning included discussions with stakeholders and identification of related concerns regarding the fishery, and where warranted, mitigation measures were incorporated to redress concerns

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. Issues and concerns of stakeholders are identified and captured, and provided consideration for redress
- ii. Mitigation measures (where stakeholder's concerns warrant action) are incorporated in the fishing plan

8. Proof of Principle-Objective Achievement

STANDARD

The fishery provides a conservation oriented alternative to other fisheries implemented on the same species or stock(s)

CRITERIA

- Other direct or indirect commercial exploitation occurring on the target stock is considered, including these fisheries impacts on potential stocks or species that are by-capture concerns

INDICATORS AND METRICS

- i. The non-target stocks/species encounter rates of other fisheries are documented and related to this fishery
- ii. Non-target weak stocks protected by the fishery are described in detail
- iii. Overall potential conservation-oriented benefits of the fishery (relative to existing alternatives) are described

IDENTIFICATION OF FISHERY PILOTS FOR CERTIFICATION: ALL

Confirmed fishery pilot River Wise certifications (voluntary involvement in River Select marketing):

Fishery	Proponent	Species	Gear	Lead
1. Okanagan River	ONA	sockeye	Purse seine	Howie Wright
2. Chilko river (upstream of Chilcotin River confluence)	Xeni Gwetin	Sockeye chinook	Trap Purse seine Gill net (set)	Rick Holmes
3. Chilcotin River	TNG	Sockeye Chinook	Dipnet Beach seine	Chris Nowotny
4. Chilcotin-Fraser River confluence	TNG	Sockeye Pink	Fish wheel Beach seine	Chris Nowotny
5. Harrison River	Harrison Fisheries Authority	Sockeye Chinook Chum Pink	Drift and set gill net Drift and set gill net Beach seine Beach seine	Kim Charlie/ Dave Moore
6. Weaver Creek	Harrison Fisheries Authority	Sockeye Chum Pink	Trap	Kim Charlie/ Dave Moore
7. Chehalis River	Harrison Fisheries Authority	Chinook Chum Pink coho	Trap	Kim Charlie/ Dave Moore
8. Lower Fraser River	Harrison Fisheries Authority	Sockeye Chum Pink	Drift and set gill net Beach seine Beach seine	Kim Charlie/ Dave Moore
9. Babine River	Lake Babine First Nation	Sockeye	Trap	Donna McIntire
10. Fulton/Pinkton spawning channel	Lake Babine First Nation	Sockeye	Purse seine Beach seine	Donna McIntire

3. PLANS FOR **QVS RIVER SELECT** COLLABORATIVE PRODUCTION PILOT (PROPOSED DESIGN, COMPONENTS, APPROACH): BUSSANICH/TOTH

Commercial producers of in-river salmon who apply selective fisheries must face production swings caused by population cycles of returning salmon to their rivers of origin. These will create both periods of abundance and scarcity, and producers must adapt production and business plans to periodic large volumes as much as they must be prepared for fishery closures during cycle lows.

In developmental years, commercial producers of salmon in-river will tend to contract our logistics and wholesale much of their production in response to overwhelming volumes, focusing on the monumental challenge of catching the salmon. Those producers who have little other production to depend upon and who must wait for the next cycle high from a few runs will find it difficult to maintain a viable commercial fishing enterprise. Continued dependency on this production model not only limits the viability of the inland fishery over-all, but constrains limits Community development in the fishery and can constrain local stewardship and management investment.

One alternative to this challenge is to develop salmon harvest and sharing arrangements among and between several tribal Nations in the inland fisheries, promoting allocation and shared fishing access. To date these kind of sophisticated arrangements are elusive.

