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Canada

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# Pre-Season Planning and IFMP Priorities: 2024 Salmon Fisheries

PRE-SEASON PRIORITIES AND FEEDBACK  
PLANNING

FRASER FORUM

JANUARY 30 – FEBRUARY 1, 2024



# Presentation Purpose

- Discuss priorities and planning considerations included in the 2024/25 Salmon IFMP Planning Letter with Fraser Forum members
- Desired outcomes:
  - DFO to provide an update on information/data available for pre-season planning, and what the Department is thinking for fisheries planning for 2024/25
  - Forum members to provide their perspectives on pre-season planning. These comments will be used to inform what the Department considers for the draft IFMP



# Outline

- A. Overview of timelines and processes
  
- B. IFMP planning considerations for salmon fisheries (by species):
  1. Chinook
  2. Steelhead
  3. Chum
  4. Sockeye
  5. Pink
  6. Coho



## Outline cont'd

- C. Non-species planning considerations:
  1. First Nations Food, Social and Ceremonial Fisheries
  2. Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative
  3. COSEWIC and SARA Listing Timelines
  4. Environmental Conditions & Drought Management
  5. Fish Stock Provisions/Rebuilding
  6. CSAF Demonstration Fisheries
  7. Dual Fishing



# A. Overview of Timelines and Processes



## A. 2024 IFMP Consultation Timeline

Activity	Proposed Timelines
<b>Deadline for new Commercial Salmon Allocation Framework (CSAF) proposals</b>	January 26, 2024
<b>Deadline for any new fishery proposals to be included in the Draft IFMP for comment</b>	January 26, 2024
<b>Meetings to review and discuss potential changes to IFMPs and opportunity for focussed discussion on key IFMP issues</b>	Fraser Forum: January 30 – February 1, 2024 Northern IHPC: January 17, 2024 Southern IHPC: January 18, 2024
<b>Draft IFMPs released for public review &amp; comment</b>	February 12, 2024
<b>Meetings to review draft IFMP</b>	Fraser Forum: March 5-7, 2024 Northern IHPC: February 21, 2024 Southern IHPC: February 22, 2024
<b>Submission deadline for comments on IFMP Draft. All proposals for new fisheries are due on this date; proposals received after March 29<sup>th</sup> will not be considered for the 2024/25 fishing season.</b>	March 29, 2024
<b>Final meetings for discussion on IFMP feedback</b>	Fraser Forum: April 9-11, 2024 Full IHPC: April 11-12, 2024
<b>Drop dead date for submitted IFMP feedback</b>	April 15, 2024



## A. IFMP Planning Considerations

- Key planning considerations reflect areas where Department expects discussion on potential changes to management approaches and decision guidelines for the 2024 fishing season
- A letter was sent to First Nations and stakeholders in mid-January with further details on planning
- DFO received priorities from First Nations October – December 2023 to inform pre-season planning
- Consultations with First Nations and stakeholders will occur as part of process to develop the draft salmon IFMPs that will include a minimum 30-day public comment period prior to finalizing 2024/25 salmon IFMPs



## B. IFMP planning considerations for salmon fisheries (by species)





# 1. 2023 Chinook Measures

Provision of priority access for First Nations FSC harvests in south coast and Fraser River.

- South Coast FSC fisheries opportunities on mixed stocks were permitted in marine areas with the exception of the approaches to Fraser River (Subareas 29-6, 29-7, 29-9 and 29-10).
- Very limited Fraser River FSC fisheries opportunities were permitted in June and July to limit impacts on at-risk Fraser Chinook, with opportunities to target healthy Summer 4<sub>1</sub> Chinook in August.

Commercial troll fisheries delayed into August to avoid Fraser Chinook encounters.

- Area F (Northern BC) – Chinook non-retention until August 16 (directed Coho fishery also closed)
- Area G (WCVI) – Delayed start until August 16

## Recreational measures

- Summarized on following slide
- A small number of terminal and non-Fraser Chinook retention MSF opportunities also provided;
- Additional details to be provided by Fishery Notice and maps on DFO web-site:  
<https://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/salmon-saumon/fraser-chin-mgmt-gest-quin-eng.html>





# 1. Fraser Chinook Management and Data Review

Fishery evaluation data for Chinook available in Winter/Spring of following year includes:

1. Final spawner abundance estimates
2. Big Bar impacts
3. Terminal return / Run size (Run Reconstruction)
4. Fishing impacts on Fraser stocks of concern:
  - a) Coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries
  - b) Exploitation rate analysis (ERA) results
  - c) Estimated fishing mortalities via genetic stock identification (GSI) analysis and run reconstruction; focus on Fraser Chinook but potential future expansion to other southern Chinook populations



# 1. Chinook PST Indicators with Defined Objectives

Stock Country	CWT Indicator	Escapement Indicator	Preliminary 2023 Escapement	Management Objective
CAN	ATN	Atnarko	N/A	5,009
CAN	COW	Cowichan	~21,000	6,500
CAN	SHU	Lower Shuswap	~74,000	12,300
CAN	HAR	Harrison	~150,000	75,100



# 1. 2023 Fraser Chinook Escapement Summary

Management Unit	2023 Escapement Estimate*	Brood Year Escapement**	2022 Comparisons
Spring 4 <sub>2</sub>	~11,000	5,848	Below $S_{MSY}$
Spring 5 <sub>2</sub>	~15,000	8,943	Below $S_{MSY}$
Summer 5 <sub>2</sub>	~18,000	5,443	Near $S_{MSY}$
Summer 4 <sub>1</sub>	~627,000	169,234	Above $S_{MSY}$
Fall 4 <sub>1</sub> (Harrison only)	~146,000	45,186	Above escapement goal

