

Concerns raised regarding the 2009 Draft South Coast Integrated Fisheries Management Plan and initial draft response

Concern re: Draft IFMP Area B	Group	DFO Response
1. Page 12 clarification – Aquaculturists... - can you clarify this as to would this access be strictly for hatchery purposes I do not see any other reason to have it in the plan.	Commercial Salmon Advisory Board (CSAB) – Area B rep	Have taken out the word “wild” to lessen confusion.
2. Page 41 4.7.5 - <b>At Present</b> all brood production targets for these facilities remain the same as for 2008 brood.		Final version of the IFMP will include the new 2009 brood production targets.
3. This should be locked down before final draft to take out At present in the language.		
4. Page 112 Chinook - Add the word surplus		Now on page 115 of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of the IFMP.
5. Gillnet and seine opportunities in Alberni Inlet are dependant on surplus and or pre-season forecast and allocation guidelines.		
6. Only other issue is the ATP and PICFI licenses that DFO hold how do they fit into the IFMP you can at least declare what is in the program for Seine, Gillnet and Troll licenses and how many of each.		Department reviewing request.
7. Pg. 108 - bottom of the page, last sentence reads: "In Area 18 and Area 29, <b>off the Fraser River mouth</b> , harvest opportunities for Area B....." - <b>suggest strike</b> "off the Fraser River mouth".		Further discussion is required on area B harvesting in the Fraser River.
8. Pg. 109 - mid-page, section: <b>Late July to Mid August - Area 29</b> - <i>suggest that either the second bullet should read the same as the first i.e. "Area B opportunities are anticipated targeting summer run sockeye, subject to available TAC, and Cultus and late run sockeye constraints"</i> - or with possibly an added 'subject to clarification of the Area B Fraser River Sockeye and Pink Demonstration Fishery ITQ guidelines.'		Yes, this have been changed. See page 112 of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of the IFMP.
9. Appendix 2. Fishing Vessel Safety Pg. 2 - 1.2, 2nd paragraph, line 4 " <b>MED A1 is a three day course.....</b> "		A1 is a 24 hour course but it is done over 3 days

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- I believe that A1 is a one day course.		(8 hour each).	
<b>Area E</b>			
10. Production cuts to hatcheries are inappropriate and unacceptable in both the Northern and Southern IFMPs.	CSAB – Area E rep	SEP to provide update on production planning process when new information becomes available. Further discussion required with the Province of BC	
11. We do not agree with the model presented by the Province in regards to the Fraser River Chum fishery on page 120 of the southern IFMP that <b>clearly and unfairly discriminates</b> against Area E gillnetters.			
12. We disagree with a maximum sockeye harvest rate of 60%. We commented on the part this cap would play in creating ESSR fisheries.	Area E Harvest Committee	60% exploitation rate ceiling identified as part of Fraser River Sockeye Spawning Initiative Process is identified in the IFMP	
13. We also disagree with the PMA adjustment. You stated during the meeting that no one factor could be pulled out of the PMA, rather it was based on historical migration through the river. This is a disappointment because every review that has considered sockeye spawning shortfalls during the past fifteen years concluded that poaching was the major factor that led to the disappearance of millions of fish. By refusing to acknowledge that the major portion of the PMA is to counter the impact of poaching DFO has put the cost of the poaching problem onto fishermen in our fleet who generally fish responsibly.		PMA updated inseason based on environmental data for the Fraser River Panel. See page 67 of the IFMP.	
14. If the 20% harvest limit on late runs is not increased or the calculation of the 20% continues to include early entry lates that are predominantly unsuccessful spawners, we will again be precluded from accessing our sockeye allocation. We need to be allowed to harvest a significant portion of our allocation on the last part of the Early Summer migration and the first part of the Summers <i>i.e.</i> before the early entry of late runs. It is also important to adjust aboriginal fishing activities and		Department proposing a 20% fixed exploitation rate similar to 2008 (Table 10A and 10B in IFMP) similar to what has been in place for the last 2 years. The 20% exploitation rate ceiling has been combined with enhancement activities (traditional fry and smolt releases and a captive brood program) and freshwater improvements (e.g. pikeminnow removal) as part of comprehensive recovery measures for the population.	

