



DRAFT AGENDA
PSC Fraser River Panel Meeting
Via Zoom Webinar: <https://psc-org.zoom.us/j/85284137826>

FRP meeting: Friday, July 18, 2025 at 11 am

	1) Roll Call (Panel and Tech members, others please email Angela Xu, frontdesk@psc.org)	5 min	
	2) Webinar Etiquette: mute phone & chat feature	2 min	
☒	3) Agenda	5 min	
	4) Overview of run and catch status	5 min	PSC staff
☒	a) Accounted run to date relative to forecast and adopted run sizes		
☐	b) Catch-to-date by fishery		
☐	c) Release mortalities		
☐	d) TAC table		
	5) Biological information	20 min	PSC staff
☒	a) Test fishing catches and acoustics summary		
☒	b) Comparison of predictions from Mission to Qualark		
☐	c) Species composition review		
☒	d) Stock Identification review		
	e) Management Adjustment (MA) considerations		
☒	i) Environmental report		
☒	ii) pDBE forecast and sensitivity analysis		
☒	iii) Current temperatures in areas of the Fraser Watershed		
☒	iv) TNG Taskforce Update		
☒	v) Report on fish condition		DFO
☐	vi) Spawning ground reports		DFO
	6) Assessment information		PSC staff
☒	a) Daily migration graphs		
☒	b) Predicted abundance en route to Mission		
☒	c) Diversion rate		
☒	d) Technical assessment information		
☒	e) Run size and timing estimates		
☐	f) Predicted allowable harvest based on run size and DBE scenarios		
☐	g) Criteria for fishing decisions table		
☐	h) Catch evaluation		
	7) Recommendations on run size, migration timing and MA		
☒	a) PSC recommendations		PSC staff
	b) Canadian and/or U.S. recommendations		Panel
	c) Panel decision		
	8) Fisheries recommendations		
	a) Canadian and U.S. proposals		Panel
	b) Staff evaluation		PSC staff
	c) Canadian and U.S. evaluation		Panel
	d) Panel decision		
☒	9) Assessments from other areas	5 min	PSC staff
☒	10) Other business: FPM, 2025 FRP management plan, Weekly Report	5 min	Panel
☒	11) Next FRP meeting and agenda	2 min	PSC staff/Panel
	12) Next TC meeting:		PSC staff
☒	13) Data acknowledgements		

Legend: ☒ Content included in the distribution

☐ Not included in the distribution due to not relevant for this meeting or no (new) information

4a. Accounted run to date relative to forecast and adopted runsizes

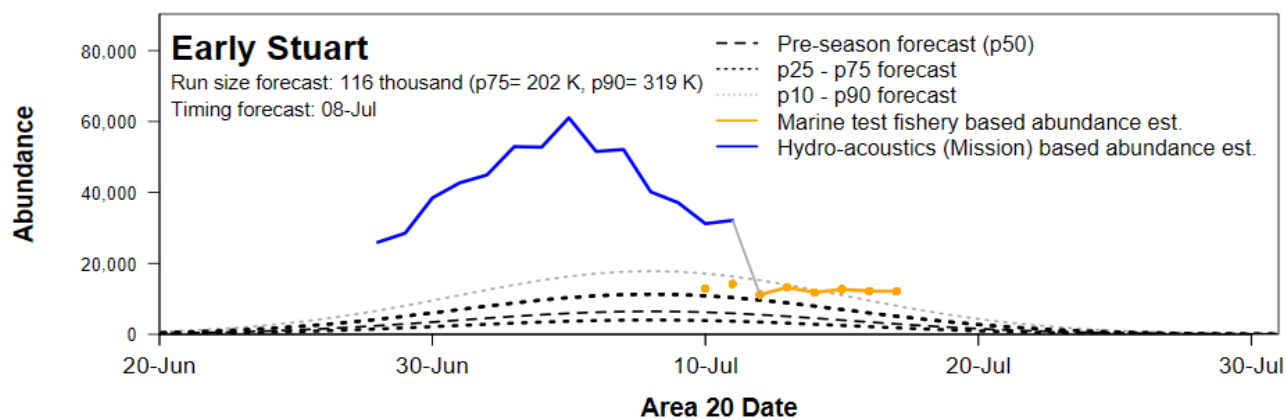
2025 Run status of Fraser sockeye and pink salmon

Date: Jul. 18, 2025

The information presented in this distribution has been prepared by PSC Secretariat staff and should be considered preliminary until reviewed by the Fraser River Panel

Week of: Jul. 13 - Jul. 19, 2025	Sockeye				
	Management Group				Total Fraser
	E.Stuart	E.Summer	Summer	Late	
Mission passage (incls Pitt, Alouette, Coquitlam)	586,100	5,100	900	0	592,100
Catch downstream of Mission	3,400	200	100	0	3,700
Accounted Run To Date	589,500	5,300	1,000	0	595,800
Run size adopted in-season ¹	na	na	na	na	na
Run size forecasted pre-season	116,000	221,000	2,136,000	468,000	2,941,000
Area 20 timing adopted in-season	na	na	na	na	na
Area 20 timing expected pre-season	8-Jul	3-Aug	15-Aug	20-Aug	14-Aug
Johnstone Str. Diversion Rate	In-season 5-day average				10%
	Preseason forecast of annual rate:				64%

¹ Run sizes are usually not adopted until after the peak of the run has passed through marine test fishery areas in Juan de Fuca and Johnstone straits.



5a. Test fishing catches and acoustics summary

2025 Fraser Sockeye Test Fishing & Escapement Summary

Area/Gear Location From A20	A12 GN Round Is (-2 days)	A20 GN* Port Renfrew (0 days)	Fraser River								Hells Gate Estimates ⁵ (+10 days)
			A29-17 GN Brownsville Bar (+5 days)	A29-16 GN Whonnock (+6 days)	Whon CPUE Estimate (+6 days)	GN Catch (+8 days)	Qualark Estimate ¹	Method ²	Mission Hydroacoustics Estimate ³ (+6 days)	Method ⁴	
27-Jun				0	0.00						
28-Jun				0	0.00						
29-Jun				0	0.00						
30-Jun				0	0.00						
1-Jul				0	0.00		796	RB x 2			
2-Jul				0	0.00	3	1,610	RB x 2			
3-Jul				0	0.00	11	2,385	RB x 2			
4-Jul				3	0.29	13	2,284	RB + LB	14,200	A1+M2	30
5-Jul				45	3.56	10	2,570	RB + LB	38,100	A1+M2	No Count
6-Jul				51	4.14	9	4,556	RB + LB	33,800	A1+M2	590
7-Jul				43	3.50	47	22,629	RB + LB	44,300	A1+M2	1,250
8-Jul	40			17	1.48	98	37,945	RB + LB	50,600	A1+M2+A2	20,110
9-Jul	18			16	1.50	91	42,111	RB + LB	40,300	A1+M2+A2	28,600
10-Jul	69	302	207	58	4.65	128	42,275	RB + LB	67,800	A1+M2+A2	26,210
11-Jul	8	100	304	64	4.90	110	42,915	RB + LB	50,300	A1+M2+A2	No Count
12-Jul	26	254	312	16	1.39	73	46,027	RB + LB	65,500	A1+M2+A2	22,840
13-Jul	35	113	270	23	1.95	82	38,264	RB + LB	39,100	A1+M2+A2	24,130
14-Jul	59	277	57	10	0.96	93	50,490	RB + LB	51,500	A1+M2+A2	33,200
15-Jul	24	281	65	6	0.56	103	29,224	RB + LB	30,100	A1+M2+A2	43,470
16-Jul	25	343	78	0	0.00	42			31,100	A1+M2+A2	44,400
17-Jul	30	260	100	2	0.19	91			35,300	A1+M2+A2	25,250
18-Jul											
19-Jul											

¹ Qualark escapement estimate - does not include Chilliwack, Pitt, Harrison, Birkenhead, Big Silver, Weaver, and Cultus.

² Qualark source:

RB x 2 = Right-bank (RB) x 2
RB + LB = Right-bank (RB) + Left-bank (LB)

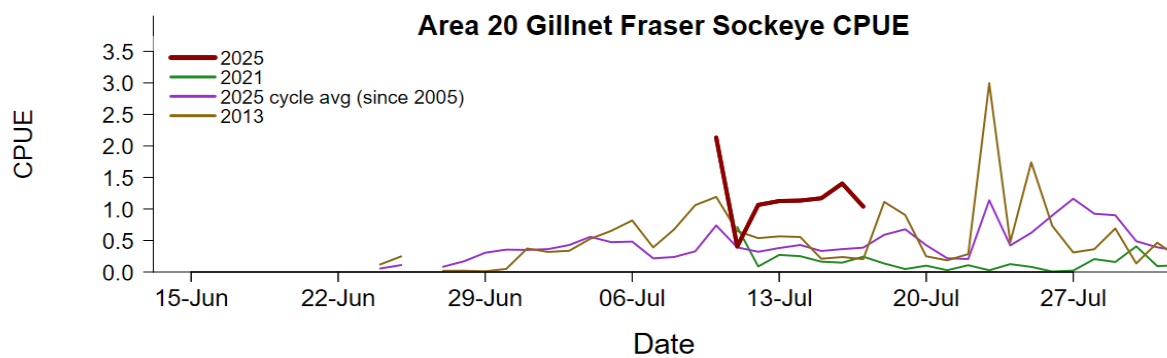
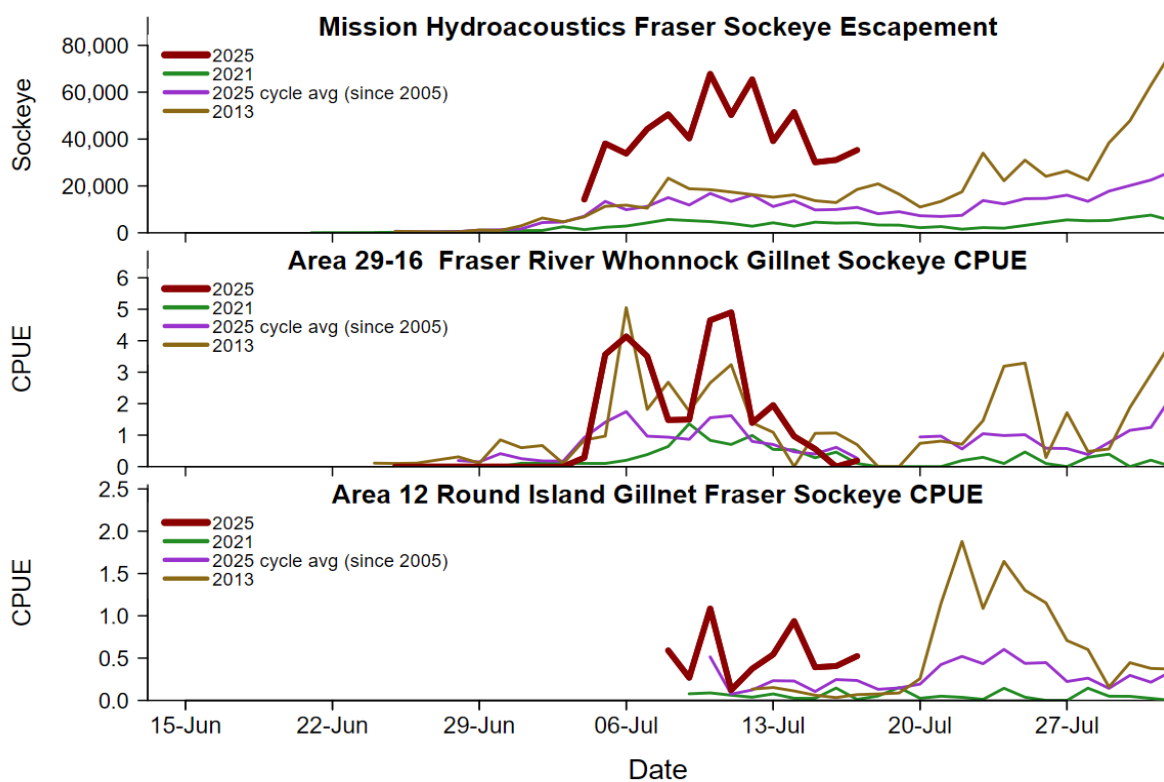
³ Mission escapement estimate - does not include Pitt

⁴ Mission Source:

A1+M2 = Left bank ARIS (A1) + Mobile ARIS (M2)
A1+M2+A2 = Left bank ARIS (A1) + Mobile ARIS (M2) + Right bank ARIS (A2)

⁵ Daily Hells Gate abundance estimate; actual daily count has been expanded.