\*Estimates are **preliminary** and subject to change

\*\* Estimates are subject to change due to infilling and calibration methods



# 1. Fraser Chinook 2014-2022 Results – Fishery Mortalities

Management Unit (indicator)	2014-2018 Avg. CDN Fishery Mortality (ERA)	2014-2018 Avg. CDN Fishery Mortality (RR+GSI)	2020 CDN Fishery Mortality (ERA)	2020 CDN Fishery Mortality (RR+GSI)	2021 CDN Fishery Mortality (ERA)	2021 CDN Fishery Mortality (RR+GSI)	2022 CDN Fishery Mortality (ERA)	2022 CDN Fishery Mortality (RR+GSI)	2019-2022 Avg. CDN Fishery Mortality (ERA)	2019-2022 Avg. CDN Fishery Mortality (RR+GSI)
Spring 4 <sub>2</sub> (Nicola)	16.6%	25.1%	27.7%	4.5%	5.1%	3.6%	2.0%	2.8%	9.2%	3.9%
Spring 5 <sub>2</sub> (No Indicator)	n/a	24.2%	n/a	2.6%	n/a	5.7%	n/a	2.7%	n/a	4.9%
Summer 5 <sub>2</sub> (No Indicator)	n/a	25.0%	n/a	13.0%	n/a	14.8%	n/a	10.2%	n/a	13.1%
Summer 4 <sub>1</sub> (Lower Shuswap)	27.6%	43.0%	20.3%	25.2%	17.2%	24.1%	22.6%	26.8%	18.5%	27.1%
Fall 4 <sub>1</sub> (Harrison)	22.6% (HAR) 25.1% (CHI)	23.8%	16.5% (HAR) 31.1% (CHI)	19.5%	17.0% (HAR) 23.3% (CHI)	23.3%	5.0% (HAR) 43.1% (CHI)	31.4%	15.1% (HAR) 28.9% (CHI)	24.5%

\* Table of detailed RR+GSI results is in the appendix and a memo was distributed December 2023



# 1. Southern BC Chinook

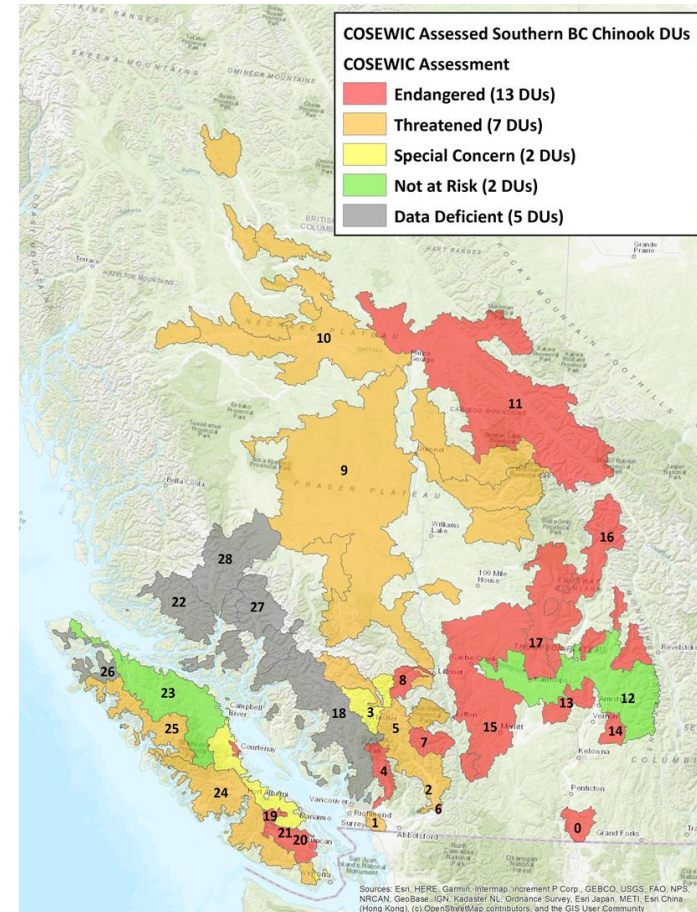
## Mass Marking / Mark Selective Fisheries

- Commencing in December 2022, DFO hosted series of technical workshops with external groups to discuss the key issues and technical challenges of MM/MSF implementation
- **Key issues discussed:**
  - Enhanced monitoring plans including assessment of stock composition for releases, and mark-rate in areas open to MSF
  - Risk evaluation and how to improve transparency
  - Post-season data review and reporting
  - MM for genetic management objectives
- Feedback from process used to inform DFOs development of a **draft MSF Implementation Framework**
- Consultations on the draft framework and use of MM/MSF as management tools will occur through the IFMP process, and process for enhancement production plans



# 1. Southern BC Chinook: 2024 Management Objectives

- Maintaining management objectives for Spring 4<sub>2</sub>, Spring 5<sub>2</sub>, and Summer 5<sub>2</sub> Fraser Chinook to manage Canadian fisheries in highly precautionary manner to allow as many fish to pass through to spawning grounds as possible
  - The Fraser Salmon Management Board will develop and engage on options for Summer 5<sub>2</sub> Management, specifically. These Options will be available for discussion at the next Fraser Forum and other stakeholder meetings
- Restrictions for Fraser Chinook covering wide times/areas of Southern BC and parts of Northern BC also benefit other co-migrating Chinook; additional stock specific measures will be identified in IFMPs
- Anticipate continuation of measures in similar times/areas to recent years; however,
- Any potential adjustments to fishery management measures will be discussed during the IFMP process.







# 1. 2024 Chinook Management: Initial Planning Considerations

1. Are there additional opportunities to further reduce impacts on Fraser Summer 5<sub>2</sub> Chinook?
  - 2022 FMI indicated ~10.2% ER.
2. Harrison has reached escapement target in 2022 and 2023, so are additional measures required?
3. Should we return to 2022 regulations for all sectors, rollover 2023 measures, or implement new measures for 2024?
  - 2022 run reconstruction was not available when 2023/24 IFMP was approved. This data indicates further reductions to impacts was achieved for the Spring 4<sub>2</sub>, Spring 5<sub>2</sub> and Summer 5<sub>2</sub>
4. Key priorities for longer term (>1 year) planning horizon (e.g., Science advice, management strategy evaluation process)?



# 1. 2024 Chinook Management: Initial Planning Considerations (cont'd)

5. Additional measures for other Southern BC Chinook stocks?
6. Potential opportunities to target terminal surpluses of enhanced Chinook?
7. New and/or modified MSF and reference fishery
  - E.g., Area 25
8. Area G WCVI springtime demonstration fishery
  - Current IFMP includes a 2024 springtime inshore demo. The results from the 2023 demo are now available and a memo providing the results will be distributed in the next couple weeks. These results will inform the 2024 demo which may open as soon as April 1, 2024.
9. Other considerations?



## 2. Interior Fraser River Steelhead: 2023 Status

In-season projections of spawning escapements for Thompson and Chilcotin Steelhead that returned in 2023 (spawning in Spring of 2024) are 228 and 108, respectively.

