

**Area E Gillnetters
Association**

Area E Gillnetters Association
Fishing Industry Centre
406-535 Howe Street.
Vancouver B.C.
V6C 2Z4

Phone 604-638-0115
Fax: 604-638-0116
Email: areae@shawlink.ca

Fisheries Management Plan

Area E Commercial Salmon Fishery 2002

"Licence retirement will significantly improve the financial viability of those who remain in the commercial fishery ... the commercial sector is expected to be substantially better off following the current Licence Retirement Program. ... The remaining commercial fleet will be the primary beneficiary of these increased harvest levels."

***An Allocation Framework for Pacific Salmon 1999-2005 A New Direction: The Second in a Series of Papers from Fisheries and Oceans Canada
December 1998 pg 22***

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CHAPTER I

ASSOCIATION CONTACTS

Association Address

Area E Gillnetters Association
Fishing Industry Centre
406-535 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2Z4

Phone: 604-638-0115
Fax: 604-638-0116
Email: areae@shawlink.ca

Association Manager

Mr. Ken Connolly:

Phone: 604-465-7651
Cell: 604-773-3275
Fax: 604-465-7651
Email: kconnolly@telus.net

Directors: 2002 Fish Plan Development

Mr. Mike Forrest

Phone: 604-942-6289
Fax: 604-464-6280
Cell: 604-250-9614
E-mail: mwcf@shaw.ca

Mr. Len Koyanagi

Phone: 604-277-8707
Fax: 604-277-8242
Email: lenkoyanagi@shaw.ca

Mr. Bob McKamey

Phone: 604-826-2658
Cell: 604-312-6015
Fax: 604-826-2615
Email: bmckamey@telus.net

CHAPTER 2

INTRODUCTION

This 2002 Fisheries Management Plan for Area E is submitted on behalf of the commercial gillnet fleet in Area E. This Plan has been designed with input from Area E fishermen, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, former and existing Fraser Panel members with an intimate knowledge of Fraser River salmon stocks.

The commercial fishermen in Area E endorsed this Plan recognizing the need for a new era in fish management based on:

- A precautionary approach to fisheries management;
- The reduction in the Area E fleet from 1,250 vessels in a typical opening to less than 410 vessels;
- A commitment to ensure that all stakeholders share the responsibility of delivering established escapement goals;
- An FOC commitment to new and innovative fishing techniques that increase fishing opportunities while protecting non-target species and limiting catch when required;
- The strategic role of the Area E gillnet fleet in controlling escapement;
- Managing the risk inherent in all fisheries rather than closing fisheries to avoid all risk;
- A well organized and fleet supported Area E Association that has, through this plan, laid the groundwork for reestablishing Area E as a viable commercial fishery.

The objective of the Plan is to provide a pre-season agreement between Area E fishermen, FOC and the Fraser Panel regarding the conduct of Area E Fisheries in 2002.

CHAPTER 3

AREA E GILLNET FISHERIES

Area E is traditionally where a large percentage of Fraser bound salmon are caught. Area E fisheries are an opportunity to catch Fraser salmon in highly controlled fisheries where:

- Escapement can be effectively controlled;
- Fishery managers have the highest degree of certainty on run size;
- Catch numbers can be accurately predicted;
- Destination of in-river fish can be accurately established;
- Residual TAC can be harvested with minimum risk to escapement goals or non-target species;
- Short duration fisheries can be started and stopped on short notice;
- Fisheries can be conducted with minimum catch of non targeted species;

As a result of changing FOC policy and management styles, fishery managers have been unable to take advantage of the positive attributes of Area E fisheries. Consequently, little or no fisheries have occurred in Area E. This Fishing Plan is designed to reverse this trend.