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allocations in a manner that assists the commercial fishery to reach its allocation. We recommend allowing a range of harvest rates for late run sockeye of 20% to 40% to allow managers to take advantage of changing conditions (run size) or improved fisheries management practices. It is important to build flexibility into the fishing plan.		
15. Flexibility is especially important as it pertains to Cultus sockeye because there are many factors other than fishing that impact the rebuilding of the Cultus run. DFO has a duty to control or mitigate the damage caused by activities on the lake that degrade habitat or smolt survival rates. Pollution and disturbances caused by recreational boating, sewage leakage from cottages and campgrounds are only two of the many factors that DFO has a duty to control rather than placing the entire burden for its failure to protect habitat on the commercial fishing fleet.	Several initiatives are underway to promote rebuilding of the Cultus Lake sockeye population. See page 25-26, 70 in IFMP. Pollution, recreational boating and sewage have been identified as potential threats by the <i>National Conservation Strategy for Cultus Lake sockeye salmon</i> , but were not identified as the primary cause of the stock collapse. Harvest limitations are part of the recovery measures.	
16. Our fishery on Chinooks was closed in 1980 for conservation reasons while others continued to harvest, and we were promised by DFO that we would be allowed to fish when the stocks rebuilt. Clearly the forecast indicates the availability of a TAC and we wish to see an appropriate allocation of chinook set aside for a cautious commercial harvest. This process should include the potential for an increased harvest if Area F is unable to catch its allocation and the fish are surplus to conservation needs.	Further discussion required. Approximately 2,500 chinook have been identified as a potential harvest by Area E either as bycatch during sockeye directed fisheries or possibly a small Chinook demonstration fishery for allocation purposes. Please see Appendix 4 – 2009 Allocation Plan.	
17. Our access to substantial surplus of chums in recent years has been denied partly because of DFO coho conservation policy, but mostly due to the Province of BC's steelhead management objectives even though PSARC has rejected the scheme. We again stress the	A meeting is planned with area E and the Department to review potential demonstration fishery options to harvest Fraser River chum.	

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need for a flexible approach to be included in the IFMP so that we can have our biologist review possible alternatives.		
<b>18. Demonstration Projects in Area E</b> - We have submitted a number of projects designed to improve our ability to access additional fish from each run. We have no feedback at this time. It is important that these proposals become a part of this year's management regime and that any projects include our Association.		Under consideration – further discussion on demonstration fishery projects is planned on May 13 <sup>th</sup> between the Department and Area E
<b>19. Beach Net Fisheries</b> - Our association is serious about these proposals and though they need further study, the IFMP should allow for potential demonstration fisheries to catch any surplus pinks or chums in the Fraser River. We reiterate, however, that our preference is always a full fleet gillnet fishery on all salmon that are surplus to escapement needs.		Under consideration – further discussion on demonstration fishery projects is planned on May 13 <sup>th</sup> between the Department and Area E
<b>20.</b> Given that we fished less than 24 hours in 2009 and the fishery has generally been closed more than it has been open in recent years, we are reluctant to spend too much time and effort developing monitoring plans for fisheries that do not occur. Catch reporting is, however, a major concern to our organization.		The Department has recently released a consultation document in February 2008 called "Interim Fishery Monitoring and Catch Reporting Standards for Commercial Salmon Fisheries." This document will form the basis for discussion with the commercial salmon fleet regarding interim fishery monitoring and catch reporting standards. Applying consistent standards will improve the integration of fisheries, will increase transparency, will improve the reliability of data and will facilitate management and accountability. Please see Page 110 of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of the IFMP for more details.
<b>21.</b> It is reasonable to expect DFO to allocate some portion of the allowable by-catch for the prosecution of our fishery. This year's expected surplus of Chinook is in the summer and late runs. We have asked for many years to be allowed to fish a selective large mesh net at		Further discussion required. Approximately 2,500 chinook have been identified as a potential harvest by Area E either as bycatch during sockeye directed fisheries or possibly a small Chinook demonstration fishery for allocation purposes.