* Two vessels fishing



5a.ii. Mission hydroacoustics estimates

Fish behaviour at Mission

- Sockeye passage at Mission has been above the cycle line average since estimation began on July 4 (Mission Date)
- Passage has been concentrated on the near shore left bank and near the surface particularly during the flood tide (Figure 1)
 - This migration behaviour is like that associated with pink salmon passage at Mission
 - Sockeye are typically more evenly distributed in the water column (Figure 1) and this surfaced oriented passage has not previously been observed for sockeye

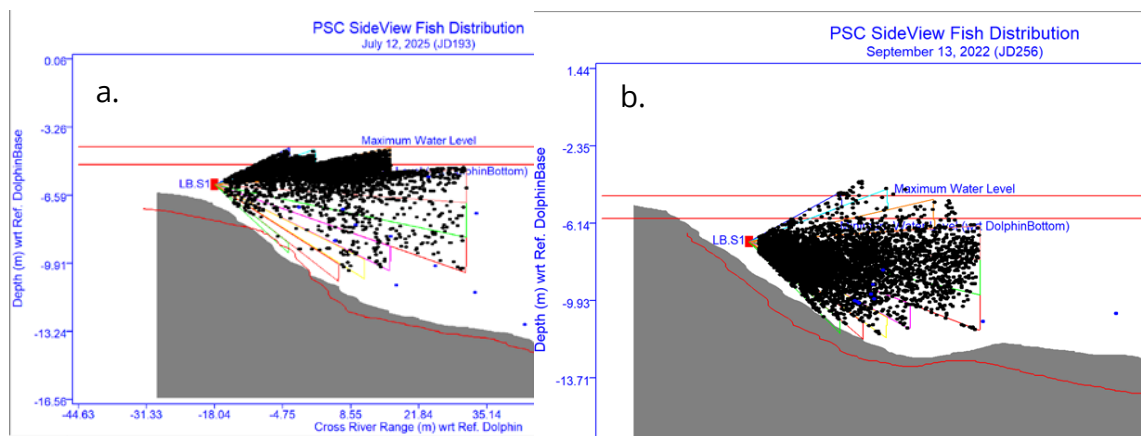


Figure 1. (a) Salmon passage at Mission on July 12, 2025. Black circles represent individual fish targets. Fish are passing near the surface of the water column. (b) Typical sockeye salmon distribution, example from September 13, 2022. Fish are distributed throughout the water column.

Validations at Mission:

- **Recounts** –recounts (July 4 – July 14) have been completed with no concerns of over or under-counting identified
- **Overlap of aims in Bin1** – the first 10m of the left-bank ARIS uses 2 aims instead of one to cover the water column. We record a third, center aim as a validation check to ensure that there is no overlap of the official aims contributing to over-counting. Checks across 8 days in July indicate no concerns with over counting in the first 10m by using 2 aims.
- **Comparisons of Aris 1 (A1) and Split-beam 1 (S1)** – we conducted validation checks between the common area of the two systems. The split-beam has known challenges with high densities of fish nearshore and near the surface (e.g., pink passage). When these challenges are controlled for, A1 and S1 are aligned.

Fish Behaviour at Qualark

- Michael Gaultier (DFO) has confirmed similar unusual salmon behaviour at Qualark, with salmon passage occurring near the surface. He is consistently needing to adjust the sonar position to capture fish passage in the upper water column and has noted difficulty with counts.

Conclusion

- Based on validations completed at Mission and having confirmed similar fish behaviour and difficulty with counts at Qualark, we currently do not have concerns that the Mission estimates are too high.
- Mission will continue with cross-validations throughout the season and make adjustments if needed
- As Early Stuart passage is decreasing, we are noticing the beginning of a shift of fish passage towards the offshore, away from the left-bank upper water column.

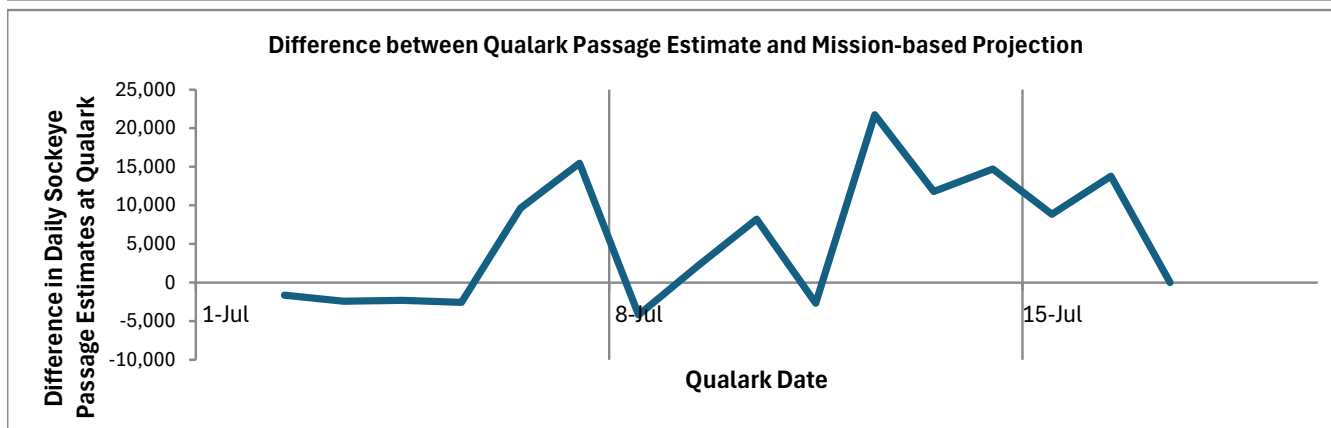
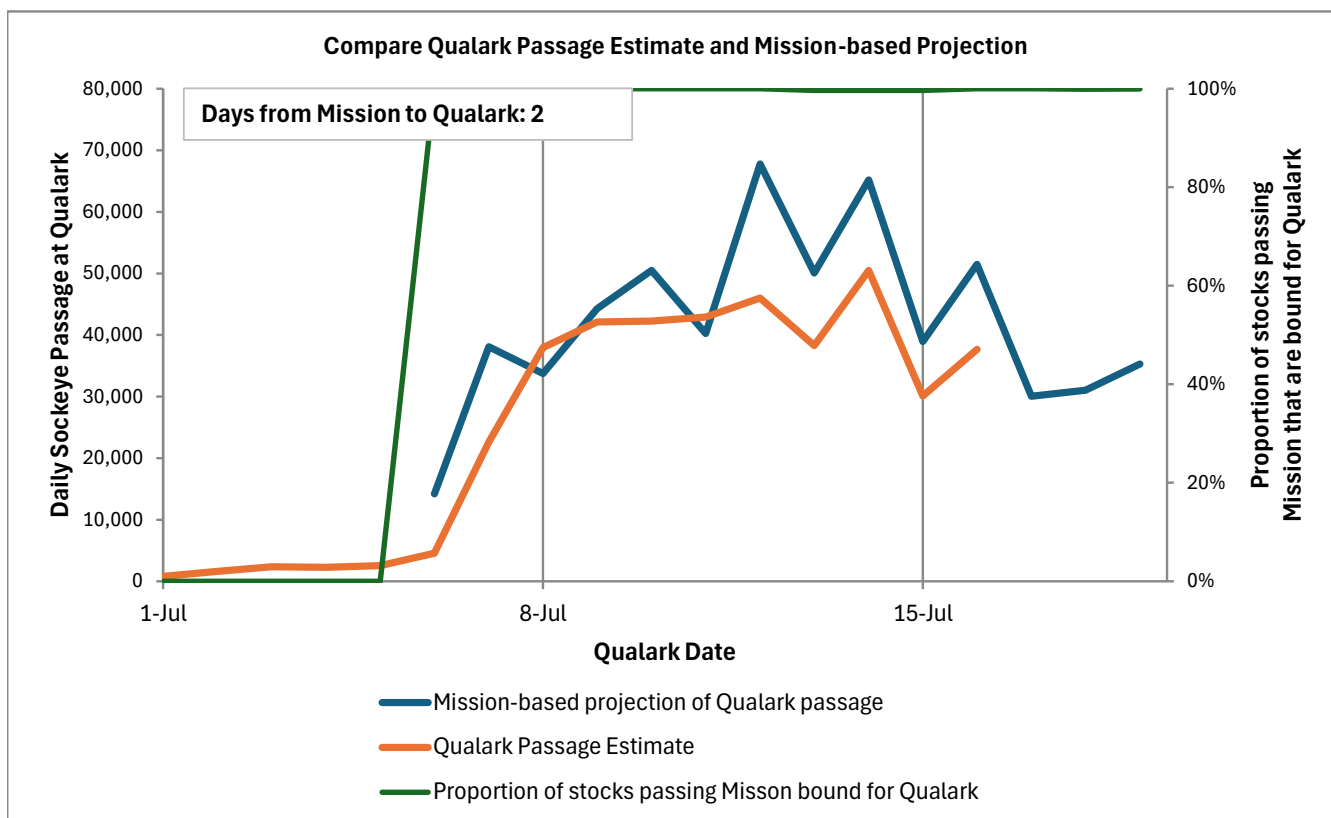
5b. Comparison of predictions from Mission to Qualark

Year: 2025

Date: 18/Jul/25

Time: 10:55 AM

	All Days	*Common Days
Mission projection	590,853	494,464
Qualark estimate	404,613	394,969
	Difference	99,494
	%Difference	20%



5d. Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Stock identification Review

Recent stock composition estimates for sockeye salmon

Fishing						Fraser-only Stock Proportions by Reporting Group ⁴ (%)													Age (%)	
						Early Stuart	Early Summer					Summer					Late			Overall Stocks
						Early Stuart	Chilli-wack	Pitt Alouette	Gates Nahat-latch	Early Thompson	Early Summer sub-total	Harri-son	Late Stuart	Chilko Ques-nel	Raft North Thompson	Summer sub-total	Birken-head Big Silver	Late Shuswap Portage	Weaver Cultus	Late sub-total
Area/Gear ¹	Sector ²	Date	Type ³	Size (n)	%Fraser															
Johnstone Strait & Queen Charlotte Strait																				
A12 gn	tf	Jul10-11	DNA	79	50%	100%					0%				0%			93%		
A12 gn	tf	Jul12-13	DNA	62	36%	96%			4%		4%				0%			93%		
A12 gn	tf	Jul 14	DNA	58	8%	100%					0%				0%			92%		
Juan de Fuca Strait & Washington & Other																				
A20 gn	tf	Jul 12	DNA	100	93%	88%		2%	4%		6%		4%	1%		5%		0%	92%	
A20 gn	tf	Jul 14	DNA	99	93%	86%	0%	2%	3%	1%	6%	1%	6%	2%		8%		0%	95%	
A20 gn	tf	Jul 15	DNA	154	91%	72%	1%	3%	10%	2%	16%	3%	7%	2%		12%		0%	83%	
A20 gn		Jul 20	Prediction	1	93%	62%	1%	10%	8%	4%	22%	2%	13%	2%		16%		0%	NA	
In-river																				
AB gn	tf	Jul11-13	DNA	84	100%	99%	1%				1%					0%		0%	100%	
AB gn	tf	Jul14-15	DNA	16	100%	100%					0%					0%		0%	100%	
BB gn	tf	Jul12-13	DNA	99	100%	100%					0%					0%		0%	100%	
BB gn	tf	Jul14-15	DNA	98	100%	97%			2%		2%			1%		1%		0%	100%	

Notes for sockeye and pink tables:

¹ BB GN=29_13 (Brownsville), AT = Alaska Twist, AB GN=29_16

(Whonnock), MA FW=Matsqui Fish Wheel, QU GN=Qualark

² TF=sample from test fishery catch, CM=sample from commercial catch, C&S=ceremonial & subsistence catch, FSC=food, social, & ceremonial catch, rec= recreational catch

³ Predictions for sockeye are multinomial extrapolations of current year data to 5 days after the last observation; Predictions for pink salmon are projections of stock compositions based on historic and current data