CHAPTER 4

OBJECTIVES FOR AREA E IN 2002

The management objectives of the Area E Gillnetters Association (AEGA) in 2002 are to develop a decision making process that supports AEGA /FOC fishing plans in order to:

- Maximize fishing opportunities while recognizing and supporting:
 - Delivery of reasonable escapement that conserves and rebuilds stocks while providing commercial fishing opportunities whenever possible;
 - Priority for aboriginal food, social and ceremonial fisheries;
- Address specific conservation concerns on:
 - Thompson River coho and steelhead;
- Maximize fishing opportunities through development and implementation of:
 - Highly controllable "low impact start-stop-assess fisheries" on small TACs;
 - Ability to make in-fishery adjustments to fisheries based on "real time" accurate catch reporting and fishing effort assessment;
 - Fisheries that open at optimum times without regard for day of week;
- Establish "assessment fisheries" as a management tool;
- Re-establish a commercial Chinook fishery in Area E;
- Conduct meaningful selective fishing experiments;
- Implement proven selective fishing techniques;
- Deliver on FOC commitments regarding Area licencing and fleet rationalization:
 - Bring "stability and economic viability" to the Area E Commercial fleet;
 - Improve the decision making process;
- Improve catch reporting;
- Increase fleet support and ownership of processes designed to rebuild fish stocks and the commercial fishery in Area E.

All these objectives are achievable in 2002 through close cooperation between FOC and the Area E fleet. The success or failure in meeting these objectives will be measured by the quantity and quality of Area E fishing opportunities while achieving realistic escapement goals.

There are a number of issues that are critical to Area E fishermen in 2002:

5.1 Escapement Goals

5.1.1 Chinooks

Escapement goals for Fraser chinooks should be established recognizing:

- Chinook escapements to the upper Fraser have been increasing since the early 1980's and have exceeded escapement goals throughout the 1990's;
- Middle Fraser escapements have shown similar patterns;
- Thompson system escapement has increased steadily since the early 1980's and has exceeded escapement goals since 1995;
- Fisheries on Fraser chinooks by other users have been allowed.

5.1.2 Early Stuart Sockeye

Based on the predicted run size all returning Stuart sockeye will be required for spawning escapement.

5.1.3 Early Summer Sockeye

The rebuilding of the Early Summer run should continue. It is important to note, however, that fishing opportunities should occur in years where actual returns significantly exceed preseason forecasts. In 2001 the return of Early Summers was significantly more than the preseason escapement goal (+284%), yet there were no fisheries. This is an example of missed commercial fishing opportunities. Based on the recent update (increase) in total run size we anticipate a fishable TAC on Early Summer runs in 2002.

5.1.4 Summer Run Sockeye

Summer run escapement goal for 2002 should be in the range of 1.5 to 1.8 million fish. Escapement goals of 2.3 to 3.6 million sockeye are far in excess of reasonable escapement goals. (avg. escapement from 1950-1998 was 618,000) Setting unreasonable escapement goals leave fishermen with the impression that this process is often driven by a commitment to avoid commercial fisheries rather than rebuild fish runs.

5.1.5 Late Run Sockeye

Escapement goals should be based on escapement of successful spawners while maximizing the harvest of sockeye that will not spawn because of their early entry into the Fraser River system.

5.1.6 Chum

There is a need to re-assess Early and Late Run Fraser chum timing and apply appropriate escapement goals. Most of the recent surplus in escapement is early chums whereas late runs drop off severely after Nov 15. Recent escapement goal increases from 700,000 to 900,000 and higher have focused on early chums. The result of the increased escapement goals is the closure of commercial chum fisheries in Area E.

5.1.7 Summary

The establishment of escapement goals for all salmon species in 2002 should be driven by:

- A "reasonable" rate of rebuilding;
- Avoiding spawning escapements that overtax the spawning grounds and subsequent biomass required to sustain the smolts;
- A long term rebuilding strategy where larger than forecast returns are shared between escapement and catch;
- Eliminating situations where "interim escapement goals" are unilaterally increased to eliminate fisheries under the guise of "conservation";
- Establishing reasonable escapement goals to ensure fleet support for long-term rebuilding programs.