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this time.		Please see Appendix 4 – 2009 Allocation Plan.
22. Although the IFMP discusses aboriginal and treaty rights, there is no mention that fishermen in the public and recreational commercial fisheries exercise a right to fish. DFO has a duty to open the fishery except for the fish that is required for conservation purposes or is needed to satisfy legitimate aboriginal rights. Further, aboriginal and recreational fisheries should be adjusted to accommodate public commercial fisheries below Mission. Upriver aboriginal interests, especially commercial interests, should harvest when Cultus sockeye are in the river and fishing opportunities for other groups are limited. This should be included in the IFMP.	Area E Harvest Committee Letter #2	The Department manages fisheries in a manner consistent with the <i>Allocation Policy for Pacific Salmon</i> . See section 4.5 on page 32 in IFMP.
23. Finally, this will be the fourth year that Area E has gone to considerable effort to remove pike minnow from Cultus and our efforts need to be reflected in the IFMP.		See page 70 of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of the IFMP – “Increased numbers of smolts from the hatchery releases, and an experimental predator control program conducted by Area E fishers should increase the probability of the stock recovering over the next few generations.”
24. Harrison Sockeye need to be removed from the Late Run portion of the sockeye return in order for the Late Run harvest limit to protect Cultus Lake Sockeye as it was intended.		This has been identified as a topic for discussion during the renegotiation of the Fraser River Sockeye/Pink Annex of the Pacific Salmon Treaty
25. s. 4.1.8: We note that fisheries on Early Chinook are to be limited, but we question whether there should be any directed fisheries. In the absence of further information, the IFMP should prohibit directed fisheries on Early Chinook fisheries.		Department is managing fisheries consistent with the management objective in the IFMP (page 29) and allocation priorities.
26. s. 4.1.9: The IFMP calls for increased aboriginal access to Spring and Summer Chinooks, but there is no mention of a corresponding reduction in aboriginal sockeye allocations. We also note that an allocation for public commercial fisheries on Chinook Salmon is not included in the IFMP. Language needs to be in the		Department reviewing information to assess run size of Fraser River Chinook returning to the Fraser River. Fisheries will be managed based on allocation priorities.

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IFMP to allow a commercial allocation of Chinook when a surplus arrives in the river.		
27. Table 13 (p. 77) states that the commercial harvest for chum should not exceed 15%. We must be misreading this or it is an error because we can see no reason for a 15% maximum exploitation rate.		Fraser River chum decision guidelines are similar to recent years with a commercial catch exploitation rate ceiling of 15% when the run size is greater than 1,050,000 (see page 79)
28. Included in the IFMP should also be provisions for fisheries on TACs below 35,000 using the alternative fishery management plans currently under discussion between DFO and our organization.		Further discussion is required – further discussion on demonstration fishery projects is planned on May 13 <sup>th</sup> between the Department and Area E
29. Please remove the “no night fishing” rule for our area 29 chum fishery - if we are restricted to one opening, I think that allowing the fishery to proceed during some portion of the “night” should be considered.	CSAB Area E rep	Further discussion required.
30. A possible pink targeted fishery in area 16, a fishery in this area may be required to harvest the increased pink allocation.		Further discussion required.
31. Add a possible chinook targeted fishery in area 29(river) if allocation remains and run size allows.		Futher discussion required. Approximately 2,500 chinook have been identified as a potential harvest by Area E either as bycatch during sockeye directed fisheries or possibly a small Chinook demonstration fishery for allocation purposes. Please see Appendix 4 – 2009 Allocation Plan.
<b>MCC</b>		
32. Recommendation: At minimum, all salmon CU's should be identified with whatever information on status is available. Objectives as they relate to CU's should be stated. For CU's with out information on status this lack of information should be clearly articulated. This reporting could be achieved as an upgrade of the now out-of-date salmon outlook reporting on various stock groupings.	Marine Conservation Caucus	The Conservation Units have been established. A link to the document describing them can be found at: <a href="http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/CSAS/CSas/Publications/ResDocs-DocRech/2007/2007_070_e.htm">http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/CSAS/CSas/Publications/ResDocs-DocRech/2007/2007_070_e.htm</a>  A methodology to evaluate the biological status of the Conservation Units is currently being developed.