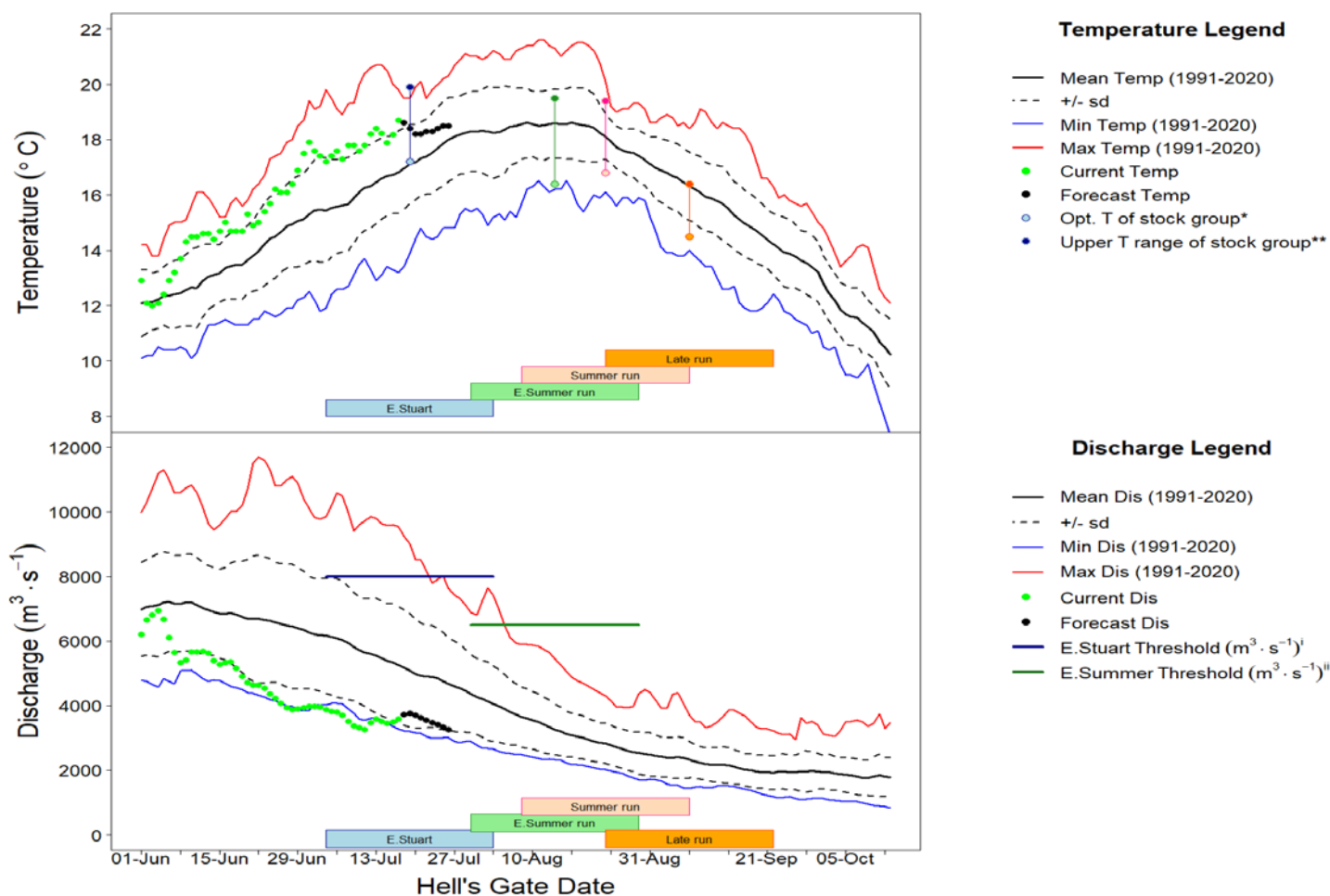
⁴ Further information relating stock group descriptions to spawning ground locations and population definitions can be found at http://www.psc.org/FRPWeb/Escapement/PSC_Fraser_Sockeye_Stock_Group_Definitions.pdf

Results in grey text have been presented to the Panel previously

Fraser River Environmental Report for July 17, 2025

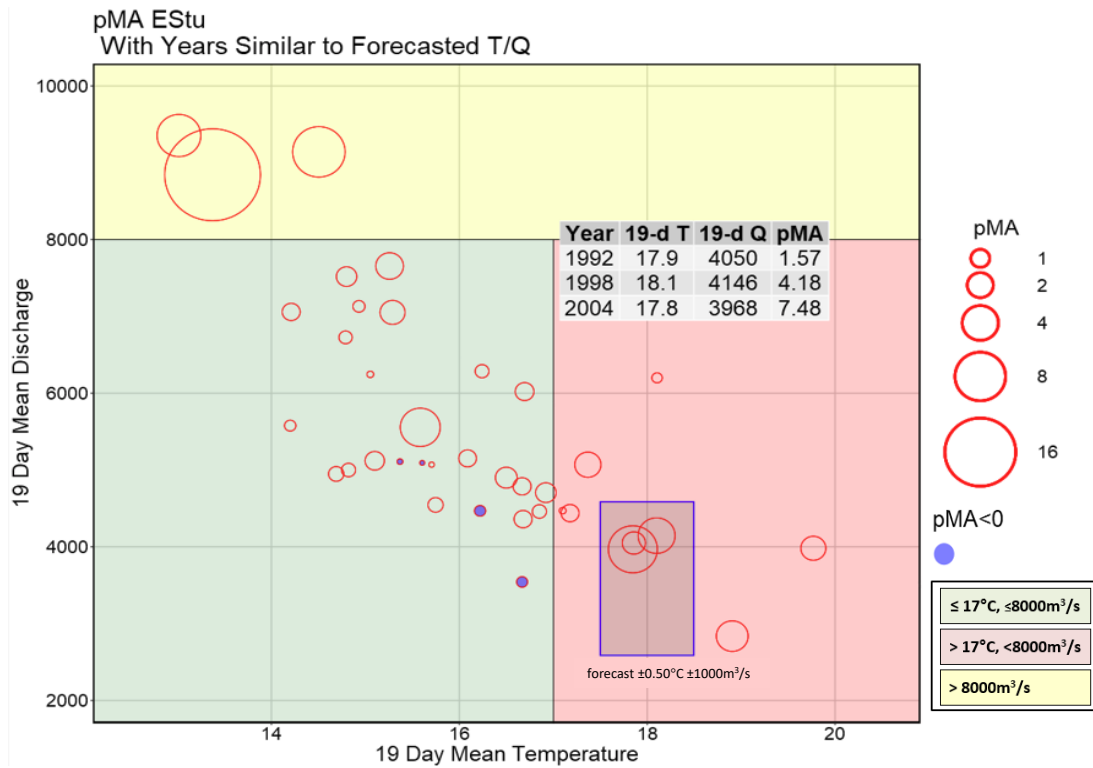
Observed Fraser River Temperature at Qualark for 17-Jul	18.7°C
Average (1991-2020) Historical Temperature on this day	16.8°C
Deviation from Average	1.9°C
Forecast Temperature for 23-Jul-25	18.3°C
The forecast in Kamloops and Prince George is for variable temperatures	

Observed Fraser River Discharge at Hope for 17-Jul	3593 m ³ ·s ⁻¹
Average (1991-2020) Historical Discharge on this day	5261 m ³ ·s ⁻¹
% above or below Historical Discharge	-32%
Forecast Discharge for 23-Jul-25	3478 m ³ ·s ⁻¹
The forecast in Kamloops and Prince George is for 19 mm and 34 mm precipitation, respectively.	



Run timing bars represent a 31 day spread of the run centered around the Hell's Gate date. Hell's gate timing is 5 days from Mission for Early Stuart and Late run; and 4 days from Mission for Early Summer and Summer run. ⁱpMA is the proportional increase to spawning escapement targets to help ensure targets are achieved. ⁱⁱ%DBE is %difference between estimates of potential spawning escapement and spawning escapement. *This is the optimum temp for aerobic swimming - T_{opt} (Eliason et al. (2011). Science 332: 109-112)**This is the upper range of the optimum temp for aerobic swimming - T_{pejus}. ⁱDischarge threshold of 8000cms for Early Stuart from Macdonald (2000). Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2315: 120p. ⁱⁱDischarge threshold of 6500cms for Early Summer run from Macdonald et al. (2010). Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 139: 768-782. 19 days of T & Q data are required to calculate a pMA - 15 days before the Hell's Gate Date and 3 days after. MA estimates can be calculated 4 days after the Area 20 date.

Early Stuart pDBE Forecast and Sensitivity Analysis for July 18, 2025



In-season Method Threshold Approach		Predicted pDBE	Implied pMA	Current Scenario
	If Temp > 17°C, use the Median of high Temp (>17°C) years.	-0.65	1.86	
	If Discharge > 8,000 m³/s, use the Median of high Discharge years.	-0.90	9.00	
	If Temp ≤ 17°C and discharge < 8,000 cms, use the Median of (1995-2024).	-0.54	1.17	

Model Performance Based on the Retrospective of the "In-season pDBE Methods"							
				Best			
				Current Adopted	Threshold Approach	Median (1995-2024)	Current 19-day Model Predictions
Hells Gate		Average	Average				
Area 20	Date	Temperature °C	Discharge m³/s	pDBE	Predicted pDBE	pDBE	Predicted pDBE
05-Jul	16-Jul	17.9	3642	-0.54	-0.65	-0.54	-0.61
06-Jul	17-Jul	17.9	3627	-0.54	-0.65	-0.54	-0.61
07-Jul	18-Jul	17.9	3609	-0.54	-0.65	-0.54	-0.62
08-Jul	19-Jul	18.0	3588	-0.54	-0.65	-0.54	-0.62
09-Jul	20-Jul	18.0	3567	-0.54	-0.65	-0.54	-0.63
10-Jul	21-Jul	18.1	3544	-0.54	-0.65	-0.54	-0.64
11-Jul	22-Jul	18.1	3519	-0.54	-0.65	-0.54	-0.65
Implied pMA							
08-Jul	19-Jul	18.0	3588	1.17	1.86	1.17	1.63

*Currently adopted timing with 14 days of observed and 5 days of forecasted Temp & Disch data.

Seiii. Current temperatures in areas of the Fraser Watershed

Current Temperatures					
Map #	16-Jul	Daily Mean	Historic Mean	Deviation from Historical Mean	Historic Year Range
<u>Fraser River Mainstem</u>					
1	Fraser River @ Qualark	18.2	16.7	1.5	1991-2020
2	Fraser River @ Texas Creek	17.5	16.8	0.7	2006-2024
3	Fraser River @ Marguerite	16.5	16.6	-0.1	2015-2024
4	Upper Fraser @ Shelley	14.0	13.8	0.2	1994-2024
<u>Fraser River Tributaries</u>					
5	Thompson R. @ Ashcroft	18.5	16.0	2.5	1995-2024
6	South Thompson @ Chase	18.9	16.9	2.0	1994-2024
7	North Thompson @ McLure	15.8	13.9	1.9	2006-2023
8	Quesnel R. @ Quesnel	15.3	14.7	0.6	2000-2024
9	Nechako R. @ Isle Pierre	18.5	18.9	-0.4	2006-2024
10	Stuart R. @ Ft. St. James	17.3	17.8	-0.5	2000-2024



TNG-led Emergency Salmon Task Force Weekly Data Report July 08 – 14 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

A major landslide occurred on the Chilcotin River on July 30, 2024, that dramatically and immediately impacted sockeye and Chinook populations returning to the Chilcotin Watershed to spawn. In response to the slide, the T̓silhqot'ín National Government (TNG) rapidly formed a technical tripartite Emergency Salmon Task Force, comprised of BC, DFO and TNG's indigenous technical partner, the Upper Fraser Fisheries Conservation Alliance (UFFCA), to assess the impacts on returning salmon, and prepare and implement mitigation measures to reduce risks and impacts for the 2024 salmon season. Post-season analysis has shown that the landslide had significantly negative impacts on both sockeye and Chinook populations, and the risks and impacts to salmon are anticipated to be significant and ongoing for years. TNG and the Task Force continued monitoring in 2025 using refined and expanded methods that permit monitoring of the full suite of returning salmon stocks and associated environmental conditions related to the landslide – critical information to inform both in-season response and recovery planning.

