

Forum – Action Items from January 2019

1. Provide a SARA graphic hand-out at each meeting that explains the process.

A SARA Graphic was sent to FRAFS on February 8, 2019 will be provided at the upcoming meeting.

2. Define AABM and ISBM?

AABM means aggregate abundance based management. These fisheries constrain catch or total mortality to a numerical limit computed from either a pre-season forecast or an in-season estimate of abundance, from which a harvest rate index can be calculated, expressed as a proportion of the 1979-1982 base period. The following regimes are managed as AABM regimes:

- Southeast Alaska (SEAK) sport, net and troll.
- Northern BC troll (Areas 1 to 5, 101 to 105 and 142) and Haida Gwaii sport (Areas 1, 2, 101, 102 and 142); and
- West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) commercial and First Nations caught troll (Areas 21, 23 to 27, 121, and 123 to 127). The AABM recreational fishery includes all catch in northwest WCVI (Areas 25 to 27, 125 to 127) from October 16 to June 30, and the catch outside of the surfline (about one nautical mile offshore) from July 1 to October 15, plus all the catch in southwest WCVI (Areas 21, 23, 24, 121, 123, and 124) from October 16 through July 31, and the catch outside one nautical mile offshore from August 1 to October 15.

All fisheries that are not included in the above definitions are ISBM fisheries. ISBM stands for individual stock based management. Obligations for ISBM fisheries are also outlined in the Chinook Chapter of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (www.psc.org)

3. Provide information on what kinds of monitoring is done for sea conditions? For example – salinity, dissolved O(2), temperatures?

This information will be provided by Mike Hawkshaw at the March Forum.

4. Recreational data 2010 to 2015 – provide data on the recreational catch from 2010 to 2015?

This information is provided on Page 4 of this hand-out.

5. Provide a link to the 2013 Brian Riddell Report (make sure Jonathan Hand gets a copy) –

A copy of this report was provided to Jonathan during the meeting. The correct citation is below in case anyone else would like to look it up or email: linda.stevens@dfo-mpo.gc.ca to request a copy.

Riddell, B., M. Bradford, R. Carmichael, D. Hankin, R. Peterman, and A. Wertheimer. 2013. Assessment of Status and Factors for Decline of Southern BC Chinook Salmon: Independent Panel's Report. Prepared with the assistance of D.R. Marmorek and A.W. Hall, ESSA Technologies Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. for Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Vancouver, BC) and Fraser River Aboriginal Fisheries Secretariat (Merritt, BC). xxix + 165 pp. + Appendices.

6. Les Jantz to share the NOAA presentation with FRAFS for distribution.

Presentation is titled: **Update on Ocean Conditions** and was presented to the Fraser Panel technical committee in January 2019. Presentation was by Marisa Litz of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife with acknowledgements to Laurie WietKamp of NOAA fisheries. A copy was provided to FRAFS on February 4, 2019 via email.

7. DFO to share information on the catch monitoring framework and role of the risk assessment tool in determining monitoring level required for different fisheries.

Link to the draft policy: <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/comm/policy-politique-eng.htm>. Note that this URL may disappear soon, because the consultation period for the draft national Policy closed January 25, 2019.

Consistent with the present *Strategic Framework for Fishery Monitoring and Catch Reporting in the Pacific Fisheries* and the upcoming national *Fishery Monitoring Policy*: over time, all Canadian wild fisheries managed by the Department—commercial, recreational, and Indigenous—will be assessed to determine their level of risk and therefore, the level of monitoring required. This includes all wild salmon fisheries in Pacific Region.

To the question of “how”: presently using Pacific Region’s Risk Assessment Tool (RAT), which the Department has been working to apply to various priority fisheries since the Tool was finalized in 2015. Once the national Policy is finalized, we will apply the associated national Risk Screening Tool (RST), instead of Pacific’s RAT. The national RST is an evolution of the Pacific RAT, trying to bring a more robust/quantitative approach to the more qualitative RAT. Despite the RST coming, the good work (and valid results) that continues to happen with the Pacific RAT is not to be diminished or set aside; rather when the RST is in place it will be applied to new risk assessments, and only when fisheries that have already been assessed are up for regular (not necessarily frequent) re-assessment, the RST will then be applied to those fisheries that were already assessed using the RAT. Another way of saying that is that if a Pacific fishery has already had the RAT applied to it, the arrival of the RST will not require those results to be scrapped and re-done, but when the fishery is up for re-assessment, the RST will be applied in due time.

To the question of “by who” and “opportunities for input”: the image on Page 5 from the Implementation Plan (for the Pacific Strategic Framework), summarizes it best, but standard practice to date has been that DFO does a first draft of a risk assessment, the harvesters for that specific fishery (e.g. commercial harvesters for a commercial fishery) then have the opportunity to review and provide input, other fishing interests (e.g. for a commercial fishery, recreational and Indigenous harvesters) then have the opportunity to review and provide input, and then DFO finalizes the risk assessment based on input and publishes the final version in an IFMP.

If Forum participants are interested in related documentation on the national Policy, or generally if they have questions about any of this, they’re welcome to contact me at their convenience: 604-666-1082 or jonathan.thar@dfo-mpo.gc.ca.

Please note that DFO has started working through the commercial risk assessments and first drafts will be released in the draft IFMP for comment (13 RAs have been completed).

8. DFO to follow up with Roger Kanno re how to add other fish stocks under the Act. I believe this refers to the Fish Rebuilding Regulations.

For more information please refer to this website. There is a PowerPoint attached as a pdf as well as all the current information on what is being consulted upon:

<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/comm/consult-maj-pri-eng.htm>

Please note that the first batch of species proposed to be added to this list includes Okanagan Chinook and WCVI chinook as salmon species.