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			Additional work is required to complete development of benchmarks for individual CU's and assess status. This information will not be available for the 2009/10 IFMP.
33. Recommendation: Use the 75p cumulative probability forecast for planning 2009 fisheries. Beyond 2009 undertake a technical process that reduces the prevalence of forecasting for pre-season planning and designs effective in-season management tools that are precautionary and ensure escapement goals for CU's are met.			For planning purposes, the IFMP provides Fraser River sockeye escapement plans at the 50p (Table 10A) and 75p (Table 10B) levels. Inseason information is used to identify potential fishery opportunities. Additional modelling work is planned or underway.
34. Recommendation: Use a TAM rule for the late run aggregate that includes a no fishing point. Alternate approaches, including the proposed 20% fixed exploitation rate, are intentionally over-fishing CU's at risk, including Cultus Lake sockeye.			Department proposing a 20% fixed exploitation rate similar to 2008 (Table 10A and 10B in IFMP) similar to what has been in place for the last 2 years. The 20% exploitation rate ceiling has been combined with enhancement activities (traditional fry and smolt releases and a captive brood program) and freshwater improvements (e.g. pikeminnow removal) as part of comprehensive recovery measures for the population. Further discussion required.
35. Recommendation: Continue to manage timing aggregate overlap explicitly. Do NOT use a "10/10" rule where fisheries can proceed if co-migrating aggregates are less than 10% of the total abundance and less than 10% of the smaller aggregate is exposed to the fishery. This approach intentionally fishes beyond TAC and into escapement and/or First Nations FSC fish. TAC of less productive aggregates should be reserved to allow fishing of stronger aggregates during periods of overlap, without fishing in to escapement.			
36. In recent years DFO stated the management objective for early timed Fraser Chinook was to "not increase exploitation." This year DFO is proposing to 'minimise further declines.' We suggest that this objective is inadequate and these CU's require an effective rebuilding plan and a clearly stated management objective consistent with this plan.			Yes, this have been changed to "reduce the exploitation rate approximately 50% relative to the 2006 and 2007 period." Page 29 of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of the IFMP. Further discussion required to identify WSP benchmarks for Fraser River Chinook salmon.

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SFC		Secwepemc Fisheries Commission	
37. DFO must describe in detail how our communal harvest targets will be managed through all other interception areas, both marine and freshwater.			The fishing plan is anticipated to result in abundances sufficient to address conservation requirements as well as First Nations needs. DFO will work with First Nations to ensure opportunities to meet food, social and ceremonial requirements. Noted.
38. SFC recommends DFO adopt sockeye escapement plan Option 3 - 36% ER and TAM 55% at the 50p for Early Summer sockeye			Further discussion is required. A review of the FRSSI model is being considered.
39. SFC recommends DFO explore with SFC FRSSI performance measure indicators that are reflective of biological, social and economic objectives, e.g., year to year variability in escapement, escapement trend over the next twelve years, etc. Current indicators for the early summer aggregate e.g., 4yr Avg S < BM2 do not reflect the interests of Secwepemc communities.			Department proposing a 20% fixed exploitation rate similar to 2008 (Table 10A and 10B in IFMP) similar to what has been in place for the last 2 years. The 20% exploitation rate ceiling has been combined with enhancement activities (traditional fry and smolt releases and a captive brood program) and freshwater improvements (e.g. pikeminnow removal) as part of comprehensive recovery measures for the population
40. SFC recommends DFO initiate with First Nations and others a thorough discussion or debate on the policy surrounding the issue of the "arbitrary" exploitation rate floor (20%) for Late Summer sockeye, especially since the issue of increased mortality continues for the subdominant returns. Until the above stated recommendation has been implemented, SFC recommends a more cautious exploitation rate of 10% be used (see Appendix 3). This ER would translate into a potential escapement of 11,349 (including Late and Miscellaneous Shuswap), slightly higher than the average escapement over the past four cycles (9,300).			Department is proceeding with Pacific Fisheries Reform, PICFIC and demonstration fisheries for 2009. See page 9 of IFMP
41. General Sockeye Recommendation: Move harvests away from the mainstream Fraser to reduce impact on weak or small populations co-migrating upriver with target populations (i.e., harvest in Pitt River to protect upriver Early Summer sockeye stocks and harvest in Harrison River to protect late Adams/Shuswap sockeye).			