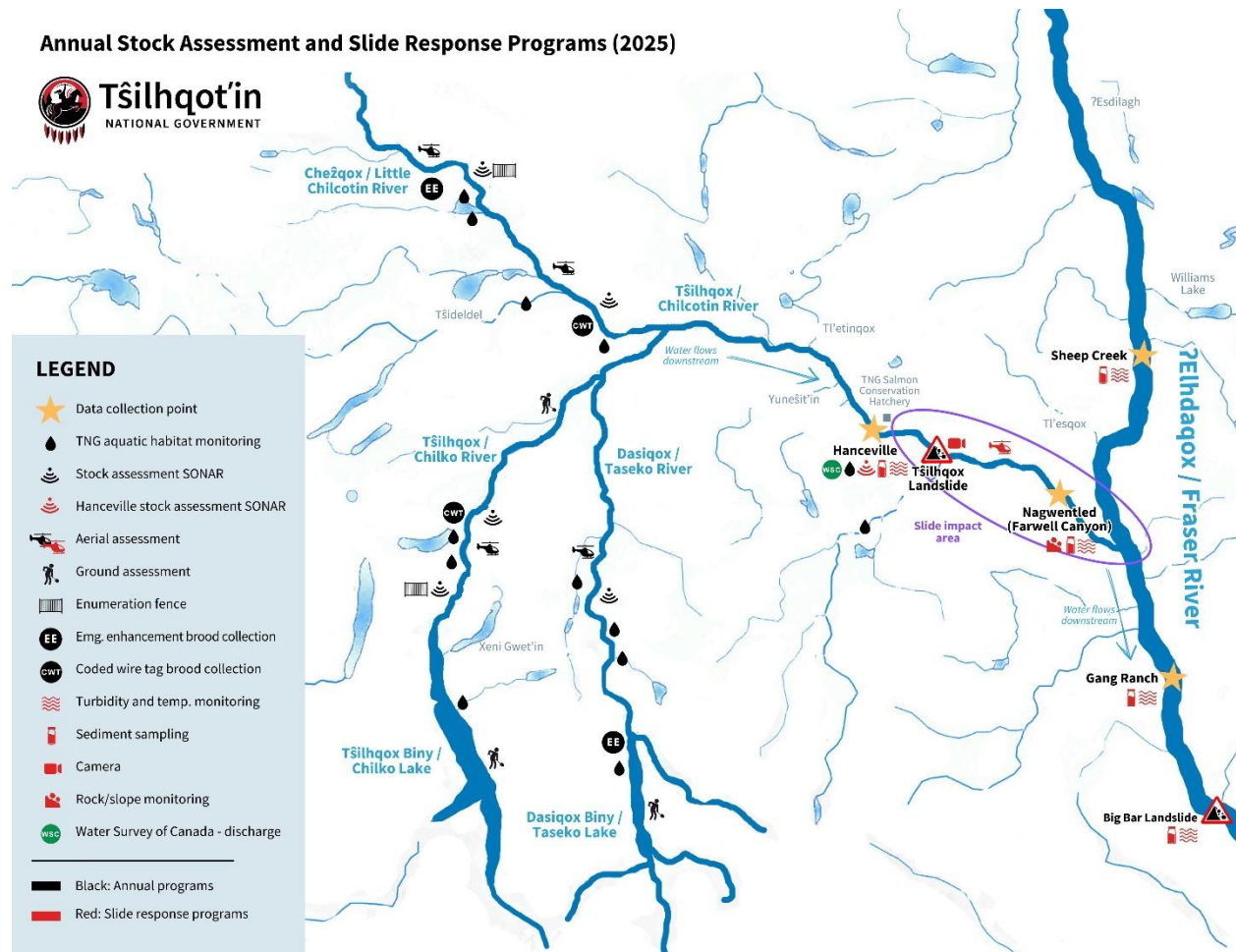
The following weekly report prepared by TNG with support from Ecofish, summarizes 2025 monitoring data for fish passage and environmental conditions (river conditions update) from May 1 to July 14, 2025 (start date varies with program). This summary includes:

- Salmon passage upstream of the slide site (Hanceville) and concurrent turbidity and flow conditions downstream of the slide site (Farwell Canyon);
- River conditions in the Chilcotin River upstream and downstream of the slide site (turbidity and discharge) and the Fraser River upstream and downstream of the Chilcotin River confluence (turbidity).

Key observations from this week include:

- Salmon passage continues past the slide and fish passage rates have increased week over week for all three size classes at Hanceville Sonar (Section 2.1).
- Continued elevated turbidity in the Chilcotin River downstream of the slide site (Farwell Canyon) compared to upstream of the slide site (Hanceville), as indicated by turbidity monitoring and satellite imagery (Section 3.1); and
- Continued elevated turbidity in the Fraser River downstream of the Chilcotin River confluence (Gang Ranch), compared to upstream of the Chilcotin River confluence (Sheep Creek) as indicated by turbidity monitoring and satellite imagery (Section 3.2).

Figure 1 TNG Annual Stock Assessment and Slide Response Programs (2025).



2. FISH PASSAGE

2.1. Hanceville Sonar Update

Daily salmon passage with turbidity and discharge is presented in Figure 3, noting that Olson *et al.* (2024) estimate that salmon passing downstream of the slide site (Farwell Canyon) arrive at the sonar station upstream of the slide site (Hanceville) roughly one to three days later.

Summary of Salmon Counts

For sonar data, twenty minutes of every hour have been counted and data have been expanded to the full hour. Infilling of data will occur during post-season analysis. A total of 249 salmon were counted during Week #3 (Figure 3). This includes 21 presumed Chinook Salmon (>80 cm in length), that were observed from July 12 to July 14 with peak counts ($n = 12$) occurring on July 14, as well as 96 salmon between 50 to 64 cm in length and 132 salmon between 65 to 79 cm in length. 50 to 64 cm fish observations occurred from July 08 to July 14 and

peak counts occurred on July 09 and July 10 ($n = 21$). 65 to 79 cm fish observations were observed from July 09 to July 14, 2025.

Since sonar enumeration commenced on June 25, 2025, a total of 79 salmon > 80 cm, 287 salmon 65 to 79 cm, and 277 salmon 50 to 64 cm in length, have been counted moving upstream past the sonar station at Hanceville (Figure 4).

Field Summary of Sonar Operation

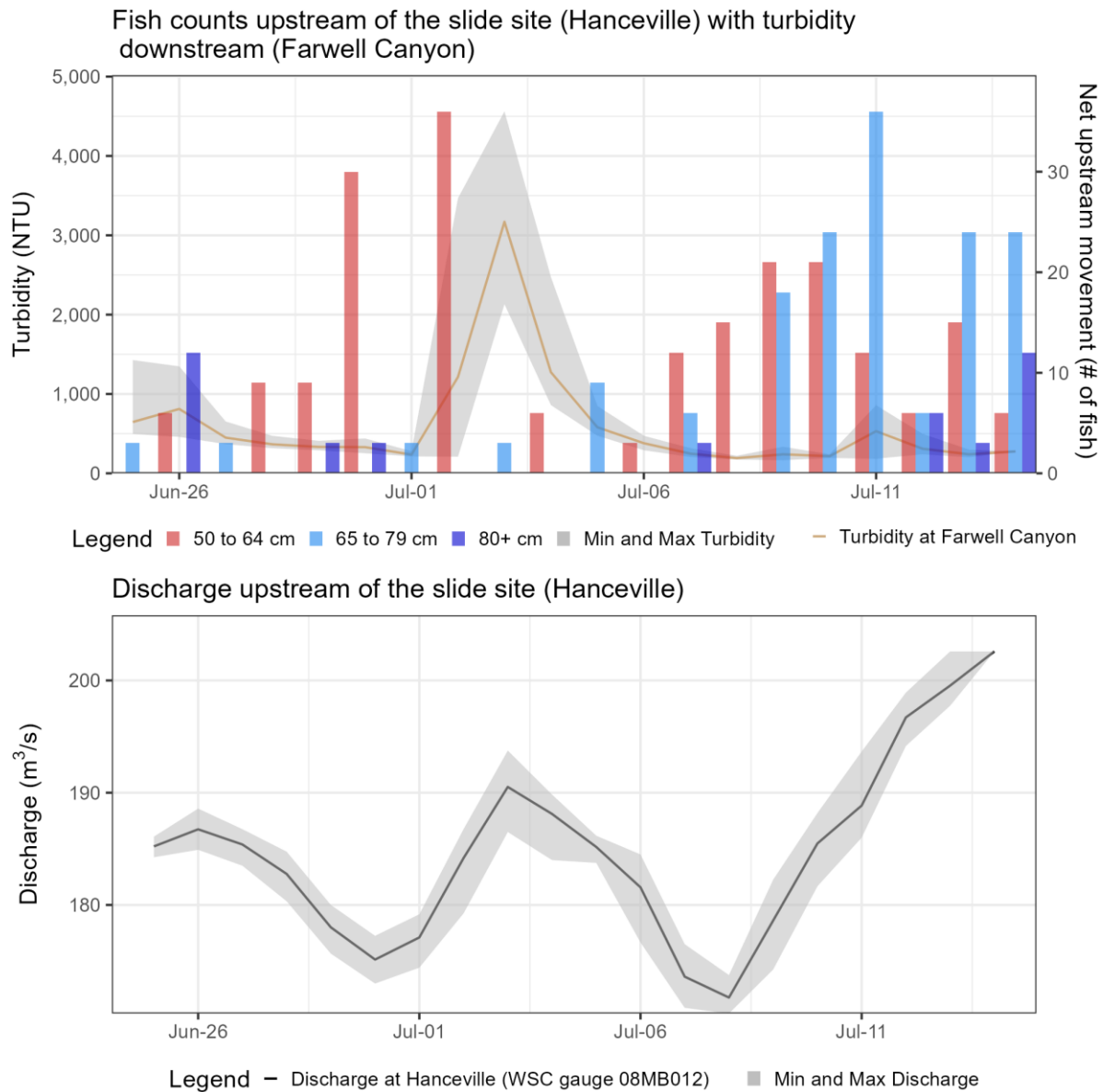
Given a series of rain events in the area, flows at Hanceville have been on an upward trend as of July 08, with turbidity increasing in kind.

There have been minor planned sonar outages on river left bank for routine maintenance activities, while on river-right the sonar has been pushed out of orientation twice by high flows and debris, resulting in outages. A small diversion fence was installed upstream on July 14 to shelter the unit (Figure 2), which has been effective to date to mitigate outages. With more rain in the forecast later in the week, the crew has staged materials to fence the river-left side-channel to ensure all fish pass within the ensonified area and will continue to monitor conditions. We anticipate dip netting for species and size validation will occur in the coming days as salmon abundance increases. We will re-evaluate size bin and species relationships as more empirical data are collected.

Figure 2. Looking downstream at the right bank Hanceville Bridge sonar site on July 14, 2025.



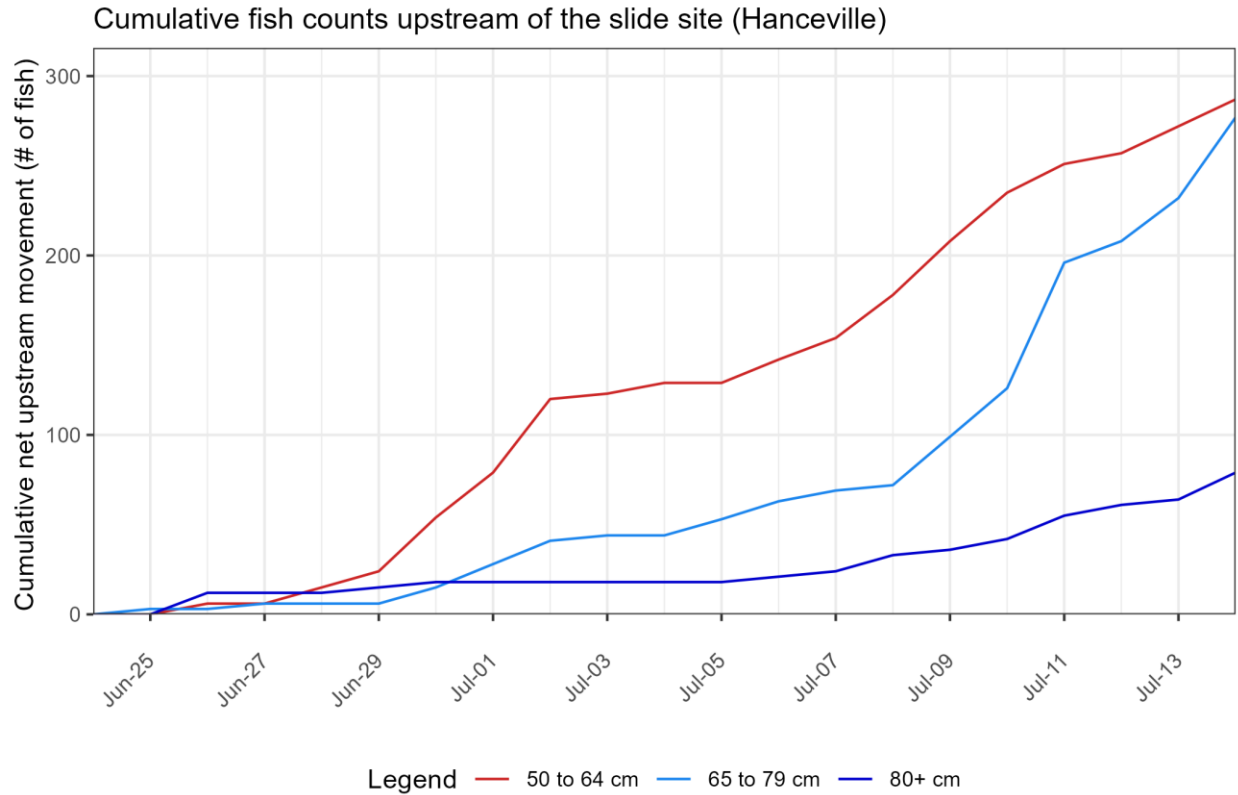
Figure 3. Expanded¹ net daily movement of salmon² past the Hanceville sonar upstream of the slide site (20-minute count per hour –data expanded to the full hour), with turbidity measured downstream of the slide site (Farwell Canyon) and discharge upstream of the slide site (Hanceville) from June 25 to July 14, 2025.