5.2 Consultation

The makeup of the Fraser Panel must be reviewed to ensure more consistent and effective input by Area E fishermen. This is a critical issue to the membership of the AEGA. Area E gillnet licence holders represent the largest block of licence holders targeting on Fraser sockeye, yet they are represented on the panel by fishermen who are licenced to fish in other areas.

Fishing opportunities on Fraser sockeye in Area E are often eliminated or restricted by catches in other areas. The need to have a member on the Panel who is clearly committed to Area E fisheries should be obvious. The appointment

of a representative licenced to fish in Area E only will go a long way in developing support for the Fraser Panel process.

With respect to consultation generally, the existence of a well-organized association in Area E means that FOC fishery managers have a single association that can quickly respond to changing circumstances in the fishery. The Area E Gillnetters Association will designate a contact person to work with FOC in:

- Preparation of fishing plans;
- Design and management of selective fishery experiments;
- In-season fishery planning, announcements and compliance monitoring;
- Resolving problems in Area E fisheries.

The AEGA recognizes that "consultation" does not mean "veto." The Association expects, however, to be actively involved in discussions of events that lead to or preclude fisheries and expect to be an integral part of any decisions and delivery of outcomes.

5.3 Late Run Concerns

The management problem created by the early arrival of late timing sockeye has a significant impact on Area E fisheries. Fishery managers now, however, have sufficient data on this issue to make it part of the fishing plan rather than a reason to abandon it. Establishing a rigid pre-season harvest rate without regard to run-timing does not allow for the wise use of the resource or recognize the flexibility of the Area E fleet. The AEGA is recommending a variable harvest rate plan for early-entry, Late Run sockeye based on:

- Scheduling fisheries that allow for an Area E harvest of Summer run TAC and prevent a waste of the resource through excess escapement of Summer run stocks;
- A strong correlation between the earlier the entry of Late Run sockeye, the higher the prespawn mortality rate;
- More than 90 percent of early-entry Late Run sockeye die without spawning;
- Indications of a fishable TAC on late timing fish;
- A high percentage of males among early-entry Late Run sockeye;
- "Reduced" area openings to target early portions of late runs "in river" while harvesting summer run TAC;
- Potential opportunities to harvest late timing sockeye in Area 20 and the Gulf of Georgia.

5.3.1 Proposed Harvest Rates

Proposed harvest rates on early-entry Late Run sockeye are as follows:

July 15 – August 15: 100% Harvest Rate

During this period, Early and Summer Run returns should drive all fishery decisions. The harvest rate on early entry late timed sockeye should be 100 percent because there will be few or no Late Run sockeye in the system. Secondly, pre-spawn mortalities on Late Run sockeye will approach 100% for in river arrivals prior to August 16, 2002.

August 15 – 22: 50% Harvest Rate

Summer Run returns should drive fishery management decisions during this period. Mortalities on Late Run sockeye entering the river still approach 100 percent, yet because there will be more Late Run sockeye in the river, the Harvest Rate should be reduced to 50%.

August 23 – 31: 30% Harvest Rate

Increased spawning success of Late Run sockeye entering the Fraser during the last week of August is sufficient reason to reduce the Harvest Rate to 30 percent. Secondly, the increased spawning success of Late Run sockeye in this week may produce increased numbers of "normal" timing fish.

Sept 1 – 7: 10% Harvest Rate

If a TAC on Summer Run sockeye is available during this week and the effort of the entire Fraser gillnet is too high, Fishery Managers should implement low impact fisheries until coho concerns necessitate a full closure. These low impact fisheries could include the "start, stop, and assess" fisheries which are detailed below.

There may be potential for targeted fisheries on specific Late Run stocks such as the Birkenhead Run. Low impact fisheries should be considered provided the 10 percent harvest rate has not been exceeded, significant coho presence has not been determined and fishery impacts cannot be mitigated through selectivity measures (live release equipment and techniques.)