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42. General Sockeye Recommendation: Implement window closures to protect small or weak populations (i.e., no fishing until 90% of a weak population has migrated through all interception fisheries in marine and Fraser river areas).		Window closures one of management tools considered for protecting stocks of concern (see Interior Fraser coho (page 97).
43. General Sockeye Recommendation: Test fisheries need to be conducted prior to any fishing to ensure there is TAC available; do not rely solely on pre-season forecasts to predict TAC.		Test fisheries generally proceed prior to and during fisheries to ensure decision making is based on inseason information for Fraser River sockeye.
44. General Sockeye Recommendation: Do not rely solely on historic timing information to predict TAC in marine area (runs may be early or late).		Fraser River sockeye fishing opportunities are based on best available information inseason.
45. General Sockeye Recommendation: Need additional in-river test fisheries to provide information to manage fisheries at more discrete levels to protect conservation and to ensure upriver First Nations attain their FSC requirements.		Department reviewing request.
46. Chinook - Demonstration fisheries identified in the IFMP should include a study design that describes how the project will address stocks of concern in the fishery. DFO should provide SFC with the study design prior to the demonstration fishery being implemented.		Further discussion required to develop demonstration fishery concept proposal.
47. DFO and First Nations establish an ongoing technical collaborative process to share information and work through data and calculation methods used to develop management measures for Spring / Summer (age 5) chinook.		Further discussion required. The Department has been working with the Fraser Watershed Joint Technical Committee on this issue.
48. CWT information needs to be incorporated into the 2008 analysis regarding the effect of the Early-timed Chinook management measures DFO is applying.		Work is planned to incorporate this information. Further discussion required.
49. The DFO 2009/2010 Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) should include language stating management of Fraser Spring and Summer Chinook is subject to on-going analysis and discussion through 2009 and 2010.		Yes, this has been included on Page 30 for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of the IFMP.
50. DFO and First Nations should conduct a workshop to reconcile the interpretation and implementation of the		Department reviewing request.

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priority of First Nations fishing for food, social and ceremonial purposes as described under case law – <i>Sparrow, Gladstone, Jack, John, and John, etc.</i>			
51. DFO must make stock assessment a priority under the Salmonid Enhancement Program to better understand where stocks of concern are being harvested. In particular, there needs to be CWT indicator stocks developed for Fraser Spring and Summer (5 years).			Department reviewing request.
52. Creel surveys should be mandatory in all recreational fisheries including CWT head collection and reporting and size sampling (particularly on stocks of concern).			Further discussion required.
53. SFC does not support selective mark fisheries under the PST for chinook unless impacts to wild stocks are clearly understood and mitigated (incidental catch and marine juvenile competition).			Further discussion required. Selective mark fisheries for Chinook currently limited to March-May period in portions of areas 19-20 (Victoria area).
54. DFO should work with First Nations to develop a FSC sharing process for Fraser chinook.			DFO will work with First Nations to ensure opportunities to meet food, social and ceremonial requirements. Department reviewing request.
55. Thompson River pink salmon escapements need to be estimated separately from Fraser River escapements.			
56. SFC recommends DFO should consult with First Nations to determine how SEP funds are prioritized regarding: the maintenance of conservation objectives particularly related to stock assessment needs (CWT indicator programs); and the rebuilding of salmon stocks that First Nations depend on for FSC requirements.			Further discussion required. SEP to provide update on production planning process when new information becomes available.
57. DFO and First Nations need to develop in-season harvest management measures to ensure enhanced stocks are protected through fisheries to ensure productivity builds. (e.g. in 2009 DFO is proposing to enhance sockeye from the upper Adams River).			Further discussion required.
<b>CSTC</b>			
58. Nadina sockeye – given recent stock recruit relationships, which includes rates <2 fish per spawner		Carrier Sekani Tribal Council	For planning purposes, the IFMP provides Fraser River sockeye escapement plans at the 50p (Table