¹ One twenty-minute file was reviewed per hour of sonar operation (as per DFO standards). To estimate total fish passage per hour, the twenty-minute counts were expanded by a factor of three to expand to the full hour. Infilling will be completed in post-season analysis

² Mixed salmon separated by size (50 to 64 cm) and (65 to 79 cm). presumed Chinook (80+ cm), as defined by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).

Figure 4. Expanded³ cumulative daily counts of salmon⁴ movement past the Hanceville sonar upstream of the slide site from June 24, 2025 to July 14, 2025.



³ One twenty-minute file was reviewed per hour of sonar operation (as per DFO standards). To estimate total fish passage per hour, the twenty-minute counts were expanded by a factor of three to expand to the full hour. Infilling will be completed in post-season analysis.

⁴ Mixed salmon separated by size (50 to 64 cm) and (65 to 79 cm). presumed Chinook (80+ cm), as defined by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).

3. RIVER CONDITIONS UPDATE

3.1. Chilcotin River Turbidity and Flow

During the week of July 08 to July 15, discharge in the Chilcotin River upstream of the slide site (Hanceville) ranged from 168 m³/s to 207 m³/s (mean = 190 m³/s) (Figure 5). Turbidity ranged from 15 NTU to 37 NTU at Hanceville, with an overall mean of 22 NTU. Downstream of the slide site (Farwell Canyon) turbidity was higher, ranging from 166 NTU to 857 NTU, with an overall mean of 290. The differences in turbidity upstream and downstream of the Farwell Canyon slide site can be seen by differences in river colour recent satellite imagery (Figure 6).

Figure 5. Turbidity and discharge measured in the Chilcotin River upstream of the slide site (Hanceville) and turbidity measured downstream of the slide site (Farwell Canyon) from May 01, 2025, to July 15, 2025.

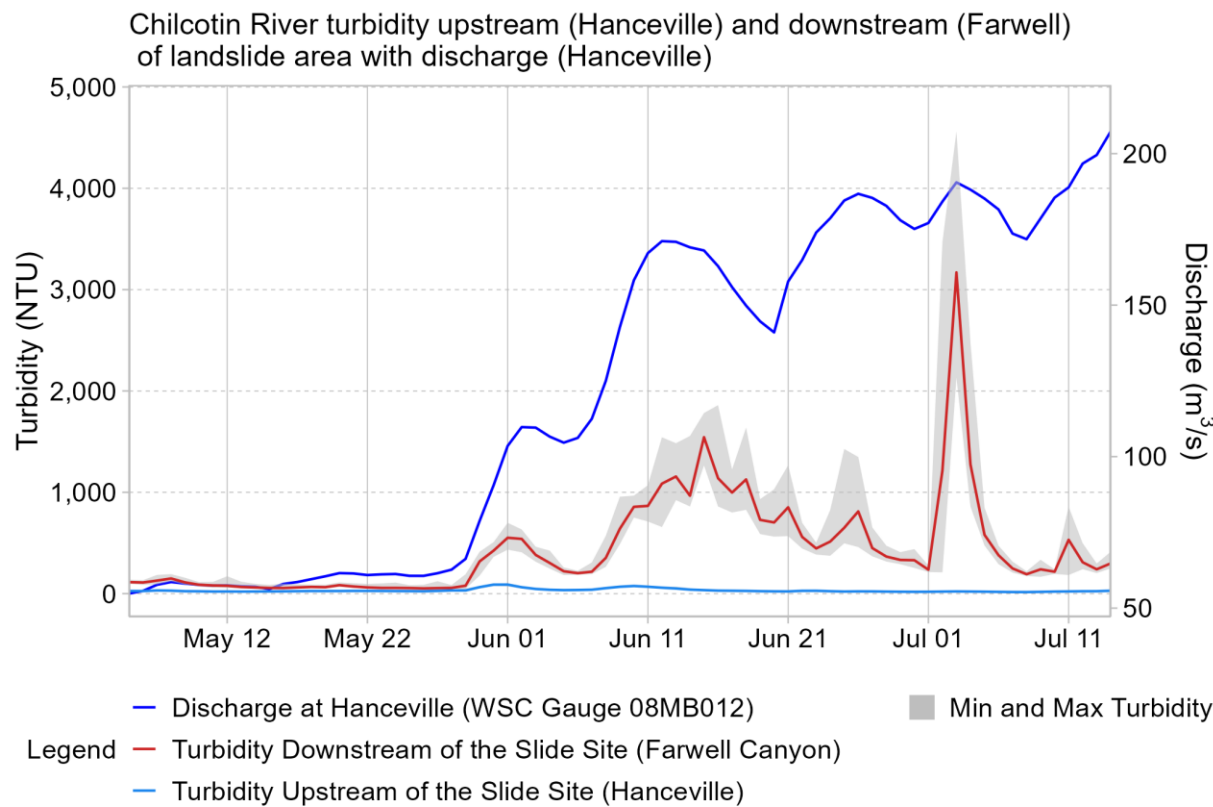
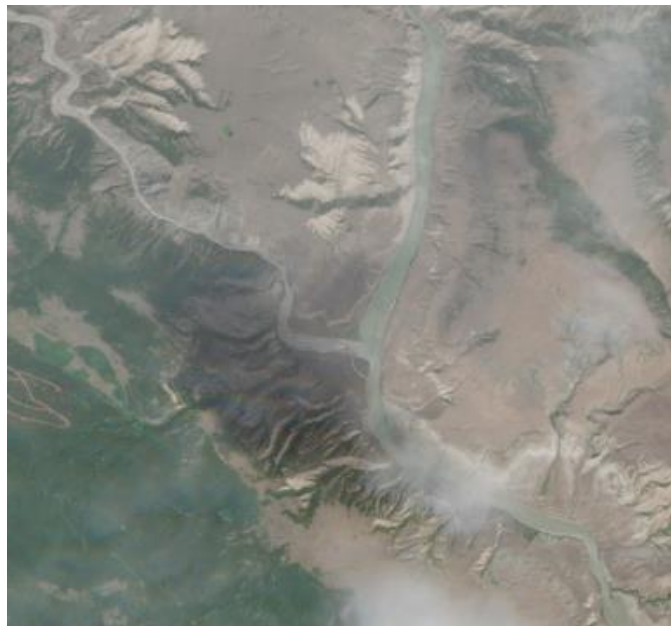


Figure 6. Satellite image of Chilcotin River upstream (left) and downstream (right) of the Farwell Canyon slide site on July 03, 2025 (Copernicus 2025). Heavy cloud cover this week did not allow for more recent imagery.



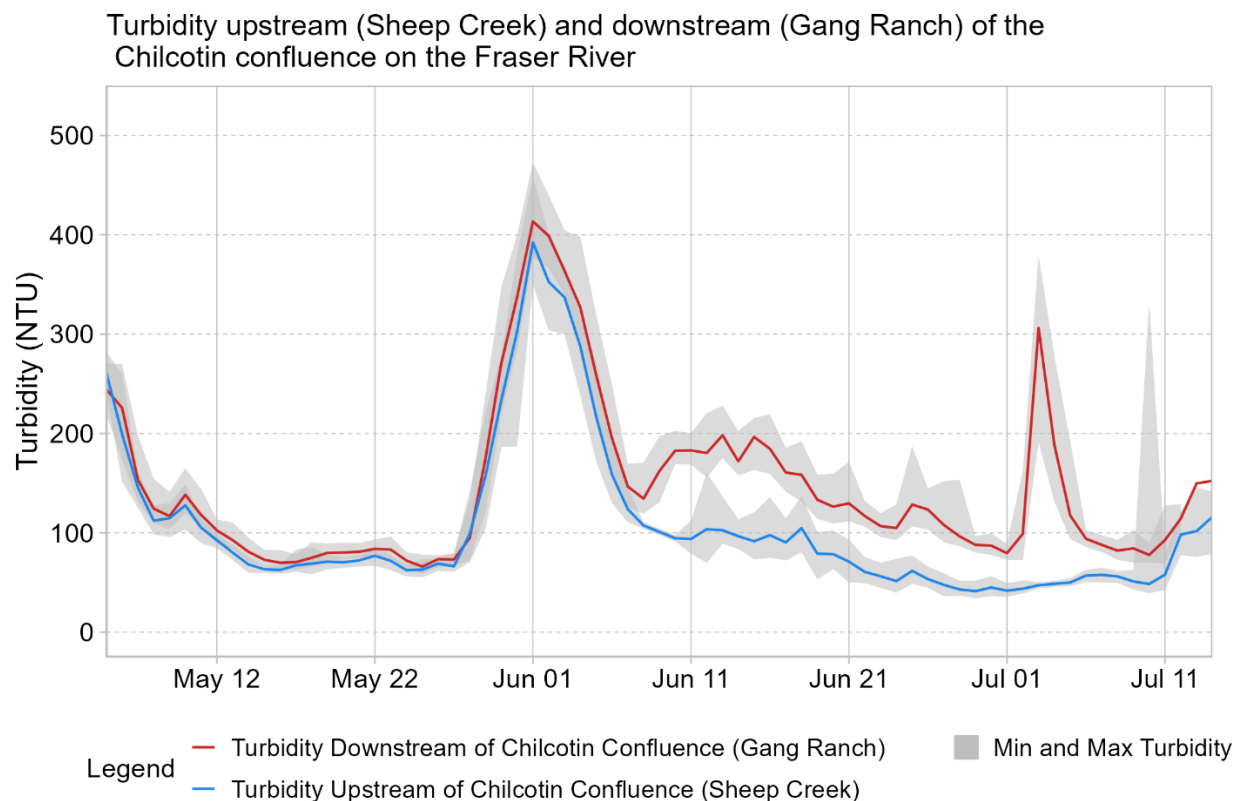
Figure 7. Satellite image of the Chilcotin River at confluence with Fraser River on July 11, 2025 (Copernicus 2025).



3.2. Fraser River Turbidity and Flow

During the week of July 08 to July 15, upstream of the Chilcotin-Fraser confluence (Sheep Creek) turbidity ranged from 39 NTU to 333 NTU, with an overall mean of 76 NTU (Figure 8). Turbidity downstream of the confluence (Gang Ranch) ranged from 69 NTU to 956 NTU (mean = 108 NTU). The differences in turbidity upstream and downstream of the confluence of the Chilcotin and Fraser rivers can be seen by differences in river colour in the recent satellite imagery from the junction (Figure 7).

Figure 8. Turbidity in the Fraser upstream of the Chilcotin confluence (Sheep Creek) and downstream of the confluence (Gang Ranch) from May 01, 2025 to July 15, 2025.



Disclaimer:

The values and plots presented in this summary should be considered provisional until Ecofish Research Ltd. (Ecofish) and Water Survey of Canada (WSC) perform standard QA/QC procedures, respectively. Data are subject to change post-season. The material in this memorandum reflects the best judgement of T̓silhqot̓in National Government (TNG) in light of the information available at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this memorandum, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, is the responsibility of such third parties. TNG and Ecofish accept no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions or actions based on this memorandum. This memorandum is a controlled document. Any reproductions of this memorandum are uncontrolled and may not be the most recent revision.

5ev. Report on Fish Condition

Date of Power BI Report

14-Jul-25 11:42

Latest Data Entry Date

Mid-Fraser Biological Condition and Number of Sockeye Inspected

Sockeye health observations are collected during patrols (Helicopter, Boat, Vehicle, Foot, and Access) and when either harvested sockeye or sockeye migration in the river is observed. Qualark reports are included as well.