An alternative collaborative business model is proposed that will provide an interim market-based approach to address cyclic variations in these geographically-disparate fisheries. Perhaps the most significant development in the market over-all has been market acceptance of the inland salmon production which has translated into prices that is near or equivalent to the marine fishery. With open markets, it now behooves the inland producers to work together to support the market pull that they cannot achieve in the absence of high-volume concentrated fisheries that have easy port access.

over a three-day period.
The fishermen caught about

salmon more than a century
ago," he said. "We are trying to

ture years.
♦ See 'IT'S A MYTH' /A2

'It's a myth' that salmon caught from Interior are poor quality

♦ Continued from Page A1
Approval for a commercial
fishery for chinook will be en-

likely be sent to a small salm-
on processing plant operated
by the Sitka band near Lytton.

to effectively set nets to catch
fish.
By 2010 — the next year



18 | Page Draft January 8, 2012 davemoore08.com

THE GOAL FOR RIVER WISE-BRANDED FISHERIES

The goal for collaborative production is to build a wild salmon “Aboriginal” (and artisanal) product line that is able to sustain market pull with the highest price points that is accessible to the local and small producers in particular. Collaborative support of the market pull assures producers of its existence when surplus production is available as an alternative to wholesale, even if they are unable to participate occasionally. It can provide market access of significant value for small producers who have no other choice but to sell their production wholesale.

The greatest support for this production network arises from a principle to encourage First Nations producers to sell as much of their own production as possible. Whether fresh or frozen, to retail, distributor or restaurant, it is important to support produce-direct marketing at the highest possible return, so that the aims of collaborative production do not lead collaborators to fall into the trap of buying cheap from the fishers and selling high, for this will conflict with the principle of supporting local custody, communal control of fisheries. It would conflict with conserving fish and supporting cultural fisheries. When successful, it will enhance the economic return to fishers, the maintenance of capacity to understand the difference, and support the contributions from communities into stewardship even during off-cycle years of production.

PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING

Market research around inland salmon products among the participating producers has grown extensively in the last 6 years.

Strong fresh salmon markets exist in-season for sockeye and Chinook, and the CFE’s are often able to pre-sell much of their production.

Where sufficient capital exists, many inland salmon producers are financing their fisheries from fresh H&G production and caviar sales in-season, while primary processing the rest in order to stockpile raw product that they draw from for custom orders and value-adding to bolster their businesses during cycle lows.

Blast frozen production in fiber totes is stable for 18 months or more and can be stored and refrozen without softening the meat (careful attention to quality control and handling is imperative to achieve this objective).

Secondary processed products are often vacuum packed but may also be canned or dried. Most commonly, producers that target the retail market prefer vacuum packed products. Pin-boned fillets or portion packs of various types can accommodate most needs in retail. Often they prefer thawed “fresh” product. Restaurants and some retail distributors prefer to cut their own and leave the packaging simple.

Objectives for packaging

- Packaging should be dynamic enough to accommodate various products and sizes (1/2 lb, 1 lb, and 5-25 lb units)
- Retail and bulk
- Should incorporate natural/local products where possible

- Avoid Styrofoam, adopt recycling of packaging where possible (i.e. consider recyclable bags for simple packaging)
- Packaging front should accommodate space and coloring to emphasize producer's logos
- Link to rack cards?
- Brand Name: *River of origin* SELECT should be prominent on the front (i.e. OKANAGAN SOCKEYE SELECT, HARRISON SOCKEYE SELECT, BABINE SOCKEYE SELECT)
- Back of packaging should provide a clear stylized map of the major rivers in BC and accommodate stickers or other marking technology to accommodate QR codes with producer's story

NEXT STEPS

Production inventories from Harrison, Chilko, Chilcotin, Babine and possibly Thompson River fisheries will provide up to 30,000 lbs of raw frozen product to pilot the ***River Select*** Brand. Okanagan Nation will lead the marketing. Assignment of support for local market logistics (i.e. Mike McLean?) will provide for timely distribution and feedback. The Harrison Salmon Producers (Mike Rekus) will be the logistics lead for Harrison Select production.

A planned meeting in January will focus on products, markets, packaging and a distribution pilot that will build readiness for 2012.