- These estimates are produced by BC FLNRORD based on encounters of Steelhead at the DFO Albion Chinook/Chum Test Fishery on the Fraser River. The Albion test fishery encountered 11 Steelhead between late August and early November.

Final Steelhead spawning escapement estimates will be available in Summer of 2024.

Population	Spawning Locations	Recommended Recovery Target**	Escapement (number of spawners)									
			Pre - 1995	1995 to 2004	2005 to 2014	2017 2016 RY	2018 2017 RY	2019 2018 RY	2020* 2019 RY	2021 2020 RY	2022 2021 RY	2023 2022 RY
Thompson River	Deadman, Nicola, Bonaparte Rivers	938 spawners	1880	1840	1110	260	150	216	257	203	104	371
Chilcotin River	Chilko, Taseko, Little Chilcotin Rivers	562 to 744 spawners	1150	850	400	187	77	120	38*	19	19	134

\*2020 Chilcotin escapement estimate is biased low due to COVID-based changes to assessment programs.

\*\*From 2018 RPA Science Advisory Report



## 2. IFR Steelhead: 2024 Planning

- Management measures including the suite of window closures described in the 2023/24 Southern BC Salmon IFMP, which have been in place since 2019, remained in place for the 2023 season.
- These measures are expected to be in place for the 2024 season.
  - Given the ongoing expectation of low IFR Steelhead abundance, measures to protect IFR Steelhead are expected to continue for some time.
- DFO remains committed to the Canada-BC Joint Steelhead Action Plan
- DFO will be working with First Nations and stakeholders to ensure that all our programs, including hatchery and habitat management, are aligned to support IFR Steelhead recovery



## 3. 2023 Chum Fisheries / 2024 Planning

- Assessments are still under way in some systems, but expectations based on in-season estimates are that returns of Chum salmon to the Fraser River, Strait of Georgia and Nitinat were below escapement targets in 2023. New in-season decision guidelines were in place in 2023 for marine and Fraser River recreational fisheries.
- Commercial: There were no commercial Chum fisheries in Johnstone Strait and terminal Vancouver Island systems as the 1M critical threshold was not achieved, and terminal systems did not meet escapements.
- First Nations FSC: FN FSC opportunities for Chum salmon were provided for First Nations in the marine area (not affected by IFS window closure). Due to low abundance, FSC fisheries were reduced in the Fraser River. Fisheries commenced following the IFR Steelhead closure dates, with mandatory Steelhead release.
- Recreational: Marine recreational fisheries were closed on October 19 as the combination of the probability of reaching the 1M critical threshold was low, and the minimum terminal Fraser run size was not achieved, and systems in Region 1 were tracking below escapement targets. All Region 1 systems were closed to Chum retention due to low abundances. Fraser River Chum recreational fisheries were closed in 2023.
- Major changes are not anticipated for South Coast Chum fisheries decision guidelines in 2024.



## 3. 2024 Chum Planning

- Brood year 2020 was poor; preliminary expectations are not strong for 2024 for either the Fraser River or the South Coast Chum stocks.
- Major changes to the management of South Coast Chum Salmon fisheries are not anticipated for the 2024 season.



## 4. Fraser River Sockeye

- A quantitative forecast is expected in February 2024 and escapement plan options will be available for review in the draft IFMP.
- The FSMB will be undertaking development and engagement on escapement plan options for 2024.
- The 2024 return will mark the second return of Fraser Sockeye that were impacted by the Big Bar landslide in 2019. Escapement in 2020 (2024 brood year) was the lowest recorded
- Management measures to protect stocks of concern:
  - duration of the **window closure** or other measures to protect weak Sockeye stocks returning within the aggregates;
  - **escapement plan** for each management group aggregate;
  - FSC fishery planning for returns at low TAC or below escapement targets
- Mitigate passage challenges (i.e., Big Bar slide) and adverse environmental conditions during migration



# 4. Fraser Sockeye Returns

Return Year	Forecast Probability Level						Actual Returns
	<10%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	
1998	NA	4,391,000	6,040,000	6,822,000	11,218,000	18,801,000	10,870,000
1999	NA	3,067,000	4,267,000	4,843,000	8,248,000	14,587,000	3,640,000
2000	NA	1,487,000	2,449,000	4,304,000	7,752,000	NA	5,200,000
2001	NA	3,869,000	6,797,000	12,864,000	24,660,000	NA	7,190,000
2002	NA	4,859,000	7,694,400	12,915,900	22,308,500	NA	15,130,000
2003	NA	1,908,000	2,742,000	3,141,000	5,502,000	9,744,000	4,890,000
2004	NA	1,858,000	2,615,000	2,980,000	5,139,000	9,107,000	4,180,000
2005	NA	5,149,000	8,734,000	16,160,000	30,085,000	53,191,000	7,020,000
2006	NA	5,683,000	9,530,000	17,357,000	31,902,000	56,546,000	12,980,000
2007	NA	2,242,500	3,602,000	6,247,000	11,257,000	19,706,000	1,510,000
2008	NA	1,258,000	1,854,000	2,899,000	4,480,000	7,057,000	1,740,000
2009	NA	3,556,000	6,039,000	10,578,000	19,451,000	37,617,000	1,590,000
2010	NA	5,360,000	8,351,000	13,989,000	23,541,000	40,924,000	28,250,000
2011	NA	1,700,000	2,693,000	4,627,000	9,074,000	15,086,000	5,110,000
2012	NA	743,000	1,203,000	2,119,000	3,763,000	6,634,000	2,050,000
2013	NA	1,554,000	2,655,000	4,765,000	8,595,000	15,608,000	4,130,000
2014	NA	7,237,000	12,788,000	22,854,000	41,121,000	72,014,000	20,000,000
2015	NA	2,364,000	3,824,000	6,778,000	12,635,000	23,580,000	2,120,000
2016	NA	814,000	1,296,000	2,271,000	4,227,000	8,181,000	853,000
2017	NA	1,315,000*	2,338,000	4,432,000	8,873,000	17,633,000	1,641,000
2018	NA	5,265,000	8,423,000	13,981,000	22,937,000	36,893,000	10,675,000
2019	NA	1,832,000	2,979,000	5,056,000	9,133,000	15,313,000	564,000
2020	NA	275,000	486,000	924,000	1,834,000	3,573,000	288,000
2021	NA	313,000	624,000	1,330,000	2,775,000	5,496,000	2,549,000
2022	NA	2,374,000	4,662,000	9,775,000	20,395,000	41,707,000	6,886,000
2023	NA	453,000	800,000	1,564,000	3,185,000	5,952,000	1,653,000*