This information is updated twice a week in-season, generally for mid-day Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Data is in-season and subject to change as addition information is received and analyses are reviewed

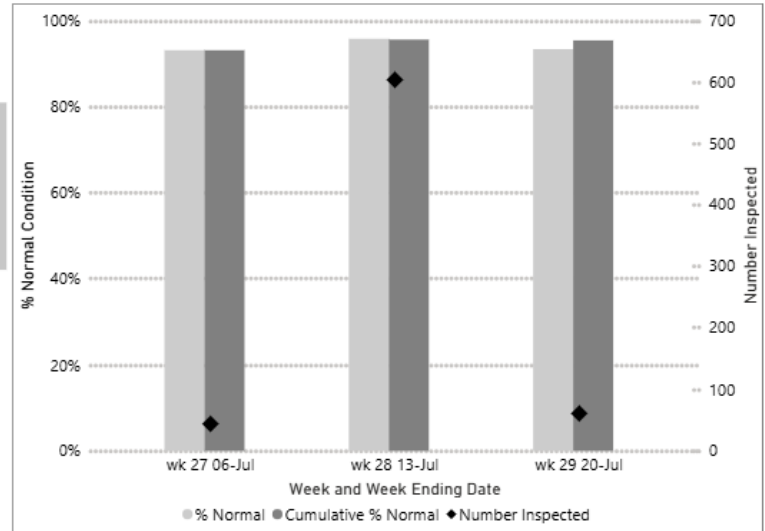
Normal Condition Fish do not show evidence of any marks (e.g. no marks on gill and body, no hook marks or open wounds)

Observations by Week

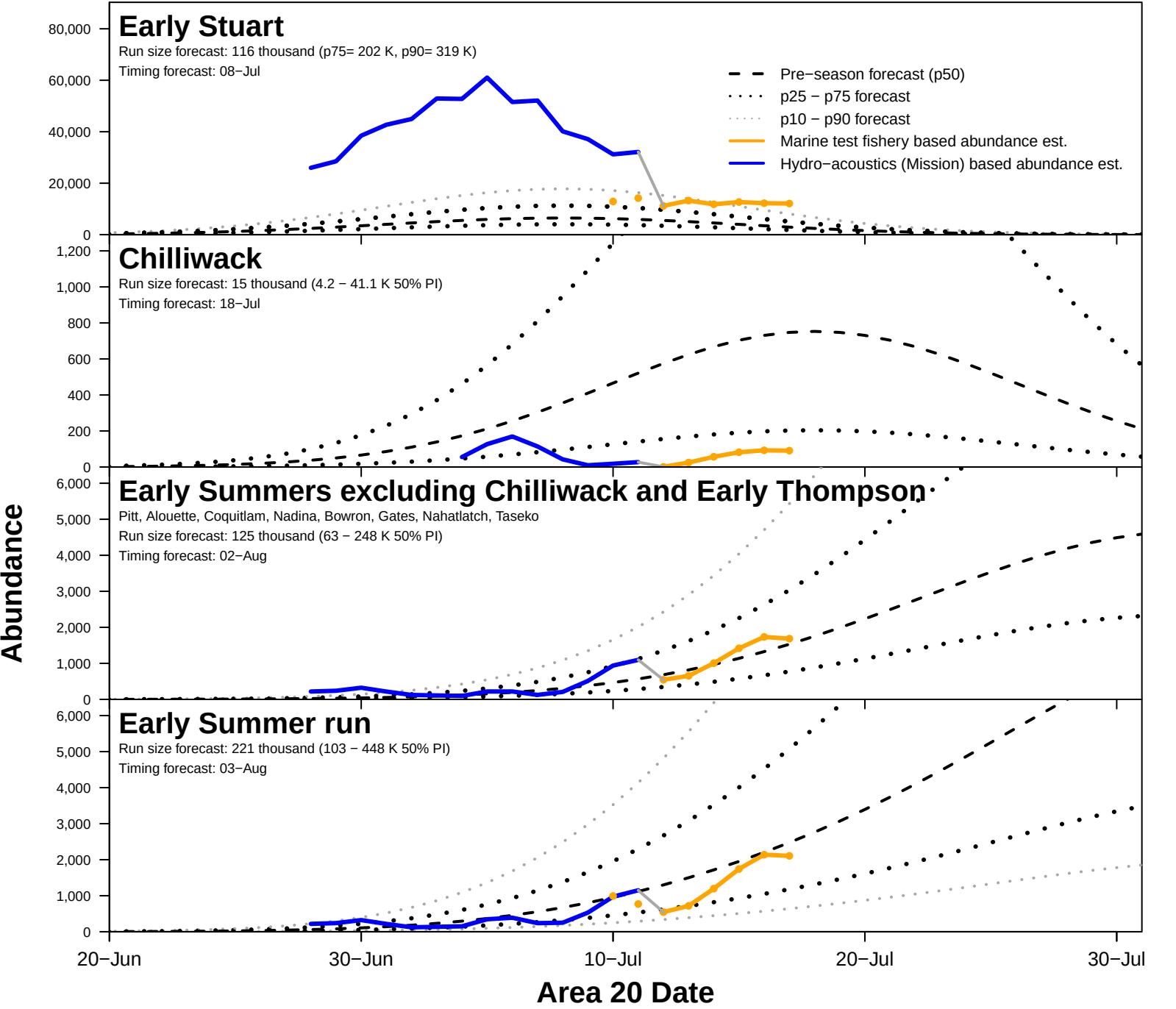
Row Labels	Observations
wk 18 04-May	No Monitoring
wk 19 11-May	No Monitoring
wk 20 18-May	No Monitoring
wk 21 25-May	No Monitoring
wk 22 01-Jun	No Monitoring
wk 23 08-Jun	No Monitoring
wk 24 15-Jun	No Monitoring
wk 27 06-Jul	
wk 28 13-Jul	
wk 29 20-Jul	

Sample Size by Site

Week and Week End Date		Total
wk 27 06-Jul	44	44
wk 28 13-Jul	604	604
wk 29 20-Jul	61	61
Total	709	709



6a. 2025 Fraser River sockeye salmon daily migration



6b. 2025 Fraser River sockeye abundance en-route to Mission

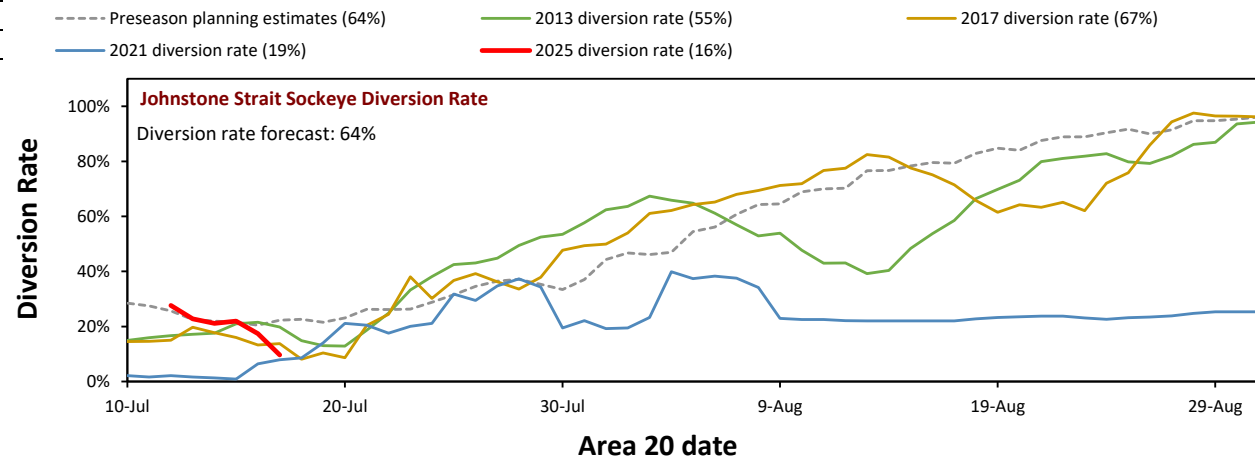
Current date: 18-Jul

	Escapement past Mission through 17-Jul	Projected abundance en route to Mission based on marine test fishery data ^{1,2}									Escapement + projections through 23-Jul
Area 20 date		12-Jul	13-Jul	14-Jul	15-Jul	16-Jul	17-Jul	Total	80% PI ³		
Mission date		18-Jul	19-Jul	20-Jul	21-Jul	22-Jul	23-Jul		10p	90p	
Total Fraser	592,200	17,700	13,200	12,600	16,400	18,600	13,200	91,700	45,900	184,700	683,900
Early Stuart	586,100	16,500	11,600	11,000	12,300	14,100	9,700	75,200	36,800	155,700	661,300
Early Summer Run	5,200	600	700	600	2,200	2,300	1,900	8,300	4,100	17,200	13,500
Chilliwack	600	0	0	0	100	100	100	300	100	600	900
Pitt/Alouette/Coquitlam	200	200	300	200	400	600	600	2,300	1,100	4,800	2,500
Nadina/E.Thomp. group ⁴	4,400	400	400	400	1,700	1,600	1,200	5,700	2,800	11,800	10,100
Summer Run	900	600	900	1,000	1,900	2,200	1,600	8,200	5,000	11,800	9,100
Harrison / Widgeon ²	0	0	100	200	700	700	500	2,200	1,300	3,200	2,200
Late Stuart / Stellako	200	500	600	600	900	1,300	1,000	4,900	3,000	7,100	5,100
Chilko / Quesnel	700	100	200	200	300	200	100	1,100	700	1,600	1,800
Raft / North Thompson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Late Run	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

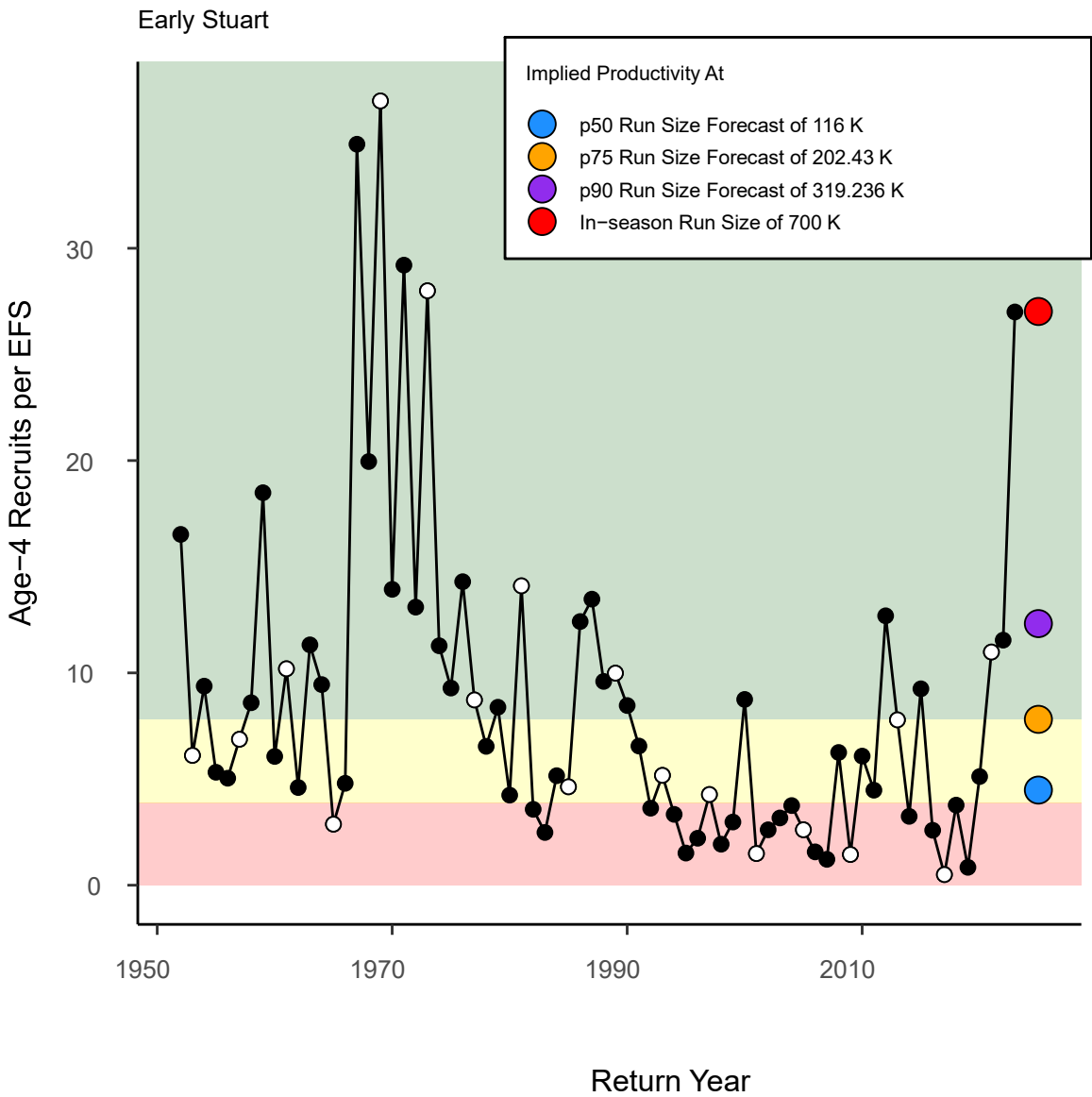
¹ En route catches are incomplete: catches from present and future fisheries must be deducted from projections and added to the catches removed² Projected abundances en route to Mission include Harrison and Late runs, an uncertain number of which are expected to delay³ 80% Probability Interval: there exists an 80% chance that the true abundance lies within this interval⁴ Nadina / Bowron / Gates / Nahatlatch / Taseko / Early South Thompson / North Barriere

6c. 2025 Fraser River sockeye diversion rates through Johnstone Strait

	5-day-average
Diversion rate	10%



6dv. Productivity Graphs



6e Fraser River run size and timing estimates

The information presented on this page has been prepared by PSC Secretariat Staff. All in-season estimates of run size and timing should be considered draft preliminary estimates unless adopted by the Fraser River Panel.