4. QUALITIES FRAMEWORK AND GROUP WALK-THROUGH WITH EACH FISHERY PILOT CERTIFICATION: R. ROBINSON & M. MCLEAN

A Chain of custody map like this one will be created at the front of the QMP for each fishery depicting control points, linked to SOP's and documentation

Traceability Chain – A map of forms and core data for landing site workers

Fishing Record	Landing Slip	Transport Form	Landing Site Manifest	Fish Slips	Shipping Manifest	Bill of Lading	Lot #'s
Catch By-catch Mortalities Effort data Biological data	Communal License # Designated fisher/crew EO harvest FSC harvest	Landing Slip # Tote #'s # & species / tote #	Landing Slip # Tote #'s # & species/ tote Net and gross wt/tote	Fish Slip# Designated fisher/crew Landing Slip #'s Date Landing site # Fish/species Tote #'s Value Cost deductions	Fish Slip #'s Tote #'s in load # fish/species Gross weight Net Weight	Pick up site Date Net Weight Gross weight Driver Destination Receiver	Owner Harvest date Landing site Species Grade Net weight Finish weight Fish Slip# QR Code

... maintaining the chain – keep the fish and forms together at each step*



The QMP will provide a simple framework for documenting control points along the chain of custody

Fish Catching- Sockeye Fishery: HFA		QMP - Determination of Significant Hazards		
	Is the Potential Hazard Significant?	Reason for Significance	SOP that controls the hazard:	Preventative Measure
1 Catch Fish				
<i>B</i>				
Pathogen contamination due to TDU fish	No	TDU fish are graded out by fishers.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	Follow Fishing Standard Operating Procedure.
<i>C</i>				
Contamination with non-food chemicals due to TDU fish	No	TDU fish are graded out by fishers.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	Follow Fishing Standard Operating Procedure.
<i>P</i>				
HEM contamination due to TDU fish	No	TDU fish are graded out by fishers.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	Follow Fishing Standard Operating Procedure.
2 Stun & Bleed				
<i>B</i>				
Pathogen contamination due to unsanitary equipment	No	Pathogen contamination is unlikely to occur on equipment that is cleaned and maintained.	<i>Sanitation - Processing</i>	Follow the sanitation procedures for cleaning utensils.
Pathogen contamination due to improper personnel handling practices	No	Pathogen contamination is unlikely to occur on equipment that is cleaned and maintained.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	Personnel are trained to maintain and clean utensils.
<i>C</i>				
None identified. [C] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	
<i>P</i>				
HEM contamination due to damaged tool/utensil	No	Damaged utensils are removed from use.	<i>Personnel Hygiene and Training</i>	Personnel are trained to not use damaged utensils.
3 Rinse				
<i>B</i>				
Pathogen contamination due to contaminated water	No	Fish are rinsed in the same water they are fished from.	<i>Fisheries Manager</i>	Fishery is assigned and located in an area that isn't contaminated.
<i>C</i>				
Contamination with non-food chemicals due to contaminated water	No	Fish are rinsed in the same water they are fished from.	<i>Fisheries Manager</i>	Fishery is assigned and located in an area that isn't contaminated.
<i>P</i>				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	
4 Cool in Slush Ice				
<i>B</i>				
Pathogen growth due to insufficient ice	No	Sufficient ice is purchased for the fishery.	<i>Fisheries Manager</i>	Fisheries Manager matches ice purchase to expected fishery volumes.
Pathogen contamination due to unsanitary equipment	No	Tote bins are cleaned before use with food-grade sanitation chemicals.	<i>Sanitation - Fishery</i>	Fisheries Manager arranges tote bin cleaning chemicals.
Pathogen growth due to inadequate icing	No	Personnel are trained to ice fish properly.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	Follow Fishing procedures.
<i>C</i>				
Contamination with non-food chemicals due to residual cleaners or sanitizers	No	Chemicals are used at the correct concentration and rinsed off.	<i>Sanitation - Fishery</i>	Personnel are trained to rinse sanitation chemicals.