- Highlighted boxes show forecast value closest to the actual return for that year
- Returns have been near the p50 forecast most of the time (p25-p75)
- However, consistent low productivity after 2015
- 2021 and 2022 shifted forecast methodology to consider recent productivity

← Brood Year (2020)

\*2023 are preliminary estimates







## 5. Fraser River Pink

- None expected in even years

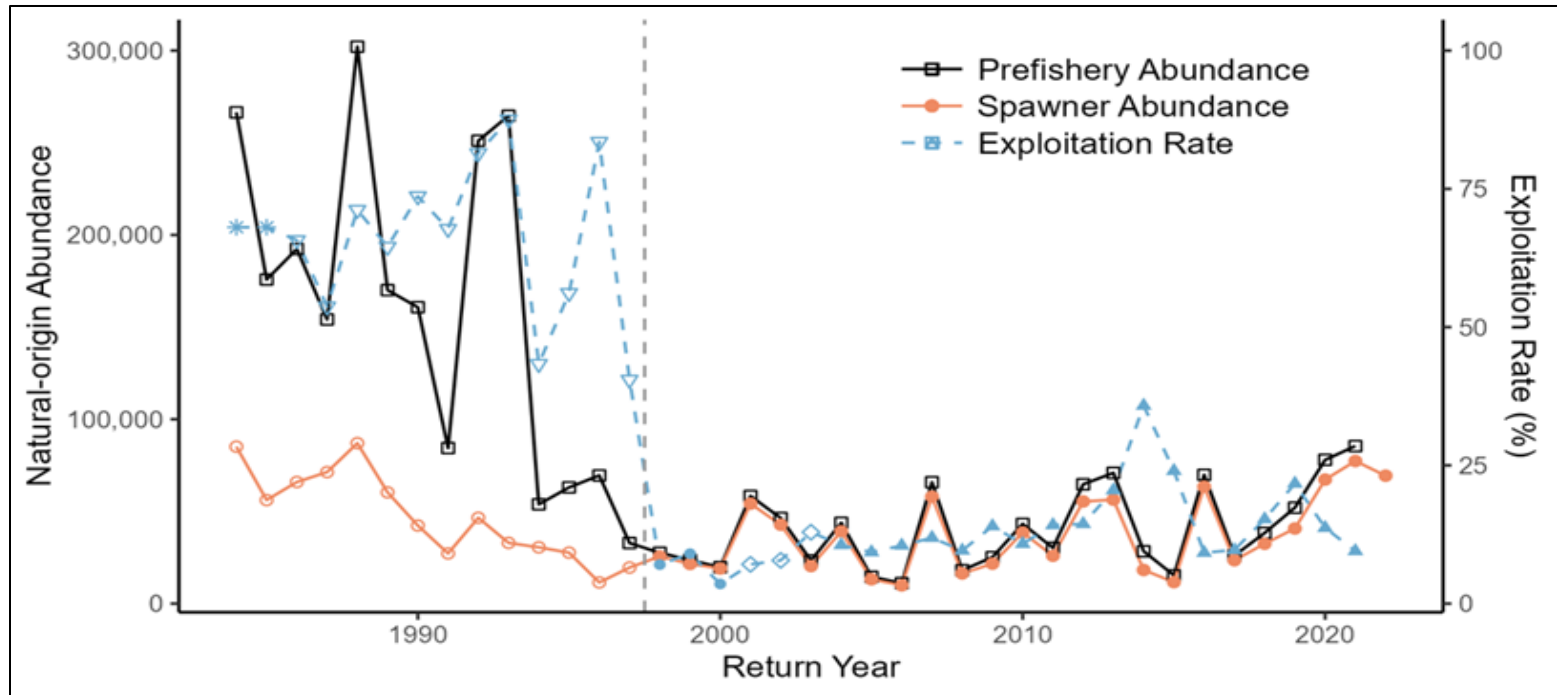


## 6. Southern BC Coho: Interior Fraser River Coho

- Interior Fraser River (IFR) Coho is managed using a decision framework that identifies status based on a combination of marine survival rates and spawner abundance
- IFR Coho has been in Low status for many years
  - Low status: 20% ER cap for US and Canada combined. Each country has a 10% ER cap at Low status. A county may choose to manage to a lower ER domestically.
  - Canada implemented 3-5% ER on IFR Coho in 2023; **there has been interest from various groups to explore increasing this ER** while remaining under the 10% cap.
  - IFR Coho will also be in Low status in 2024, as the marine survival rate continues to be lower than the required threshold to move out of low status.
- The preliminary 2023 escapement estimate for IFR Coho will be available in February.



## 6. Southern BC Coho: Interior Fraser River Coho



Interior Fraser Coho natural-origin spawner abundance (orange line series, 1984-2022) and pre-fishery abundance (black line series, 1984-2021) uses the left axis and total Canadian and US exploitation rate (blue dashed line series, 1984-2021) uses the right axis. Escapement methodology quality changed starting in 1998 (dashed vertical line), which resulted in an increase in the number of systems being surveyed and a more rigorous methodology.



## 6. IFR Coho Status Zones

	Low	Moderate	Abundant
<b>Survival</b>	$S \leq 0.03$	<b>Three consecutive years</b> $0.03 < S \leq 0.06$	Three consecutive years $S > 0.06$
		and	and
<b>Escapement</b>	Monitored in CU's and sub pops but no thresholds	Three consecutive years: Half of sub pops in each CU > 1000  <b>or</b> Aggregate MU esc. objective (e.g., 27,000)	Three consecutive years: All IFR sub pops in each CU > 1000  <b>or</b> Aggregate MU esc. objective (e.g., revised 40,000)
<b>ER cap (US/Can)</b>	<b>0.20</b> (0.10/0.10)	<b>0.30</b> (0.12/0.18)	<b>0.45</b> (0.15/0.30)

Despite improved escapements, we have not met improved survival criteria so expect planning based on LOW status for 2024.



## 6. Southern Inside Coho

Stock assessment projects underway to develop escapement estimates and eventually status determination frameworks for Strait of Georgia and Lower Fraser Coho

### **Lower Fraser Coho – Multi-Sample Mark-Recapture Program**

- A pilot mark-recapture program was initiated in 2020 to develop an escapement estimate for this system. This program is planned to continue in 2024.