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in 5 of the last 8 years, it would appear that the 75 p forecast would have more relevancy for the purposes of pre-season planning for this stock.		10A) and 75p (Table 10B) levels. Inseason information is used to identify potential fishery opportunities. Additional modelling work is planned or underway.
59. Estimating the impacts of the Early Summer Options provided in Tables 10a/b, it would appear that Early Summer Option 4 (Table 10a), with an increased no fishing point of 480,000 may reflect the CSTC's interests, in that, assuming the Nadina will comprise 10% of the Early Summer aggregate, this Option should provide: 1. Some level of insurance that the stock should return to terminal areas in numbers equal to or greater than the brood year, even if it returns at the 75p forecast and 2. A near-terminal abundance that will provide a viable level of harvest for CSTC communities.		Noted.
60. Stellako and Late Stuart sockeye – given recent stock recruit relationships, which includes rates <2 fish per spawner or less in all of the last 7 years, it would appear that the 75p forecast would be suitably precautionary for the purposes of pre-season planning for this stock. Lake Stuart – adoption of the 75p forecast for this stock for the purposes of pre-season planning would appear logical.		For planning purposes, the IFMP provides Fraser River sockeye escapement plans at the 50p (Table 10A) and 75p (Table 10B) levels. Inseason information is used to identify potential fishery opportunities. Additional modelling work is planned or underway.
61. After reviewing all of the proposed Summer sockeye aggregate "options" (Table 10a and 10b), the CSTC cannot (even conditionally) endorse any of the proposed aggregate-based management strategies provided within the draft IFMP as having any potential to allow their interests to be met. An "alternative option" that maybe considered adequate would involve "a no fishing point" that would see the Late Stuart managed in-season for the achievement of a specific near-terminal escapement target.		Table 10a and 10b in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of the IFMP include a "new option 5" – page 67.
62. As an interim measure, the CSTC is strongly supportive of the management of Early Stuart sockeye at the 75P forecast level, with additional management		Department reviewing request. 75% p level estimates have more closely tracked actual returns in recent years. New Option 5 added to the Fraser sockeye

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<p>measures described below:</p> <p>a) No contemplation or declaration of TAC should in-season runsize estimates for the stock be above the 75P forecast level of 165,000 fish (i.e. maximize spawner escapement with no upper bound, or at least to a target of ~220,000 fish).</p> <p>b) In addition to the small near-terminal harvests of the Early Stuart-dependent communities of Nak'azdli, Ti'az'ten and Takla Lake, establish suitable measures to implement First Nation Ceremonial Fisheries, the scale of which should be related to in-season runsize estimates indicating abundances above the 75P forecast.</p> <p>c) Where in-season runsize estimates are estimated to be below the 75P forecast, continue management measures as per the last several years whereby 90% or more of the run is targeted for passage to spawning areas.</p> <p>63. There is a need for the Department to identify and commit personnel that will work with the CSTC, Ti'az'ten and the UFFCA as rebuilding options related to the Early Stuart stock continue to be investigated and considered for implementation.</p>		<p>escapement plan options for 2009 with no fishing point below 200,000 and cut-back point at 500,000; no TAC would be available at the 75p or 50p forecast levels. Additional discussions required on First Nation sharing arrangements.</p>
		Department reviewing request
<b>SFAB</b>		
64. Request for retention of hatchery marked Chinook in the 1 nm corridor on the WCVI	Sport Fishing Advisory Board	Further discussion required on the role of mark selective fisheries for Chinook.
65. Additional motions are being finalized.		Proposed changes outlined in appendices 6-7
<b>FCHP</b>		
66. Early Stuart – none of the four proposed spawning escapement plan options in the draft 2009/2010 Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) address these conservation concerns or the need for rebuilding of these fish stocks. Therefore, a fifth spawning escapement option was proposed by the Forum participants, expressed in the context of the Fraser	Forum on Conservation and Harvest Planning for Fraser Salmon (First Nations participants)	New Option 5 added to the Fraser sockeye escapement plan options for 2009 with no fishing point below 200,000 and cut-back point at 500,000; no TAC would be available at the 75p or 50p forecast levels. Additional discussion required.

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<p>River Sockeye Spawning Initiative (FRSSI) process, which would increase the "Run size at which Total Allowable Mortality is reduced" to a run size of 500,000 from the 270,000 currently proposed in Option 3 of the IFMP. Option 5 is a more conservative approach – allowing substantially more opportunity for spawning escapement- than any of the options in the draft IFMP.</p>	<p>67. The FRAFS Fraser Fisheries Biologists and the participants of the April 2<sup>nd</sup> technical work group are recommending that a small joint workgroup consisting of specific DFO and FN technical personnel meet prior to the sockeye fishing season – and soon after the sockeye fishing season – to share information/questions and work through the data and calculations described in the Fraser Chinook Post-season document.</p>	<p>68. The working group is also recommending that the DFO 2009/10 IFMP include language stating management of Fraser Early-timed Chinook is subject to on-going analysis, discussion and consultations through 2009 and 2010.</p>
		<p>The Department agrees that further discussion is required with all harvesters to review Fraser Chinook management approaches prior to next season.</p>
		<p>Wording added to Early-timed Chinook objective (Sec. 4.1.8, page 29) and Spring and Summer Chinook (Sec. 4.1.9, page 30)</p>

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