Preseason forecasts, inseason estimates, and official estimates of run size and associated timing

	Run Size						Run Size Components				Run Timing ¹					
	Inseason Adopted	Preseason Forecast	Inseason estimate	Inseason 80% Pls ²		Method	Catch + Escapement	6-day Projection ³	Seaward Abundance	Migration Delay	Inseason Adopted	Preseason Forecast	Inseason estimate	Inseason 80% Pls ²		Method
				10% PI	90% PI									10% PI	90% PI	
Early Stuart Run	NA	116,000	● 701,000	653,000	769,000	Recon(2)	590,000	94,000	17,000	0	NA	08-Jul	06-Jul	05-Jul	06-Jul	Recon(2)

¹ Run timing refers to the date when 50% of the run migrated past the Area 20 reference point.

² 80% Probability Interval: there exists an 80% chance that the true abundance lies within this interval

³ Normally based on test fishery data. Based on Model if Method = Recon(2).

Methods for run size & timing estimation

Recon(2)

Catch + escapement + model projections

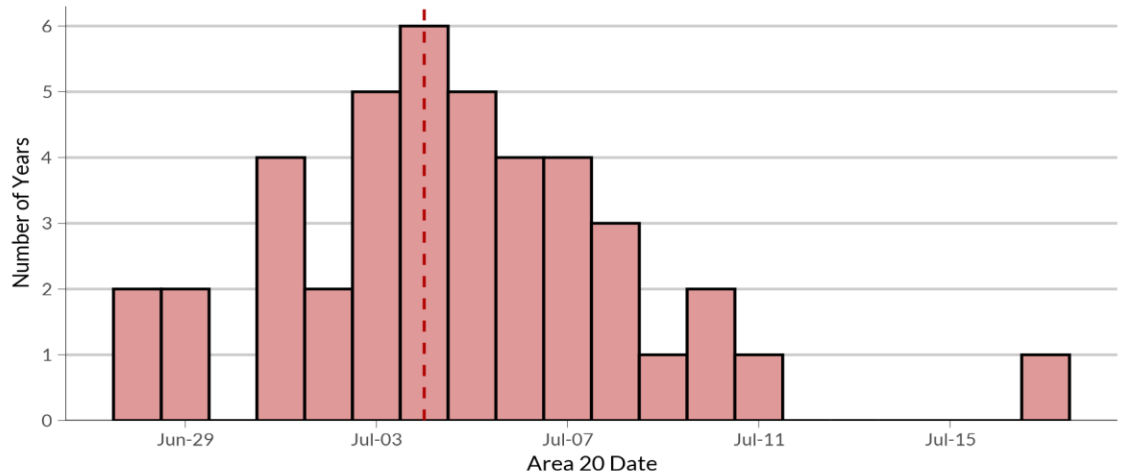
Run Size Uncertainty Legend[†]

- ✓ ≥ 95% of the run size has been accounted for in catch + escapement. The CV associated with the run size is < 5%. Clear indication of run size; minor run size updates still expected
- ≥ 70% of the run size has been accounted for in catch + escapement. The CV associated with the run size is < 20%. Good indication of run size; peak for the run has been observed at Mission, uncertainty relates to seaward abundance
- ▲ ≥ 50% of the run size has been accounted for in catch + escapement. The CV associated with the run size is < 35%. Decent indication of run size.
- ◇ < 50% of the run size has been accounted for in catch + escapement. The CV associated with the run size can be as high as 80%. Uncertain or early indication of run size based on marine data

[†] The **Run Size Uncertainty Indicator** is a categorical indication of the degree of uncertainty present in the run size estimate. Estimates are categorized quantitatively based on the proportion of the run that has been accounted for with high certainty in catch + escapement.

Early Stuart

Historical 50% migration date (n = 42)



Dashed line represents the all-years historical median of Jul-04

7a Recommendations on Run Size, Timing, and MA

The following table presents the run size recommendations from PSC staff. These numbers may deviate from the model derived run size estimates as additional consideration is given to the potential strength of the tail of the run based on past observations. The Panel may either accept or reject the run size recommendations or propose alternative estimates. The run size estimates presented here may not reflect the final estimates adopted by the Fraser River Panel. The recommended timing estimates are dependent on the recommended run size estimates.

Management Group	PSC Staff Recommendation	Run Size		Timing	
		Currently Adopted	PSC staff recommendation	Currently Adopted	PSC Staff recommendation
Early Stuart Run	Recommendation	116,000	725,000	08-Jul	06-Jul
Early Summer Run	No recommendation	220,000	NA	03-Aug	NA
Summer Run	No recommendation	2,137,000	NA	15-Aug	NA
Late Run	No recommendation	468,000	NA	20-Aug	NA
Pink Salmon Run	No recommendation	27,000,000	NA	21-Aug	NA

On Technical Committee meeting days, recommendations are provisional and will be adjusted based on data available the following day at the FRP meeting

PSC staff recommends pDBE estimates which will be converted into MA estimates for consideration by the Panel. The Panel may either accept or reject the MA estimates associated with the pDBE recommendations or propose alternative estimates, by incorporating additional information, e.g., natural, environmental or stock assessment factors, that are not accounted for in the current quantitative approach. The Management Adjustment estimates presented here may not reflect the final estimates adopted by the Fraser River Panel.

Management Group	PSC Staff Recommendation	pDBE and associated pMA estimate			
		Currently Adopted		PSC recommendation	
		pDBE	pMA	pDBE	pMA
Early Stuart Run	Recommendation	-0.54	1.17	-0.65	1.86
Early Summer Run	No recommendation	-0.35	0.54	NA	NA
Summer Run	No recommendation	-0.22	0.28	NA	NA
Late Run	No recommendation	-0.61	1.56	NA	NA

Sockeye assessment updates from other areas

	Area	Pre-season Forecast	Run Size Estimate	Run to Date	Date of Last Update	Sources
Alaska	Bristol Bay	54.1 Million	59.4 Million	52.8 million	July 16, 2025	1, 2
	Nass River (TRTC)	476,000	-	166,200	July 17, 2025	3
	Skeena River	2.7 Million	1.6 Million	513,900	July 17, 2025	4, 5
	Barkley Sound	500,000 – 700,000	750,000	490,000	July 17, 2025	6
British Columbia	Fraser River	2.9 Million	-	595,800	July 18, 2025	-
	Baker Lake	60,200	85,000	70,530	July 16, 2025	7, 8
	Lake Washington	35,400	-	9,775	July 15, 2025	8, 9
	Columbia River	350,000	166,600	162,800	July 10, 2025	8, 10, 11
Washington						

¹ [University of Washington Alaska Salmon Program - 2025 In-season Reports](#)

² [ADF&G In-season Total Run Summary](#)

³ [Nisga'a Fisheries - Nass Stock Assessment Updates](#)

⁴ DFO North Coast Salmon Update

⁵ [Skeena Tyee Test Fishery Information](#)

⁶ [DFO Barkley Sound Stock Assessment Updates](#)

⁷ [WDFW Baker River sockeye salmon counts](#)

⁸ Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (pers. Comm.)

⁹ [WDFW Lake Washington sockeye salmon counts](#)

¹⁰ Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (pers. comm.)

¹¹ [Fish Passage Center - Bonneville Dam Counts](#)

EXPLORATION p50_June_cut5b

TAC SUMMARY

	p50 EARLY STUART	p50 EARLY SUMMER	p50 SUMMER	p50 LATES	TOTAL FRASER SOCKEYE	p50 PINKS
TAC MODEL OUTPUTS						
ALLOWABLE EXPLOITATION RATE	10.0%	10.0%	11.9%	10.0%		70.0%
TOTAL EXPLOITATION RATE (INCL TF & FIM)	1.9%	9.7%	11.9%	6.5%		25.3%
OVER/UNDER (INCL TF & FIM)	8.1%	0.3%	0.0%	3.5%		44.7%
TAC FOR INTERNATIONAL SHARING (EXCL AFE)	0	0	0	0	0	18,785,000
						11,970,948
U.S. SHARE OF TAC (INCL PAYBACK)	0	0	0	0	0	4,827,700
U.S. CATCH (EXCL FIM)	0	173	5,815	2,079	8,067	1,465,100
U.S. FIM	0	396	14,411	6,239	21,046	
OVER/UNDER (INCL FIM)	0	-569	-20,226	-8,318	-29,113	3,362,600
% OVER/UNDER (INCL FIM)	-	-	-	-	-	69.7%
BALANCE TO CANADA (INCL AFE)	0	9,653	235,376	0	245,029	13,957,300
CANADIAN CATCH (EXCL FIM)	1,318	18,741	214,413	8,276	242,747	5,350,667
CANADIAN FIM	0	0	0	9,951	9,951	
OVER/UNDER (INCL FIM)	-1,318	-9,088	20,963	-18,227	-7,669	8,606,633
% OVER/UNDER (INCL FIM)	-	94.1%	8.9%	-	3.1%	61.7%
ESCAPEMENT	51,650	126,854	1,438,997	169,729	1,787,230	20,149,233
OVER/UNDER	-64,333	-8,946	-30,803	-176,171	-280,253	12,059,233
TAC MODEL INPUTS						
TOTAL RUN	115,983	220,862	2,136,089	467,581	2,940,515	26,965,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	252,586	220,932	2,136,133	889,187	3,498,838	8,180,000
ESCAPEMENT TARGET	115,983	135,800	1,469,800	345,900	2,067,483	8,090,000
AFE	0	9,653	235,376	0	245,029	NA
pDBE	-0.54	-0.35	-0.22	-0.61		NA
MANAGEMENT ADJUSTMENT	135,700	73,332	411,544	539,604	1,160,180	NA
TEST FISH	903	2,147	19,413	3,683	26,146	90,000
TAC FOR INTERNATIONAL SHARING	0	0	0	0	0	18,785,000
ALLOWABLE EXPLOITATION RATE	10.0%	10.0%	11.9%	10.0%		69.7%
U.S. SHARE OF TAC (INCL PAYBACK)	0	0	0	0	0	4,827,700
BALANCE TO CANADA (INCL AFE)	0	9,653	235,376	0	245,029	13,957,300
MARINE FSC	0	2,451	59,762	0	62,213	48,900
IN-RIVER FSC	0	7,202	175,614	0	182,816	126,800
MARINE REC	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
IN-RIVER REC	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
COMMERCIAL	0	0	0	0	0	13,696,600
TEST FISH CATCH (INCL FIM)	546	2,319	15,147	2,547	20,559	2,648

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

Sockeye

	ALLOCATED MORTALITY	MODELLED MORTALITY	ALLOCATED %	MODELLED %	LANDED CATCH	FIMS
U.S.	-	29,113			8,067	21,046
TREATY TRIBES	-	17,431		59.9%	8,067	9,364
ALL CITIZEN	-	11,682		40.1%	-	11,682
CANADA	245,029	252,698			242,747	9,951
COMMERCIAL	-	9,951			-	9,951
AREA B	-	8,875		89.2%	-	8,875
AREA D	-	-		0.0%	-	-
AREA E	-	-		0.0%	-	-
AREA G	-	-		0.0%	-	-
AREA H	-	1,076		10.8%	-	1,076
RECREATIONAL	-	-			-	-
IN-RIVER	-	-			-	-
MARINE	-	-			-	-
FIRST NATIONS	245,029	242,747			242,747	-
MARINE	62,213	62,926	25.4%	25.9%	62,926	-
LOWER FRASER	101,202	98,208	41.3%	40.5%	98,208	-
BC INTERIOR	81,614	81,614	33.3%	33.6%	81,614	-
TEST FISHING	26,146	20,559			20,559	-