P				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		n/a	
5 Transfer to Tote with Slush Ice				
B				
Pathogen growth due to time/temperature abuse	No	Fish is transported quickly to beach.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	Follow fishing procedures.
Unaccounted Fish due to incorrect or missing documentation	No	Monitors are specifically hired and trained for fish monitoring - not responsible for any other tasks.	<i>Fishery & Landing Site Monitors</i>	Preseason training of fish monitors - ensure all documents and supporting materials and equipment are purchased.
C				
Contamination with non-food chemicals due to residual cleaners or sanitizers	No	Chemicals are used at the correct concentration and rinsed off.	<i>Sanitation - Fishery</i>	Personnel are trained.
Contamination with non-food chemicals due to residual cleaners or sanitizers	No	Sanitation Chemicals are used at correct	<i>Sanitation - Fishery</i>	Personnel are trained.
P				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		n/a	
Q				
Damaged fish due to improper fish handling	No	Fish that are dropped, improperly picked up, or thrown may be damaged.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	The fishery is set up so that throwing fish is unnecessary. Fishers are trained to not handle fish by the tail.
6 Transfer to Landing Site				
B				
Pathogen growth due to time/temperature abuse	No	Fish are transported as soon as tote is full or when there is a lull in fishing.	<i>Fishing - Sockeye</i>	Follow fishing procedures.
C				
None identified. [C] due to very insignificant hazard	No		n/a	
P				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		n/a	
8 Weigh				
B				
Unaccounted Fish due to incorrect weighing procedures	No	All fish are accounted for when appropriate weighing procedures are used.	<i>Landing Site Operation</i>	Personnel receive training in tote taring and documentation.
C				
None identified. [C] due to very insignificant hazard	No		n/a	
P				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		n/a	

¹ Note draft QMP missing #7

9 Top-Ice and Close

B				
Pathogen contamination due to improper tote lining procedures	No	The correct size of tote liner is purchased.	<i>Fisheries Manager</i>	Fisheries Manager purchases the correct tote liners.
Pathogen contamination due to improper tote lining procedures	No	Correctly handled tote liners are not contaminated.	<i>Landing Site Operation</i>	Personnel are trained to handle tote liners correctly.
C				
None identified. [C] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	
P				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	

10 Stage Tote Bins

B				
Pathogen contamination due to time/temperature abuse	No	Totes are iced and trucks are hired such that totes do not sit for extended periods of time.	<i>Fisheries Manager</i>	Fisheries Manager arranges for trucking that matches fish volumes.
Unaccounted Fish due to moving fish from one tote to another	No	Fish can be accounted for if fish transfers are documented.	<i>Landing Site Operation</i>	Personnel are trained to document fish transfers.
C				
None identified. [C] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	
P				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	
Q				
Damaged fish due to improper fish handling	No	Fish damage does not occur if fish are handled correctly.	<i>Landing Site Operation</i>	Personnel do not throw fish or handle fish by the tail.

11 Transport to next customer

B				
Pathogen growth due to time/temperature abuse	No	Refrigerated trucks and timely deliveries control this problem.	<i>Fisheries Manager</i>	Contract refrigerated trucks that pick up totes at frequencies that match fish volumes.
Unaccounted fish due to incorrect or missing documentation	No	A significant training program has been designed to manage documentation of the fishery.	<i>Landing Site Operation</i>	Fishery personnel receive training in documentation.
C				
None identified. [C] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	
P				
None identified. [P] due to very insignificant hazard	No		<i>n/a</i>	

Standard Operating Procedures define the methods to achieve food and health standards

Standard Operating Procedure

Fisheries Manager

Purpose: To organize operations so that the fishery operates such that it meets fishery, customer, food safety and quality requirements.

**Materials
Required**

1. Determine when fishery occurring - organize for species, location, expected allowable catch.
2. Attend fishery planning meetings.
3. Follow Fishing Preseason checklist
4. Add to and modify the checklist as needed depending on fishery and decision made during the fishery planning meetings.

Deviation Procedures Address deficiencies

Related Documents Fishing Plans, Preseason checklists

Staff Responsible Fisheries Manager

Standard Operating Procedure

Fishing - Sockeye

Purpose: To prevent the risk of landing fish that contain B, C or P hazards by ensuring the fish are wholesome and adequately cooled.

Materials Required Nets, Clean coolers, ice

1. Catch fish using demonstration fishing practices - handle fish by the head or head and body; do not handle by the tail.
2. Do not keep fish that are TDU or have mold or fungus on the outside of the body.
3. Stun and bleed fish and place in bleeding container with ice slurry - between 1 and 2 parts (fish) slush ice to clean water. Ensure tools for bleeding are intact.
4. Rinse fish. Place fish in cooling tote with slush ice.
5. Bring fish back to fishing access point - fishery monitor records catch.
6. Transfer to tote bin containing slush ice.
7. Transfer to landing site.