5.4 Low Impact Fisheries

5.4.1 Fishery Adjustments to Reduce Harvests

Area E fishermen have endorsed the use of "low impact" fisheries when stock assessment results indicate a need to limit the catch or where assessment of in-river

stocks is required. These proposals will provide fishing opportunities for the whole fleet along with accurate and timely catch data by controlling the catch through:

- Changes to net length and the length of the opening;
- Reduced fishing times;
- Start/stop/assess/restart fisheries.

5.4.2 Measuring Fishery Effort

Low Impact fisheries would be opened, measured and regulated based on a predicted fishing effort measured in **100ftm/hr units**.

- One 100 fathom hour = 1 boat fishing 100 fathoms of net for 1 hour = 1 HFH
- 200 ftm x 6hr x 400 boats = 200 ftm x 12 hr x 200 boats = 4,800 HFH
- 50 ftm x 6hr x 400 boats = 50 ftm x 12 x 200 boats = 1,200 HFH

5.4.3 Adjusting Effort to TAC

Fisheries would be closed, assessed and restarted according to:

- An active AEGA role in establishing and assisting to deliver compliance;
- Accurate real time catch data for comparison to TAC and escapement requirements;
- Actual vessel counts obtained during flyovers;

The following schedule defines 6 different levels of fishing effort available:

Schedule of Low Impact Fisheries					
Target Catch	HFH	Net Length	Soak Time	# of Vessels	Hours
+100,000	9600+	200 ftms	N/A	400	12+
75,000 – 100,000	4800	200 ftms	N/A	400	6
75,000 – 100,000	4800	100 ftms	N/A	400	12
50,000 – 75,000	2400	100 ftms	30 min	400	6
25,000 – 50,000	600	50 ftms	30 min	400	3
<25,000	By-catch of sockeye in chinook fisheries only or alternate fisheries.				

Low impact fisheries create real opportunities to conduct selective fisheries. Shorter nets = shorter set times = higher survival rates on released/revived fish.

The use of low impact fisheries as a management tool to create fishing opportunities has proven successful in Area C. It is critical that the Fraser Panel and FOC acknowledge the value of low impact fisheries as an effective management tool in maximizing Area E fishing opportunities in times of low or unconfirmed TAC.

5.5 Assessment Fisheries

The Area G troll fleet and Area C and D gillnetters routinely employ assessment fisheries to determine actual run size or identify salmon present in the system. The Fraser River is an obvious opportunity to use assessment fisheries to supplement test fishing data. The AEGA proposes an initial assessment fishery within one week of any "outside" fisheries or when test fishing results indicate an in-river TAC (*i.e.* southern entry fish). An assessment fishery would have to be scheduled before Aug. 3, 2002.

An assessment fishery at this time would:

- Assist in determining actual run size;
- Provide an information base for future assessment fisheries;
- Recognize that Area E fisheries are triggered by the same criteria as other fisheries.

Assessment fisheries in Area 20 and Area 16 should also be a matter for future consideration.

5.6 Selective Fisheries

5.6.1 Selective Fishery Concerns

The AEGA views the selective fishing program as an opportunity for FOC to work with the Area E fleet to deliver on FOC commitments that were made during the implementation of area licencing and fleet rationalization. FOC commitments to work with established, functional and representative area organizations. By the end of the 2002 season, the AEGA will include more than 300 Area E licence holders.

In 2001, some selective projects in Area E were the subject of intense criticism and controversy. Not only did the controversy detract from the program in general, the credibility of project managers and the Area E Association suffered unnecessarily. After considerable discussion amongst the fleet, the only projects supported by the

fleet were those organized and operated by the AEGA. Criticisms of other projects were focused on:

- The very small number of people benefited; (Area E sponsored programs were open to all licence holders and some benefit flowed to all Area E fishermen);
- It was perceived that certain projects gained approval because of personal relationships between the participants and FOC officials;
- Certain projects were conducted in a manner at variance to the approved proposal;
- Certain projects provided data of questionable scientific value;
- Certain projects did not appear to be designed to create fishing opportunities for the whole fleet.