### **Strait of Georgia Coho Assessment – Fishery Sampling Pilot**

- Retention of 1 unmarked Coho permitted in portions of Areas 13 to 15 from Sept 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>.
- DNA were collected from marked and unmarked Coho as they are encountered in the fishery; target 1000-2000 samples
- Parentage Based Tagging (PBT) to determine origin of hatchery fish combined with hatchery returns to estimate wild abundance



## C. Non-species planning considerations



## 1. First Nations Food, Social and Ceremonial Fisheries

- Staff will consult with First Nations on fishing plans that achieve conservation objectives and provide FSC harvest opportunities
- Restrictions in commercial and recreational fisheries may be required to provide for First Nations harvest opportunities
- Meetings planned with First Nations, including the Fraser Forum, to discuss salmon fishing plans as part of the IFMP process
- The Department signed the Fraser Salmon Collaborative Management Agreement and will be working via the Fraser Salmon Management Board (FSMB) to advance key FSMB work plan items, including reviewing Chinook mortalities from the 2022 season



## 2. Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative (PSSI)

- PSSI will continue its long-term strategy to address serious declines in key Pacific salmon populations through a series of initiatives under 4 pillars.
- Longer-term commercial closures established in 2022 are expected to remain in place until there is clear evidence of stock growth and abundance is above levels associated with the critical zone or Wild Salmon Policy red zone.
- In 2023, The Pacific Salmon Commercial Licence Retirement Program completed the first round of salmon licence retirements. In total, the Department accepted offers to retire 27 seine, 85 gill net and 37 troll licence eligibilities.
- The second-round application intake period ended November 17, 2023. Decisions on offers and the announcement of future rounds in 2024/25 will be communicated in the coming months.





## 2. Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative (PSSI) Con't

- The Department is interested in exploring possible opportunities to expand share-based management approaches in commercial fisheries to support more predictable and sustainable harvest.
  - Area Harvest Committees and First Nations with commercial allocations interested in exploring share-based management pilots in 2024/25 should contact Ge Li, A/Senior Regional Salmon Officer ([ge.li@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:ge.li@dfo-mpo.gc.ca)) by January 26<sup>th</sup>, 2024.
- As part of the work through PSSI to improve monitoring and assessment programs for all fisheries, the Department plans to consult on initial steps to improve independent verification of retained and release catch in commercial fisheries (i.e., by setting a minimum level of coverage) in 2024/25 with longer-term comprehensive monitoring plans developed through consultation in subsequent years.



## 3. Salmon COSEWIC Assessments

Listing processes are underway for 45 designatable units (DUs) of Pacific salmon and trout assessed as Endangered (EN), Threatened (TH), or Special Concern (SC)

Species	# of DUs	COSEWIC Status	COSEWIC Annual Report	Current stage in DFO listing process					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
Sakinaw Sockeye	1	EN	Oct 2016	■	■	■	■	■	
Okanagan Chinook	1	EN	Oct 2017	■	■	■	■	■	
Interior Fraser Coho	1	TH	Oct 2017	■	■				
Fraser Sockeye (Group I)	24	8 EN, 2 TH, 5 SC (9 NAR)	Oct 2018	■	■				
Southern BC Chinook (Group I)	16	8 EN, 4 TH, 1 SC (1 NAR, 2 DD)	Oct 2019	■	■				
Southern BC Chinook (Group II)	12	4 EN, 3 TH, 1 SC (1 NAR, 3 DD)	Oct 2021	■	■				
Steelhead Trout (Thompson and Chilcotin)	2	2 EN	Oct 2021	■*					
Fraser Sockeye (Group II)	7	2 EN, 2 SC (3 EX)	Nov 2022	■					

COSEWIC – Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

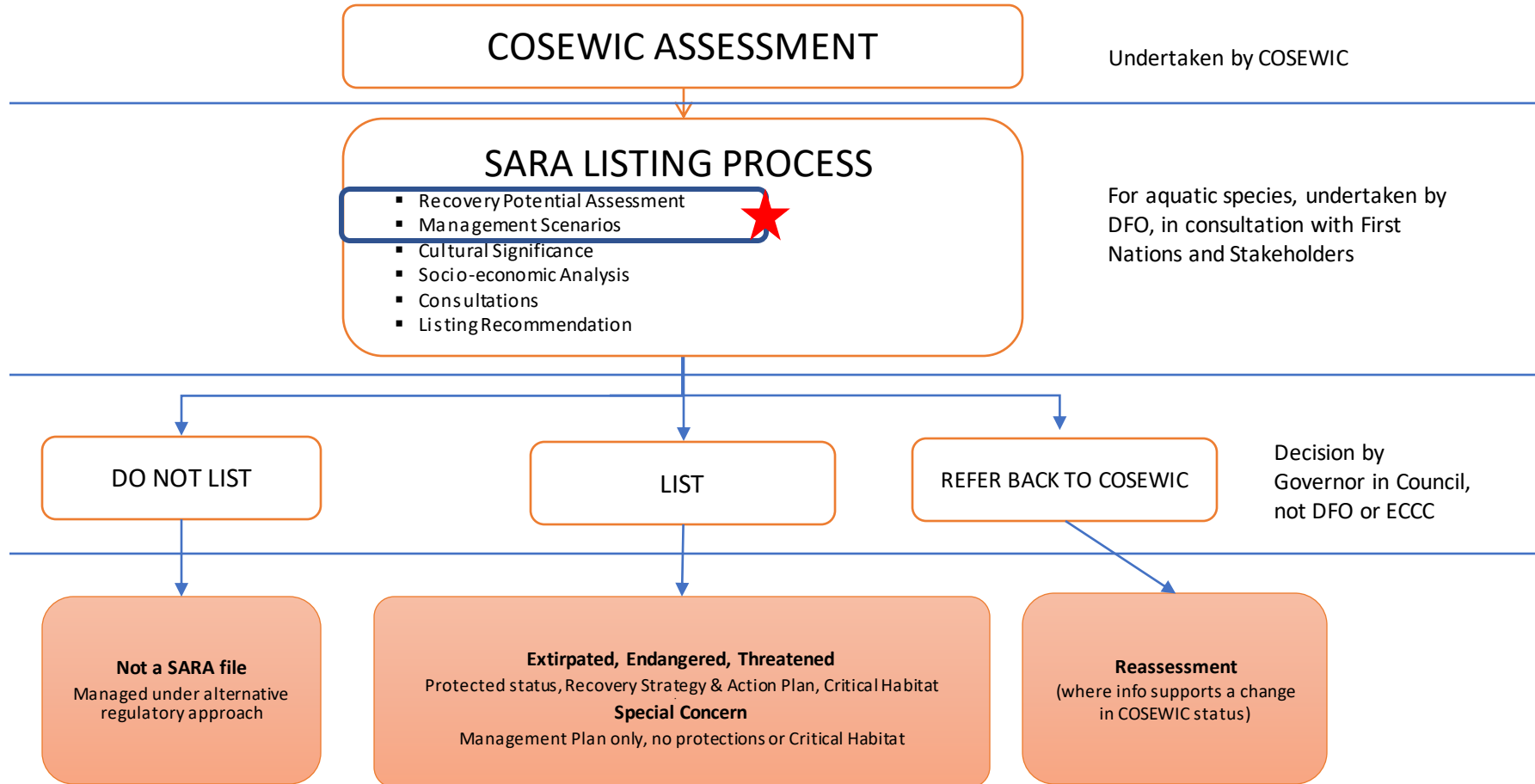
EX – Extinct, NAR – Not at Risk, DD – Data Deficient