Deviation Procedures

Related Documents

Staff Responsible Fisheries Manager

Standard Operating Procedure

Fishery & Landing Site Monitors

Purpose: To ensure the species, gender, number of fish and weights are recorded for the fishery.

Materials Required Fish counter, Crew kits, Chair, Umbrella, Tent

1. Attend training sessions for fishery.
2. Collect crew kits and fishery documents.
3. Set up chairs, tent, and other items including garbage can.
4. Record information during Fishery - Fishery Monitors fill in Landing Slips when catch arrives at access point.
5. Landing Site Monitors fill in Landing Slips at Landing Site - Fish Slips are produced including fish weights and tote tags are produced.

Deviation Procedures

Related Documents Traceability Documents

Staff Responsible Fisheries Manager

² Procedures need to be incorporated into this step to ensure that the Landing Slip is identified in related documents

Standard Operating Procedure

Landing Site Operation

Purpose: To ensure the Landing Site is set up to document, stage and ship fish to customers such that customer, food safety, quality and regulatory requirements are met.

Materials Required Scale, Crew Kits, Writing Station,

1. Set up station for recording fish weights, totes and tote bins for transport.
2. Organize tote liners, ice, tote bins.
3. Set up personal hygiene items including port-a-potty, handwashing stations and garbage cans.
4. Set up scale - either platform or tote scale and fish transfer ramp.
5. Transfer fish from fishing tote bins (using fish transfer ramp) into tared, lined tote bins containing ice.
6. Record final weight.
7. Top-ice and put lid on tote.
8. Fill in two tote tags and staple onto front and back of tote.
9. Stage tote bins in shade if possible - record the source of fish for each bin. Document if fish are moved for topping up tote bins.
10. Record each tote on Shipping Manifest and Bill of Lading.
11. Load truck with bins - have driver sign Bill of Lading and give driver a copy of the Shipping Manifest, Bill of Lading and Fish Slips.

Deviation Procedures

Related Documents Fish Slips, Shipping Manifest, Tote Tags, Bill of Lading

Staff Responsible Landing Site Manager, Personnel and Landing Site Monitors

Standard Operating Procedure

Sanitation - Fishery

Purpose: To ensure the tote bins and utensils are cleaned such that food safety and quality requirements are met.

Materials Required
Progress (soap)
Savall (sanitizer) or bleach.
Pail
Brushes
Apron
Gloves

1. Purchase cleaning chemicals as indicated on Approved Materials List.
2. Make up solutions: follow Progress instructions and make either a 200 ppm Savall solution or a 50 ppm bleach solution (no rinse solution strength).
3. Scrub tote bins, utensils and other surfaces, rinse well and sanitize with no-rinse sanitizer solution.

Deviation Procedures

Related Documents Approved Materials List

Staff Responsible Fishery Manager

Standard Operating Procedure

Personnel Hygiene and Training - Fishery

Purpose: To ensure fish do not become contaminated through poor persons hygiene.

Materials Required

1. Fishery personnel are trained to understand the importance of good hygiene and handwashing.
2. All personnel will have a clean and tidy appearance.
3. If a fishery person is suffering from a communicable disease, is a known carrier of a of a disease, or has an infected wound or open lesion will not work where fish may become contaminated.
4. Personnel will use personal hygiene facilities as available.
5. Personnel will ensure tools or other utensils are undamaged.

Deviation Procedures

Related Documents Fishery Training

Staff Responsible Fishery Manager

GENERAL DISCUSSION ABOUT QMP'S

- Good format and link to the chain of custody diagram – The Chain of custody diagram and the QMP need to be clearly linked by flagged “Control Points”
- Control Points are not to get confused with standard vernacular in fish plant QMP's that refers to specific hazards, but to flag for traceability purposes, points along the chain of custody where custody or containers change, and to flag the appropriate documentation
- Needs to get off of proprietary platform or it may inhibit its use and evolution
- SOP's and documentation need to be checked against list in draft diagram
- Local QMP's should reflect the standards in the River to plate field manual

NEXT STEPS

A standardized diagram will be developed (Mike M. and Dave). Rebecca will reformat the QMP's into MS Word or Excel. Mike Mclean will review QMP's and work with Rebecca in the development and standardization of the pilot QMP's, providing a blank inter-active format for future use.