5.6.2 Selective Fishery Solutions

In order to address these and other concerns the AEGA 2002 selective fishing proposals are based on:

- The total salmon harvest taken through selective fishing projects in Area E will not be greater than 5% of the Area E TAC;
- Every effort being made to ensure that approved selectivity projects are not stopped until catch data objectives and financial objectives have been reached;
- The AEGA contracting with DFO to design and manage all selective projects in Area E with the objectives of;
 - Providing fishing opportunities for the entire fleet using some of the proven selective fishing techniques developed in previous selective fishing experiments;
 - Canceling experiments that are clearly not providing fishery prospects for the entire fleet;
 - Designing projects to test selective fishing techniques that will increase fishing opportunities for the entire Area E fleet;
 - Ensuring that all Area E members are eligible to participate on the basis that;
 - Licenced vessels that participate are paid a daily fee and any excess revenues go the AEGA;
 - Any excess revenues from the selective projects being expended on behalf of all Area E fishermen.

5.6.3 AEGA Selective Fishery Projects for 2002

The AEGA has approved the following projects for 2002, but will be pleased to undertake any additional projects that FOC supports and that meet established guidelines:

- A project to supplement data from a 2001 project to prove that Chinook salmon can be caught in the Fraser River with an acceptable sockeye by-catch;
- A project to supplement data from a 2001 project to prove that chum salmon can be caught with an acceptable by-catch and survival rate of coho and steelhead.

Through cooperation with FOC and the AEGA, fleet support for selective fishing projects can be rebuilt by demonstrating that selectivity projects are a tool leading to increased fishing opportunities. FOC managers seem responsive to ideas to improve the perception of the selectivity process and work with the AEGA to develop and manage a credible selective fishery program in 2002. As such, 2002 selective fishing proposals are an integral part of the 2002 fishing plan.

5.7 Accurate and Timely Catch Reporting

In spite of AEGA efforts in 2000 and 2001 the Area E fleet has yet to reach a satisfactory level of compliance. The Area E Gillnetters Association supports a requirement for accurate and timely catch reporting which will require changes to the reporting system. At the AEGA annual meeting earlier this year, the membership approved a plan to improve catch reporting by Area E fishermen. The membership supports the following steps:

- Making compliance a condition of licence and enforcement of that condition;
- Establishing a cost effective observer program to support the catch reporting process;
- Explore the concept of establishing a refundable deposit based on accurate and timely reporting;
- Explore the concept of requiring fishermen who do not comply to have an observer on their boats in the next fishery;
- Demonstrate that additional openings/restarts are dependent on achieving established compliance levels;
- Streamlining the reporting process to make compliance easier.

One or more of these actions may be required to improve catch reporting in 2002. Reviewing catch data collection success or failure should be an integral part of the post-season review.

5.8 ESSR Fisheries

ESSR fisheries are viewed by the Area E Gillnetters Association as an opportunity for FOC managers to become less committed and proactive in creating commercial fishing opportunities. ESSR fisheries are often a result of a process committed to "closure" rather than "management". The ESSR program is an initiative designed to harvest fish surpluses that develop when professional fish management fails, not succeeds.

The AEGA recommends the following changes to current ESSR policies:

- Avoiding ESSR fisheries should be a fundamental part of all 2002 fishing plans
- The priorities of the ESSR fisheries should be:
 1. Excess fish should first be used to meet any unfulfilled food, social and ceremonial requirements of local aboriginal interests;
 2. Excess fish above that required for local FSC needs should be harvested by commercial associations whose members were unable to fish in their designated area.

6.1 Managing Risks and Opportunities

Fishing plans are attempts to balance fisheries with spawning requirements. By necessity, fishery management requires decisions made on the basis of imperfect data. Reducing the risk to acceptable levels is the objective of this fishing schedule:

6.1.1 Chinook

A commercial fishery targeting Fraser River chinook has not taken place since 1980. Area E fishermen supported the 1980 closure on the basis of an FOC commitment that there would be equal sharing of fishing opportunities when runs were rebuilt. Current returns are at near record levels. Assuming the actual plan was not a reallocation of identifiable surpluses to other sectors, the opportunities for targeted chinook fisheries should be supported by FOC (see attached).