■ = complete, ■ = underway / in preparation

\* = science advice



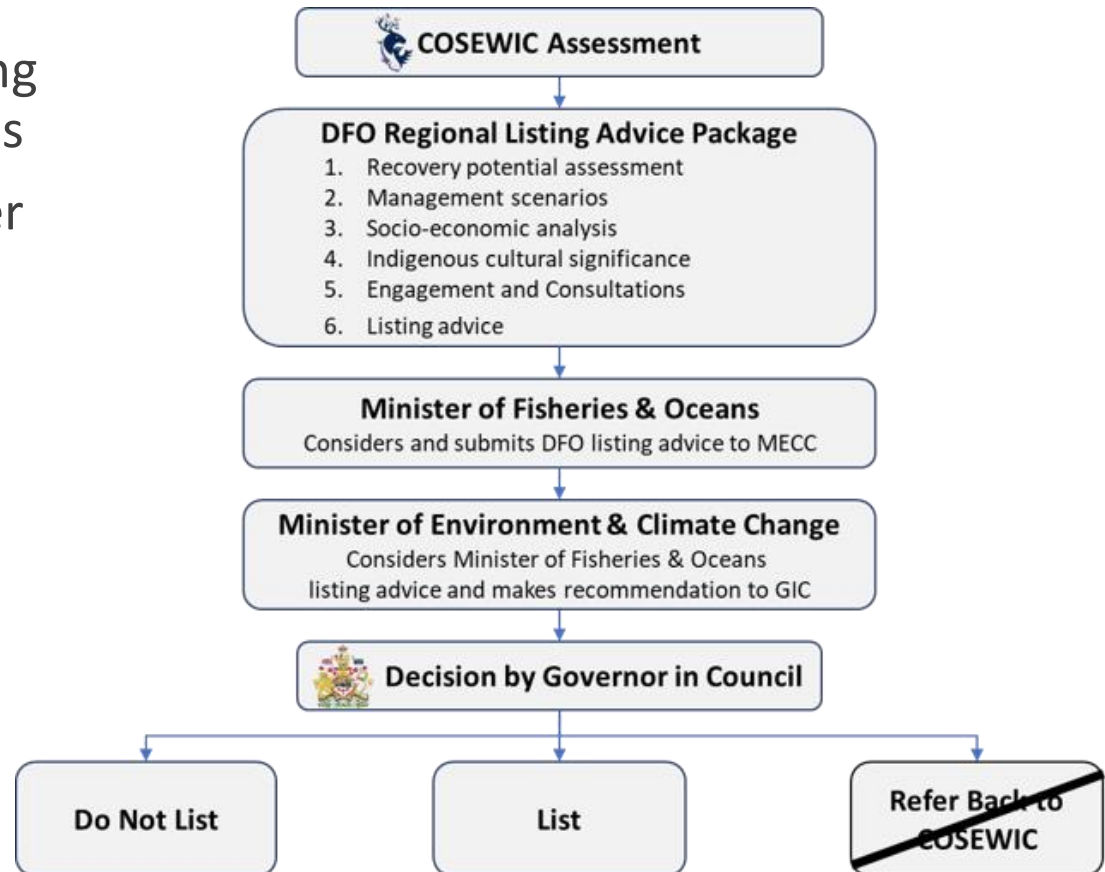
# 3. SARA Listing Process





### 3. COSEWIC & SARA: Okanagan Chinook and Sakinaw Sockeye

- *Species at Risk Act* listing consideration processes
- Engagement September to December 2023
- Developing regional recommendation package





## 4. Environmental Conditions & Drought Management

- The Department manages fisheries using the precautionary approach. In the face of these extreme environmental conditions, decisions are based on scientific advice that considers data quality and incorporates uncertainty
- Fishery management responses are anticipated to be case-specific (i.e., restrictions where fish are anticipated to suffer mortalities due to environmental conditions)
- Language regarding key considerations for drought management responses will be added to the IFMP in 2024 based on available science advice



## 5. Rebuilding / Fish Stocks Provisions

- Three Pacific Salmon stocks were included in the amendment to the *Fishery (General) Regulations* (FGR) under the Fish Stocks Provisions (FSP) in April 2022
- FGR provisions are to: Maintain prescribed fish stocks at levels necessary to promote their sustainability (s. 6.1); develop and implement rebuilding plans for stocks that have declined to or below their LRP (s. 6.2)

Salmon stocks that are currently being considered for a second regulatory amendment to the Fishery (General) Regulations include:

- **Yukon Chinook**
- **Early Stuart Fraser Sockeye**
- **Barkley Sound Sockeye**
- **Fraser River Pink**
- **Stikine Sockeye**

These 5 stock management units will be going through Canada Gazette 1 where an opportunity for feedback will be available.



## 6. CSAF Demonstration Fisheries

- Submissions of any new demonstration fishery proposals (or substantial changes to existing proposals) should be submitted by proponents to
  - [DFO.PacificSalmonRMT-EGRSaumonduDpacifique.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:DFO.PacificSalmonRMT-EGRSaumonduDpacifique.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) and local Fisheries Managers no later than Friday **January 26th, 2024**.
- As in previous years, this is to ensure sufficient time for the Department to evaluate the proposals and provide an opportunity for feedback and discussion through the draft IFMP consultation process.
- Demonstration fishery proposals that are not submitted by this deadline will not be considered for the 2024 season.