A joint field trip with the Monitoring and Compliance Panel in October 2009 looked at landing site standards

Summary Notes - Day 2: January 5th, 2012

5. VALUES FRAMEWORK AND GROUP WALK-THROUGH WITH EACH FISHERY PILOT CERTIFICATION: R. BUSSANICH

Reviewed with the group: "A Charter of Corporate Behavior". It was presented as a constitutional model for the best practices forum. It would also guide the conduct of the participating certified fisheries. From the Table of contents of the Japanese Business Charter:

Clause 1	Develop and provide socially beneficial and safe goods and services that give satisfaction to consumers and customers.	1
1.1	Understand the needs of consumers and customers and develop and provide socially beneficial goods and services that are conducive to sustainable development of society.....	2
1.2	Ensure the quality and safety of goods and services.	3
1.3	Provide appropriate information on goods and services to consumers and customers, and conduct awareness-raising activities so that consumers can make independent choices and judgments.	5
1.4	Handle inquiries and other communications from consumers and customers in good faith and reflect their views in making improvements to existing products and in developing new goods and services.	7
 Clause 2	 Engage in fair, transparent and free competition and ensure that transactions are appropriate. Also maintain a sound and proper relationship with political bodies and government agencies.	 9
2.1	Thoroughly enforce compliance with the Antimonopoly Act within a corporation.	11
2.2	Establish a policy on fair purchasing transactions.....	12
2.3	Make contribution to society by developing and providing quality goods and services by appropriately making use of intellectual property, as well as instill, through a corporation's own actions, the importance of protecting intellectual property rights at home and abroad.....	14
2.4	Set up a mechanism to ensure compliance with laws and regulations concerning security trade control policy.	15

2.5	Do not give gifts or entertain with the aim of obtaining unfair gains.	16
2.6	Build a highly transparent relationship with politicians and government officials, and support efforts to develop a policy-oriented political system.	17
Clause 3	In addition to communicating with shareholders, interact extensively with the public, and disclose corporate information actively and fairly. Also, protect and properly manage personal and customer data and other types of information.....	18
3.1	Promote communication with shareholders and investors through general shareholders meetings and investor-relations activities.....	20
3.2	Disclose information to stakeholders in a timely and appropriate manner.....	22
3.3	Promote two-way communication with a broad range of stakeholders through publicity, public hearings, dialogue and other activities.....	24
3.4	Make efforts to prevent insider trading.	26
3.5	Properly protect personal and customer data.....	27
Clause 4	Respect diversity, character and personality of employees and ensure a safe and comfortable working environment, thereby providing a sense of comfort and richness.....	28
4.1	Promote work-life balance and establish a personnel and remuneration system that can attract diverse resources.	30
4.2	Ensure equal opportunity and, non-discrimination in the implementation of the human resources management.	32
4.3	Take steps to prevent industrial accidents and support employees' health programs.....	34

4.4	Respect the personality of employees and support their efforts to develop their career and skill sets.	36
4.5	Hold dialogue and consult directly with employees or their representatives in good faith.	37
4.6	Do not permit child labor or forced labor.	39
Clause 5	Proactively initiate measures in acknowledgment of environmental issues, the common challenges they pose to humanity and their importance to its existence and livelihood.	40
5.1	Promote efforts to build a low-carbon society on a global scale.	43
5.2	Promote efforts to build a material-cycle society.	44
5.3	Take measures against environmental risks.	45
5.4	Promote efforts to conserve biodiversity and sustainable utilization of resources.	46
Clause 6	Actively engage in community involvement activities including philanthropy as a “good corporate citizen.”	47
6.1	Clearly articulate a corporation’s philosophy on community involvement activities and set up the in-house structure.	49
6.2	Identify priority issues in light of its management philosophy and promote community involvement activities by making use of a corporation's resources.	51
6.3	Work together and collaborate with a broad range of stakeholders, including NPOs/NGOs, the local community, government agencies and international organizations.	54