6.1.2 Early Stuart Sockeye

No fishery anticipated based at predicted run size.

6.1.3 Early Summer Sockeye

A small, identifiable surplus (10 – 15,000+) developing on the tail of the Early Summer run with an obvious summer run TAC should trigger Area E low impact fisheries and/or Spring fisheries with an established sockeye by-catch (see attached).

6.1.4 Summer Run Sockeye

We should fish heavily on the early portion of the Summer run to offset missed fishing opportunities if Late Runs enter the river early. Conservative forecasts of 5.2 million with a reasonable escapement level for rebuilding of 1.5-1.8 million leaves a potential harvest of 3.4 to 3.7 million by all user groups (see attached).

6.1.5 Late Timing Sockeye

A variable harvest rate allowing for increased harvest of early entry late timing sockeye is a critical part of the 2002 fishing plan (see attached).

6.1.6 Chums

There is a need to review much of the criteria used for opening Fraser chum fisheries. Starting dates and fishing times must be based on actual run size and timing rather than a predetermined "earliest fishery" date. The reduced fleet, selective fisheries, low impact fisheries, and accurate/timely catch reporting all need to be considered when scheduling fisheries.

The apparent rebuilding of coho stocks should allow for changes in timing and extent of Area E Fisheries. Our work with the Province of BC to address steelhead concerns should also benefit Area E fisheries.

CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION

The fishermen of the Area E Gillnetters Association are committed to working with FOC to establish a strong and viable commercial fishery. The fishermen who stayed in the industry have a heritage and a belief in the fishery that drove members to buy into FOC programs of area licencing and fleet rationalization. These fishermen recognize the need for change in the way they fish and are prepared to play an active role in designing new fishing techniques providing that the improvements lead to increased opportunity.

This Fishery Plan is the first of many steps that need to be taken to rebuild the Area E salmon fishery. It reflects the commitment and determination of Area E fishermen to rebuild the fishery based on:

- Protection of all salmon stocks;
- A much smaller and more manageable fleet;
- Support by fishermen for accurate and timely catch reporting;
- New and innovative fishing techniques including:
 - Low impact fisheries;
 - Selective fishing practices;
 - Start-stop-assess-start-stop fisheries.
- Sustainable fisheries.

This fishing plan was developed on the principle of precautionary fish management with a vision and scope that balances risk with escapement goals and fishing opportunities. This plan is a means for FOC and Area E fishermen to rebuild the Fraser River salmon fishery for the benefit of all resource users.

APPENDIX I

AREA E FISHING SCHEDULE 2002

Week Ending	Hours	Area	Gear	Target	Harvest	Comments
July 20	6	29-11-17 & 29-9 above 7A nav light line	Min 8" mesh/60 mesh, 200 fathoms/3:1, 30+filaments - max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Chinook	2,500 weekly	-extend fishery as fleet turn-out determined -possible alternative fishery of 100 fathoms for 12 hours
July 27	6	29-11-17 & 29-9 above 7A nav light line	Min 8" mesh/60 mesh, 200 fathoms/3:1, 30+filaments - max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Chinook	2,500 weekly	-extend fishery as fleet turn-out determined -alternative fishery of 100 fathoms for 12 hours
Aug 3	6	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Max. 5.5 mesh/60 mesh, 100 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, - max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Sockeye	Assess	-assessment fishery for S.R. - OK without defined TAC -real-time catch reporting -establish basis for further openings -develop long-term data base -fishery triggered by same criteria as other area fisheries
Aug 10	2 x 12+ or 2 x 24+	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Max. 5.5 mesh/60 mesh, 200 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, - max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Sockeye	Allocation	-harvest S.R. on predicted run size -real-time catch reporting -assess run size for further openings -develop long-term data base -fishery triggered by same criteria as other area fisheries -fishery to open on maximum in-river abundance without regard to day of the week
	12 Daylight	20	Sockeye nets - max. 5.5 mesh/90 mesh, 300 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, - max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Sockeye	Allocation	- Assess coho bycatch during daylight fishery - Build data base of southern entry of Late Run Sockeye - Fishery triggered by opening in US area 4B, 5 and 6C
Aug 17	12+	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Max. 5.5 mesh/60 mesh, 200 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, - max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Sockeye	Allocation	- low impact fisheries may be required depending on allocation remaining - fishery to be opened any day of the week to maximize S.R. catch