## 6. CSAF Next Steps

- New CSAF demonstration fishery proposals will be assessed using evaluation framework developed in 2016.
- New CSAF proposals received which appear consistent with principles, objectives and criteria outlined in the Evaluation Framework will be included in draft IFMP for further discussion and analysis prior to being approved.
- In consideration of feedback on proposals through the draft IFMP, the Department will include successful proposals (and all those proposals previously evaluated and included within the final IFMP for the previous year) within the final 2024/25 Salmon IFMPs with the intent that they be implemented SUBJECT to a final fishing plan being approved within the local area and sufficient returns.





## 7. 2024 Dual Fishing Approach

- DFO has heard from many First Nations a strong interest in dual fishing, which is the ability to conduct food, social and ceremonial (FSC) harvest and sale fisheries on the same fishing trip.
- In 2023, DFO worked with several North Coast and Lower Fraser First Nations to successfully pilot new Type B (Bycatch type) dual fishing pilots, in which First Nations retained bycatch for FSC purposes, specifically:
  - Species that are closed for commercial retention but are retained for FSC during a directed communal commercial fishery.
  - The First Nation would otherwise be able to harvest under their FSC licenses.
  - These opportunities were available for Economic Opportunity (EO), demonstration, or treaty Harvest Agreement (HA) fisheries.
- DFO is receiving interest from First Nations to continue dual fishing opportunities for 2024 and will again be considering limited opportunities for Type B salmon dual fishing pilots in communal commercial salmon fisheries.
  - This will build on our knowledge, continue our collaboration, facilitate FSC fisheries, and align with our agreements.



## 7. 2024 Dual Fishing Approach Cont'd

- We are planning for pilots of a similar scope and scale as 2023.
- New in 2024, dual fishing may also be implemented as part of Community Based Fisheries.
- DFO will follow a similar process to engage, evaluate, and seek approvals on pilots.
  - Proposals will be assessed against established objectives and criteria: Conservation and Sustainable Harvest, FSC Priority, Orderly and Manageable Fisheries and Transparency and Predictability.
  - A decision on dual fishing pilots for the 2024 season is anticipated for June 2024.
  - Results from dual fishing pilots will be reviewed and assessed post-season.
- Dual fishing opportunities support reconciliation with First Nations by providing opportunities for FSC harvest and improved efficiency in Indigenous fisheries.
- The pilots also align with the Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative (PSSI) Harvest Transformation pillar, by providing new and innovative fishing approaches for First Nations.



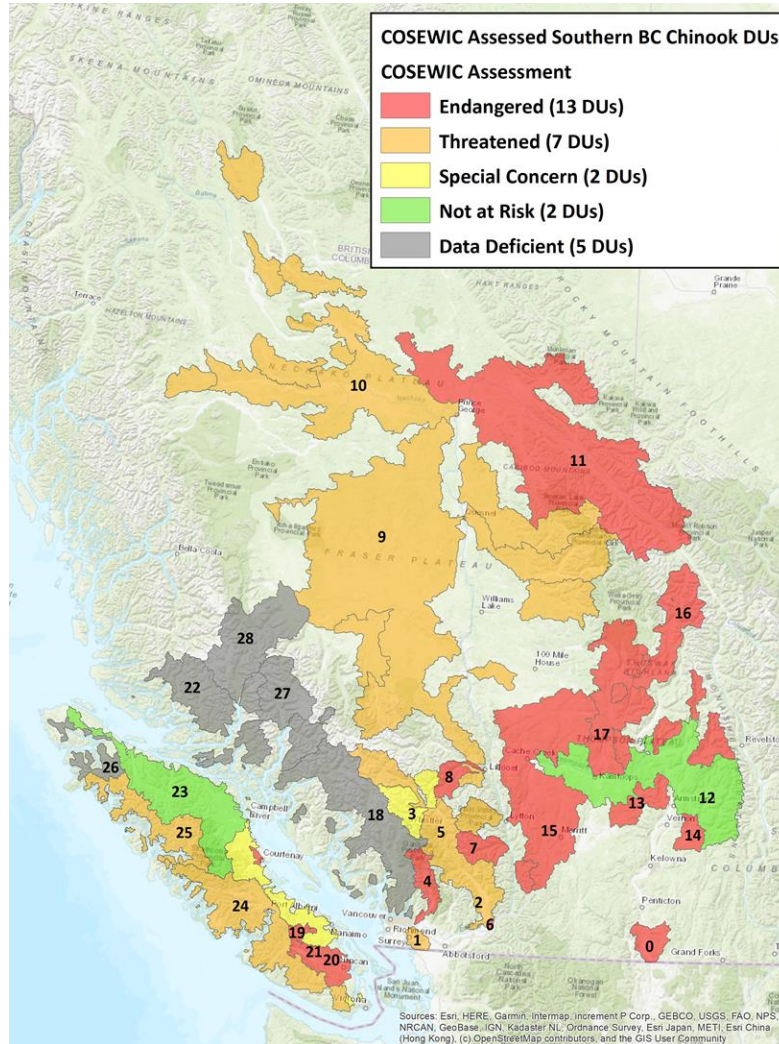
Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