6.4	Support employees' voluntary efforts to take part in community involvement activities.	56
6.5	Participate in community involvement activities as part of a program sponsored by an industry and trade sector or the entire business community.....	58
Clause 7	Resolutely confront antisocial forces and organizations that pose a threat to the order and security of civil society and sever all relations with such individuals and groups.....	59
7.1	Establish a basic policy to drive out antisocial forces and organizations.....	61
7.2	Mobilize the entire corporation to act in accordance with the law and prevent antisocial forces and organizations from inflicting damage on a corporation. ...	62
7.3	Work with organizations concerned to drive out antisocial forces and organizations.	64
Clause 8	In line with the globalization of business activities, comply with laws and regulations of the countries and regions where its business operations are based and respect human rights and other international norms of behavior. Also, conduct business by taking into consideration the local culture and customs as well as the interests of stakeholders, and contribute toward the development of the local economy and society.	65
8.1	Comply with codes of conduct of a corporation and applicable laws and regulations where its business operations are based and respect human rights and other international norms of behavior.	66
8.2	Respect local customs and culture of the countries and regions and promote business activities on the basis of mutual trust with local stakeholders.	68

8.3	Make efforts to turn the management team into a local operation and build an appropriate work environment in line with the circumstances of the countries and regions.	70
8.4	Pay attention whether overseas business counterparts discharge their social responsibility and, if necessary, give them assistance to make improvements... ..	72
8.5	Do not give gifts to or entertain foreign public officials for the purpose of obtaining illicit gains.....	73
Clause 9	Top management recognizes that it is its role to realize the spirit of this Charter and takes the lead in an exemplary manner to implement the Charter within the corporation and its entire corporate group, while encouraging its business counterparts to follow the same example. Furthermore, it should always try to keep abreast of what people inside and outside the corporation say and set up an effective mechanism throughout the corporation to implement the Charter.....	74
9.1	Top management should display leadership to the fullest possible extent, clearly lay out the management philosophy and codes of conduct, implement the philosophy and codes within the corporation and promote CSR.	76
9.2	Top management should issue a declaration on its management philosophy, codes of conduct and basic policy on CSR and disclose information on the concrete measures to achieve these goals.	78
9.3	Build a company-wide system for implementation.....	79
9.4	Ensure compliance with corporate ethics and promotion of CSR throughout the corporation and its corporate group as a whole. At the same time, encourage its supply chain partners including business counterparts to do the same.	80
9.5	Set up a helpline (consultation service) on corporate ethics independent from the regular chain of command and make use of the facility, which should lead to better corporate behavior.....	82
9.6	Provide and strengthen education and training on corporate ethics and CSR.....	84
9.7	Check and assess how far corporate ethics and CSR promotion have penetrated and taken hold within a corporation.....	86

Clause 10	In case the Charter is violated, top management should clarify both internally and externally that it will take charge to resolve the situation, determine the cause of infringement and make efforts to prevent similar violations in the future. At the same time, top management should promptly make full public disclosure, explain what has occurred, and, upon determining the source of competence and responsibility, impose strict disciplinary action against those held responsible, including top management itself.....	87
10.1	Top management should, from the viewpoint of crisis management, set up an internal system to prevent an emergency situation from occurring.	88
10.2	When an emergency situation arises, promptly conduct an investigation under the leadership of top management, determine the facts and causes, and adopt responsible and appropriate policies and measures as a corporation to handle the situation.	90
10.3	Top management should take the lead in prompting action to give the public an explanation of the relevant facts, the policies adopted to address the matter and the measures taken to prevent a reoccurrence.....	92
References		93
Main Points of Revision		
- Additions and Changes from the Fifth Edition -		94

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON VALUES

- General agreement on the role and function of a charter like this as the basis to govern the conduct of the forum and participating certified fisheries
- The general framework and structure is largely appropriate to the principles relevant to the in-river salmon fisheries
- Caution expressed about how the Charter addresses child labor in contrast to how First Nations want to engage youth in their developing fisheries

Review of various standards and a discussion on the principles and approaches to governance of a certified network of in-river producers:

1. Company codes of conduct and international standards. World Bank Group
2. A framework of governing principles for small and medium businesses. Caux Roundtable
3. A fair trade framework. ONA 2011
4. A code of conduct for small coffee farmers, trade, industry, and Civil society. The 4C Group
5. Responsible trade and market access. UN Industrial Development Organization
6. A decision tree for micro-finance networks - a customized network strategy for advocating social performance.
7. FAO code of conduct for responsible fisheries. UNDP
8. FAO code of conduct for responsible fisheries trade. UNDP
9. MSC standards for responsible fisheries. MSC May 2010

NEXT STEPS

- The group agreed to adapt and adopt the Charter of Values for certification of the in-river fisheries and it would act as the constitution for the producers network and best practices forum
- The ONA will continue work on adapting this Charter and provide a supporting manual for the Values pillar in the certification strategy

6. GOVERNANCE OF THE BEST PRACTICES FORUM

1. The best practices forum will be managed by a board of directors formed from the first certified fisheries. The UFFCA will be the administrative lead (a legal society) for the board. The values charter will be adopted as the group's constitution.
2. The certification of fishing plans will be led by an independent body will be contracted agency. The standards will be set in the agreed-to fishery certification plan. First Nations will need to demonstrate that their values are endorsed by the First Nations fishery and that the QMP meets all applicable standards and licensing/permits of the regulating agencies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FORUM

The following objectives are paramount in the development of the best practices forum and their ongoing collaborative work:

1. Fishery certification
2. Research and development
3. Market force/lobby for reduced mixed-stock fisheries, and more selective –in-river fisheries
4. Collaborative branding
5. Cooperative support to producers: Infrastructure (i.e. processing, ice etc.), marketing, logistics, monitoring, etc.)
6. Capacity building (i.e. ongoing sharing of best practices forums/reports, mentoring, training)
7. License pool?

NEXT STEPS

There is agreement on the need for immediate design of a management model appropriate for a certification body. The group reviewed a model for governance of a certification body designed for small agriculturalists in the coffee, coco and tea industry, provided by the ONA: *UTZ CERTIFIED* Summary of Governance Structure and Procedures.

The group agreed on this model and instructed that this model should be translated into the context of the inland salmon fishery and “River Size” certification body.

Dave Moore will revise and adapt this as an operations manual for the management of the in-river salmon fishery certification body.

7. AREA-BASED SKILLS, BUSINESS NICHES, AND FIRST NATION LEADS IN COLLABORATIVE SALMON PRODUCTION: R. BUSSANICH LEAD

The benefits of collaborative marketing in the inland salmon fishery may also be applied in several parallel themes among members. A more complete list of areas for collaboration have been addressed in the forum governance discussion.

There is a general desire for First Nations producers to adopt lead roles in each of the activities for the forum as a means to be actively involved. Groups have begun to lead themes already and it is important that the group endorse and support these leads in their endeavors as long as it furthers the interests of the inland producers.

Examples and the leads include:

- **UFFCA:** Hosting the Best Practices Forum, the In-river Producers Network, and certification program
- **Siska:** Quality management lead (unclear how this may proceed given current issues without commitment to implement traceability in the fish plant – needs to be confirmed)
- **ONA:** Marketing lead for River Select QVS
- **Harrison Salmon Producers:** Logistics/traceability lead
- **Unconfirmed:** Training & Monitoring certification

A meeting involving the ONA and the Harrison Salmon Producers is planned in late January to discuss collaborative production/branding pilot. This will serve as a pilot to determine how the marketing, production and logistics components may work together in ways that could be expanded in 2012.

ANNEXED DRAFT DOCUMENTS REFERENCE

1. **River to Plate** – A vision document for branding in-river salmon fisheries
2. **Landing Site Manual** – A standards and methods developed for quality and traceability
3. **A QMP framework for in-river salmon fisheries certified QVS River Select**
4. **A Values Charter and manual of Corporate Behavior for River Wise** – a guide to implementing First Nations values in the Inland salmon fishery
5. **A Certification Program** for In-river Salmon Fisheries – a system for First Nations to certify in-river salmon fisheries
6. **A fishing plan manual** – a guide for certified River Wise fishing plans
7. **Governance structure and procedures** for River Wise and QVS Select branded salmon products