Week Ending	Hours	Area	Gear	Target	Harvest	Comments
Aug 24	12+	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Max. 5.5 mesh/60 mesh, 200 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, – max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Sockeye	Allocation	-fishery open to prevent over-escapement or TAC remaining - possible low-impact fishery (start, stop, assess) - fishery adjusted for Late Run concerns -harvest remaining Chinook TAC - Low-impact fishery may be required
	12	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Min. 8" mesh/60 mesh, 100 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, – max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Chinook	Allocation	
Aug 31	12+	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Max. 5.5 mesh/60 mesh, 200 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, – max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Sockeye	Allocation	-fishery open to prevent over-escapement or TAC remaining - possible low-impact fishery (start, stop, assess) - fishery adjusted for Late Run concerns
	12	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Min. 8" mesh/60 mesh, 100 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, – max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Chinook	Allocation	-harvest remaining Chinook TAC - Low-impact fishery may be required - assess by-catch of L.R. sockeye (start, stop, assess)
Sept 7	12	29-3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17	Min. 8" mesh/60 mesh, 100 fathoms/3:1, 30+ filaments, – max. 45 cm. weedline drop	Chinook	Allocation	-harvest remaining Chinook TAC -Harrison Chinook if TAC -Bycatch Birkenhead if TAC -Low-impact fishery may be required -revival boxes mandatory if coho/steelhead concerns - possible extension
Oct 5	Daylight	Nitnat Dare Pt 1 mile line to Oct 15	90 mesh, 200 fathoms/3.1, AK twist optional 1.2-2 meter weedline drop required	Chum	Allocation	
Oct 12	Daylight	Nitnat Dare Pt 1 mile line to Oct 15	90 mesh, 200 fathoms/3.1, AK twist optional 1.2-2 meter weedline drop required	Chum	Allocation	- fish until 200,00 harvested or until escapement goal is attained - continuous fishery for both gear types after escapement is met
	10	Fraser River inside only	Max 100 fathoms/60 mesh/min. 6.25"/3:1/30+filaments	Chum		- assess selective low impact fishery and compliance - steelhead concerns - revival boxes
Oct 19	10	Fraser River inside only	Max 100 fathoms/60 mesh/min. 6.25"/3:1/30+filaments	Chum		- possible low impact fishery - steelhead concerns - revival boxes

Week Ending	Hours	Area	Gear	Target	Harvest	Comments
Oct 26	10	29-11-17 & 29-9 above 7A nav light line	Max 100 fathoms/60 mesh/min. 6.25"/3:1/30+filaments	Chum		- non-retention of steelhead, coho & Chinook - revival boxes
Nov 2	10	29-11-17 & 29-9 above 7A nav light line	Max 200 fathoms/60 mesh/min. 6.25"/3:1/30+filaments	Chum		- non-retention of steelhead, coho & Chinook - revival boxes
To Season End	12	Fraser River	Max 200 fathoms/60 mesh/min. 6.25"/3:1/30+filaments	Chum		- openings dependent on escapement
	Daylight	Jervis Inlet	60 mesh multifilament	Chum		- openings dependent on escapement
	Daylight	Nanaimo	60 mesh multifilament	Chum		- openings dependent on escapement
	Daylight	Satellite	60 mesh multifilament	Chum		- openings dependent on escapement
	Daylight	16,17,18	60 mesh multifilament	Chum		- openings dependent on escapement - regulated soak times - non-retention of coho - assessment fishery