Pêches et Océans  
Canada

# BACKGROUND SLIDES:



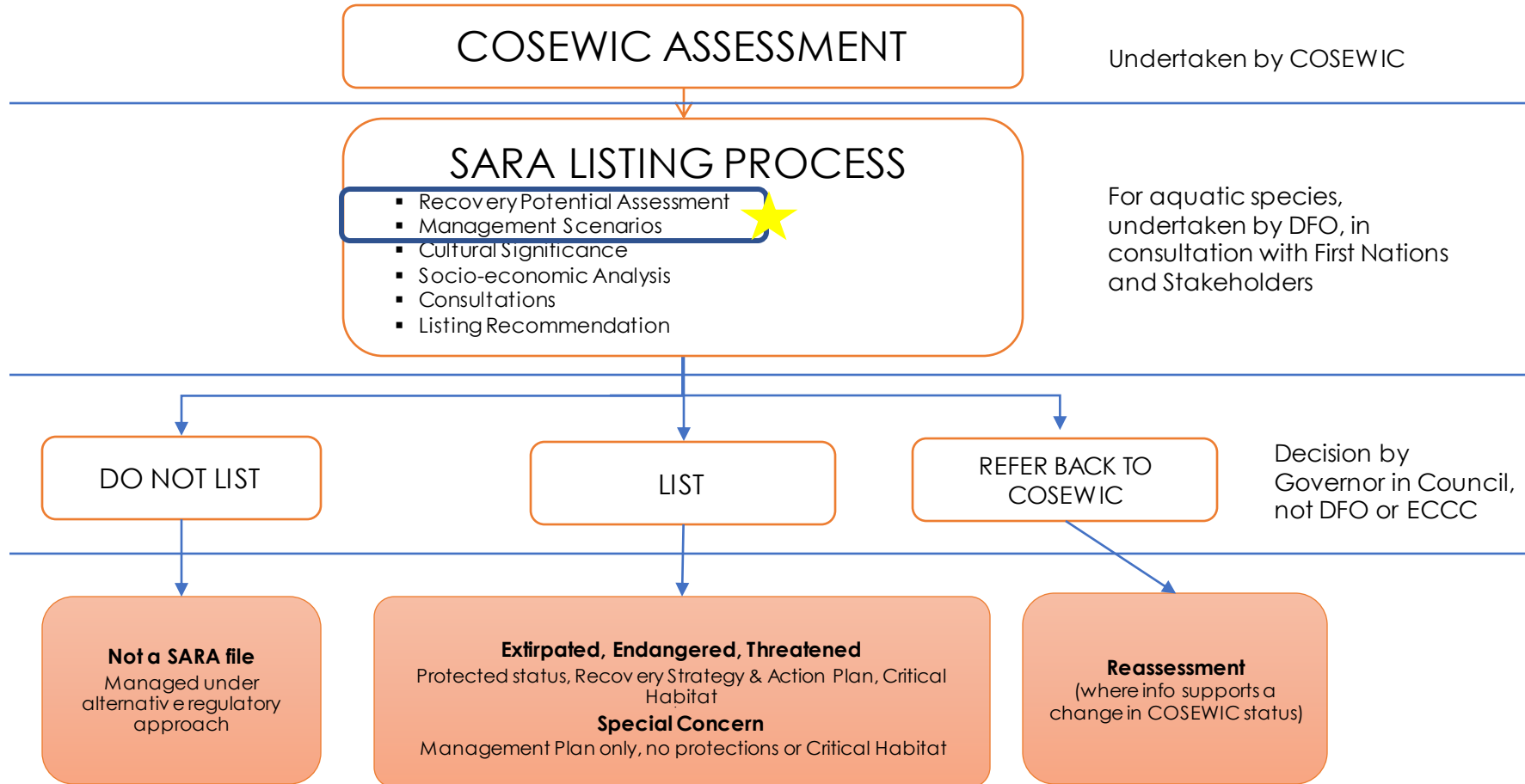
# COSEWIC Status of Southern BC Chinook DUs



DU #	Name	Status
0	Okanagan Chinook	EN
1	Mainland Boundary Bay, Ocean, Fall	TH
2	Lower Fraser, Ocean, Fall	TH
3	Lower Fraser, Stream, Spring	SC
4	Lower Fraser, Stream, Summer (U.Pitt)	EN
5	Lower Fraser, Stream, Summer	TH
6	Lower Fraser, Ocean, Summer	EN
7	Mid Fraser, Stream, Spring	EN
8	Mid Fraser, Stream, Fall	EN
9	Mid Fraser, Stream, Spring (MFR+GStr)	TH
10	Mid Fraser, Stream, Summer	TH
11	Upper Fraser, Stream, Spring	EN
12	South Thompson, Ocean, Summer	NAR
13	South Thompson, Stream, Summer 1.3	EN
14	South Thompson, Stream, Summer 1.2	EN
15	Lower Thompson, Stream, Spring	EN
16	North Thompson, Stream, Spring	EN
17	North Thompson, Stream, Summer	EN
18	SC - Georgia Strait, Ocean, Fall	DD
19	East Vancouver Island, Stream, Spring	EN
20	East Vancouver Island, Ocean, Summer	EN
21	East Vancouver Island, Ocean, Fall	SC
22	SC – Southern Fjords, Ocean, Fall	DD
23	East Van. I., Ocean, Fall (EVI + SFj)	NAR
24	West Van. I., Ocean, Fall (South)	TH
25	West Van. I., Ocean, Fall (Nootka & Kyuq)	TH
26	West Van. I., Ocean, Fall (WVI + WQCI)	DD
27	Southern Mainland, Ocean, Summer	DD
28	Southern Mainland, Stream, Summer	DD



# SARA Listing Process





## SARA Context – Default Listing Position

- DFO will advise the List be amended for a species as assessed by COSEWIC, unless there is a Compelling Rationale not to do so.
- When providing Do Not List Advice, DFO must:
  - Provide Compelling Rationale
  - Create and implement work plan if DFO will undertake incremental activities
  - Report on work plan progress after 5 years.
- Compelling Rationale must address:
  - Alternative recovery approach and expected outcomes in absence of listing
  - Net benefits to Canadians of DNL decision.
- Compelling Rationale is developed in consideration of multiple sources of information including:
  - COSEWIC Assessment, Recovery Potential Assessment, consultation results, approved management scenarios and their impacts, analysis of costs and benefits.
- <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/publications/sara-lep/policy-politique/index-eng.html>

# IFC Status Designation

Return Year	CWT Survival	Moderate PST Survival Goal Met in 3 Years?	Natural Origin (wild) Escapement	Annual Moderate MU subpopulation target met	Moderate PST Escapement Goal Met in 3 Years?	Combined Status
2015	0.7%	No	11,651	No	No	Low
2016	1.3%	No	64,163	Yes	No	Low
2017	1.0%	No	23,651	No	No	Low
2018	1.4%	No	33,044	Yes	No	Low
2019	1.6%	No	41,393	Yes	No	Low
2020	1.9%	No	68,130	Yes	Yes	Low
2021	3.2%	No	78,270	Yes	Yes	Low
*2022	1.7%	No	70,311	Yes	Yes	Low

\*The 2022 escapement and survival is under review.

Moderate PST Escapement Target: Three consecutive years of greater than 1,000 natural-origin spawners in at least half of the subpopulations within a CU in each of the 5 CUs