9. DFO to share report of the 2018 Vancouver Island pinniped workshop.

This was not a DFO work shop. Details and reporting out should be sought from the host of the workshop. I found a media reference to a meeting that took place in Nanaimo but no information on who hosted it.

10. DFO to report on status of proposal for West Coast seal hunt.

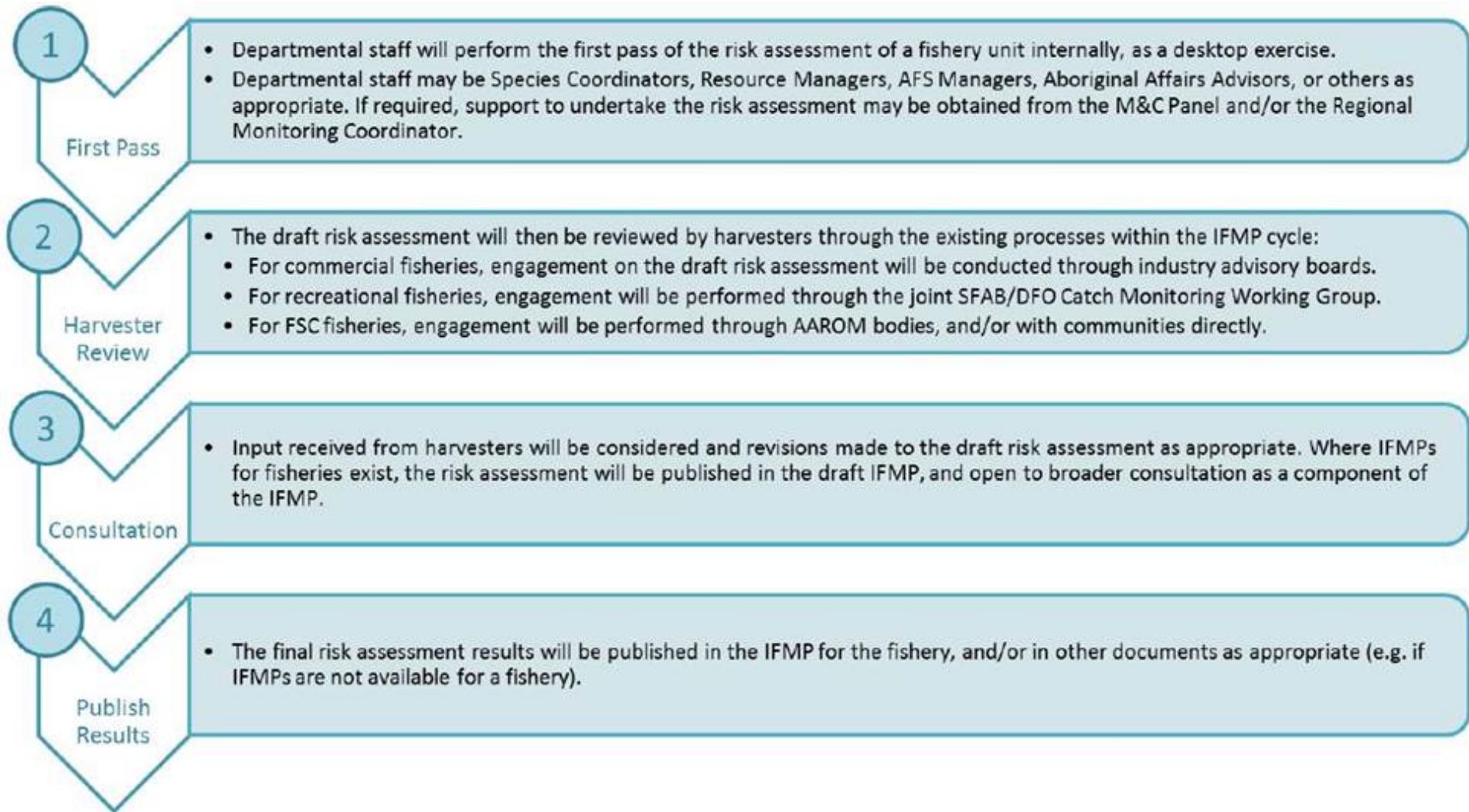
This information might be better sought from the proponents of the hunt.

Estimated harvest of Spring 42 Chinook in recreational and First Nations FSC fisheries, 2010 – 2015

See Question 4 above.

Year	Escapement	AABM Recreational						ISBM Recreational							
		FN FSC	CDN Rec Total	US Rec Total	SEAK	NBC	WCVI	Juan de Fuca	Johnstone Strait	Strait of Georgia	WCVI	NBC	Fraser Mainstem Sport	Shuswap Sport	Chilliwack Sport
2010	9406	441	157 - 188	11 - 45	0	18	9	27 - 58	58	45	0	0	0	0	0
2011	5181	244	426	100	0	0	27	154	36	54	0	0	154	0	0
2012	11359	2898	888	0	0	117	0	304	187	140	0	0	118	0	23
2013	6821	138	299 - 358	101 - 102	0	0	0	214 - 273	0	69	0	16	0	0	0
2014	24614	2874	539	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	270	0
2015	11150	1349	423 - 467	95	0	26	0	319 - 364	35	43	0	0	0	0	0

*Note: A range of harvest amounts are presented in some fisheries to address uncertainty around CWT recoveries with incomplete data. In these cases, estimated impacts can change depending on whether it is assumed that these fish were caught in a non-selective fishery or a mark-selective fishery.



Graphic from the the Implementation Plan (for the Pacific Strategic Framework) – Ref Question 7 above.