Pink Salmon

	ALLOCATED CATCH	MODELLED CATCH	ALLOCATED %	MODELLED %
U.S.	4,827,700	1,465,100		
TREATY TRIBES	2,413,900	701,064	50.0%	47.9%
ALL CITIZEN	2,413,900	764,032	50.0%	52.1%
CANADA	13,957,300	5,350,700		
COMMERCIAL	13,696,600	4,800,000		
AREA B	11,299,700	4,281,100	82.5%	89.2%
AREA D	547,900	0	4.0%	0.0%
AREA E	410,900	0	3.0%	0.0%
AREA G	68,500	0	0.5%	0.0%
AREA H	1,369,700	518,900	10.0%	10.8%
In-River EO BS	0	0		
RECREATIONAL	85,000	85,000		
IN-RIVER	40,000	40,000		
MARINE	45,000	45,000		
FIRST NATIONS	175,700	465,700		
MARINE	48,900	338,900	27.8%	72.8%
IN-RIVER	126,800	126,800	72.2%	27.2%
TEST FISHING	90,000	2,648		

Total Catch by Week

Sockeye

Area	Gears	23-Jun	30-Jun	07-Jul	14-Jul	21-Jul	28-Jul	04-Aug	11-Aug	18-Aug	25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	27-Oct
A12	FSC	0	0	0	0	0	24,347	37,176	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
A12	GN_TF	0	0	24	106	320	889	666	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
A20	FSC	0	0	0	0	0	617	785	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
A20	GN_TF	0	0	135	325	414	928	388	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
A29_L	Cott_TF	0	0	39	66	62	146	416	902	1,446	1,295	780	-	-	-	-
A29_L	FRA	0	0	0	0	0	1,705	3,781	6,275	7,633	0	0	-	-	-	-
A29_U	Whonn_TF	1	13	32	39	40	74	202	437	725	750	523	380	190	15	-
A29_U	FRA	0	0	0	0	0	1,442	3,325	5,827	7,532	0	0	-	-	-	-
A4B56C	TRB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	284	137	0	-	-	-	-
A67	TRB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,252	0	-	-	-	-
A7A	TRB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,756	0	-	-	-	-
AbSM	FRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	81,614
HRSM	FRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,227	13,286	19,978	0	0	-	-	-	-
MissHR	FRA	0	0	0	0	0	1,246	3,023	5,473	7,453	0	0	-	-	-	-

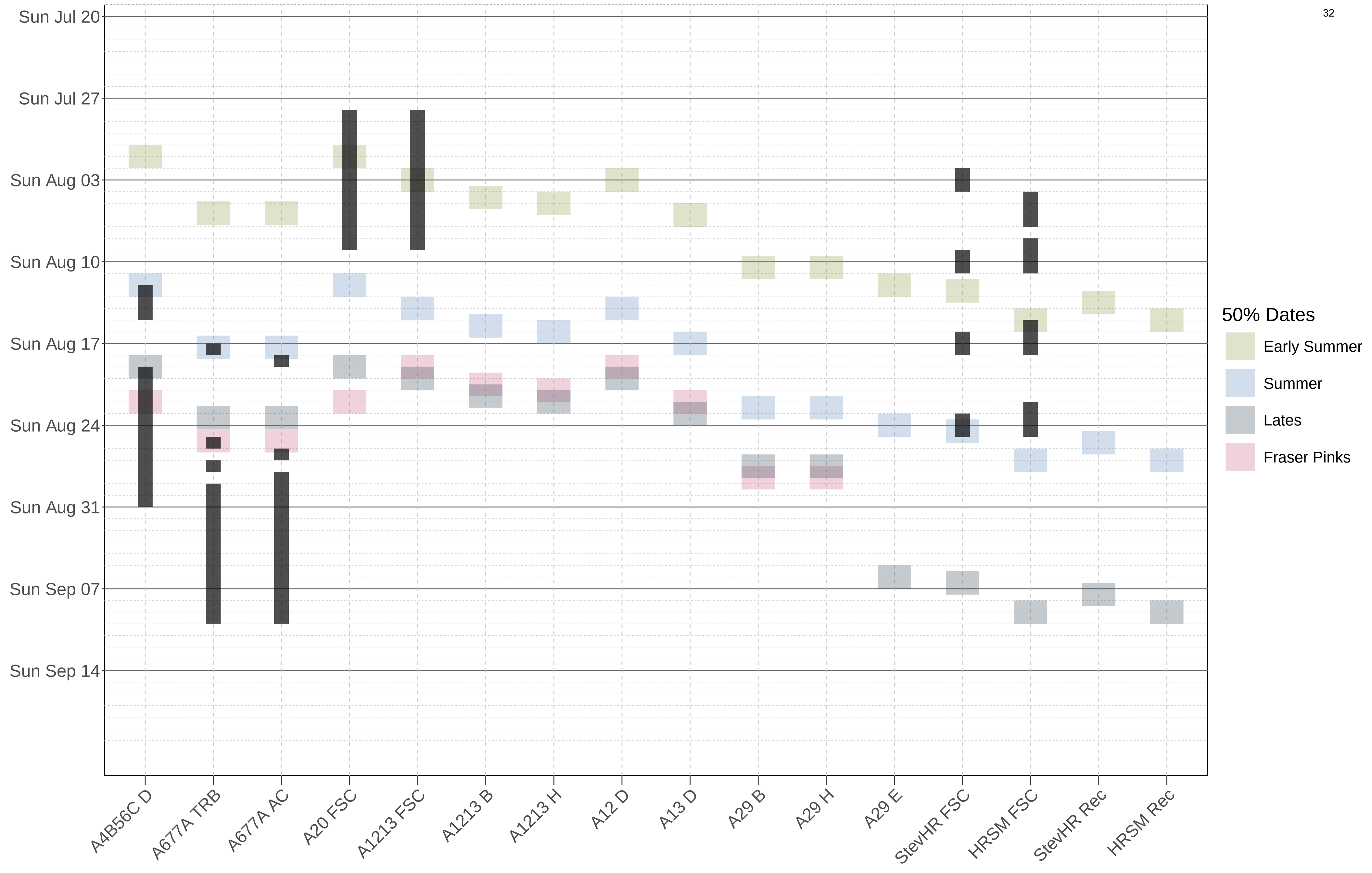
Weekly Pink Catch

Pink

Area	Gears	07-Jul 14-Jul 21-Jul	28-Jul	04-Aug	11-Aug	18-Aug	25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep							
A12	FSC	0 0 0	104,367	231,674	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A12	GN_TF	0 5 56	340	380	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A20	FSC	0 0 0	798	2,028	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A20	GN_TF	0 1 14	107	79	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A4B56C	TRB	0 0 0	0	0	248	255	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A67	TRB	0 0 0	0	0	48,229	0	243,618	150,566	21,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A67	AC	0 0 0	0	0	0	49,908	238,109	170,430	21,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A7A	TRB	0 0 0	0	0	23,540	0	125,638	75,276	11,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A7A	AC	0 0 0	0	0	0	27,355	142,618	99,817	13,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Catch by Stock-Area-Gear

	Early Stuart	Early Summer	Summer	Lates	Total Fraser Sockeye	Fraser Pinks
TOTALS (Incl FIMs)						
Canada (excl TF)	1,318	18,741	214,413	18,227	252,698	5,350,667
US	0	569	20,226	8,318	29,113	1,465,097
Grand Total (Incl TF)	2,221	21,457	254,051	30,228	307,957	6,905,763
CANADA						
Commerical Total (Incl FIMs)	0	0	0	9,951	9,951	4,800,000
Commerical Total (Excl FIMs)	0	0	0	0	0	4,800,000
Commerical FIMs	0	0	0	9,951	9,951	
Area B Total	0	0	0	0	0	4,281,100
Area 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 29	0	0	0	0	0	4,281,100
Area D Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area E Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area H Total	0	0	0	0	0	518,900
Area 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 29	0	0	0	0	0	518,900
Area G Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rec Total	0	0	0	0	0	85,000
Marine	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Freshwater	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
First Nations Total (Incl FIMs)	1,318	18,741	214,413	8,276	242,747	465,667
Marine	12	7,210	51,069	4,634	62,926	338,867
FRA Lower Fraser	174	9,763	84,859	3,412	98,208	126,800
FRA BC Interior	1,131	1,768	78,485	229	81,614	
EO Beach Seine						0
First Nations Total (Excl FIMs)	1,318	18,741	214,413	8,276	242,747	465,667
First Nations FIMs	0	0	0	0	0	
Test Fishing Total (Incl FIM)	903	2,147	19,413	3,683	26,146	90,000
Test Fishing Total (Excl FIMs)	903	2,147	19,413	3,683	26,146	90,000
Test Fishing FIMs	0	0	0	0	0	
US						
Treaty Tribes Total (Incl FIM)	0	361	12,246	4,824	17,431	701,064
A4B56C	0	44	845	170	1,059	709
A67	0	73	2,985	1,194	4,252	464,155
A7A	0	56	1,985	715	2,756	236,201
Treaty Tribes Total (Excl FIMs)	0	173	5,815	2,079	8,067	701,064
Treaty Tribes FIMs	0	188	6,431	2,745	9,364	
All Citizen Total (Incl FIM)	0	208	7,980	3,494	11,682	764,032
A67	0	0	0	0	0	480,347
A7A	0	0	0	0	0	283,685
All Citizen Total (Excl FIMs)	0	0	0	0	0	764,032
All Citizen FIMs	0	208	7,980	3,494	11,682	



2025 Fraser River Panel Management Plan

Fraser River Panel

The Fraser River Panel Management Plan documents the Fraser River Panel’s bilateral management objectives and the means to achieve them. It documents key pre-season information regarding run size forecasts and escapement plans, the Panel’s bilateral pre-season decisions about test fishing plans, fishing plans, and in-season decision rules, and serves as a post-season record of fishery information, decisions, and outcomes.

Document Version Control Table

Version	Date	Rationale	Approval
1.0	18 July 2025	Sections 1-4 documented.	Fraser River Panel Chair, Adam Keizer (Canada) Fraser River Panel Vice- Chair, Jason Gobin (United States of America)
	** January 2026	Section 5.1 documented.	
	** February 2026	Section 5.2-5.3 documented.	

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DRAFT

1. Preamble

The Fraser River Panel has adopted the 2025 Fraser Panel River Management Plan (Management Plan) which documents Fraser River Panel decisions, as per the Annex IV, Chapter 4, paragraph 5 of the Treaty between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Pacific Salmon ("Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST)").

"To support Fraser River Panel decisions including those related to fishery management, the Panel shall develop test fishing plans, fishing plans, and in-season decision rules as may be necessary to implement this Chapter. ..."

2. Objective

1. The Fraser River Panel recalls our bilateral management objectives from Chapter 4, paragraph 10:

"The Parties agree that Panel management actions should meet the following objectives, listed in order of priority:

- a) obtain spawning escapement goals by stock or stock grouping;*
- b) meet Treaty defined international allocation; and*
- c) achieve domestic objectives."*

3. Information shared bilaterally pre-season

3.1. Run Size Forecast

2. Canada has provided the Fraser River Panel with run-size forecasts for Fraser River Sockeye and Pink salmon ([Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2025 a](#)).
3. The median forecast for the total Fraser Sockeye run size is 2,947,000 fish, which is 36 per cent of the 30-year average run size. There is a one in ten chance that the actual number of returning Sockeye will be at or below 736,000 fish, and

there is a one in ten chance that the actual number of returning Sockeye will be at or larger than 13,140,000 fish. The forecasts for the four different Stock Management Groups are described in Table 1.

4. The median forecast for Fraser Pink run size is 26,965,000 fish (Table 1), which is more than 218 per cent of the 50-year average run size. There is a one in ten chance that the actual number of returning Pink will be at or below 12,585,000 fish, and there is a one in ten chance that the actual number of returning Pink will be at or larger than 57,854,000 fish.

Table 1. Fraser River Sockeye and Pink Salmon forecast. The first column reports median (50% probability) forecasted run size by Sockeye Stock Management Group and Pink Salmon run size. The forecasted run size for the 10th and 90th percentiles is also reported.

Stock Management Group	Median (p50)	10th percentile (p10)	90th percentile (p90)
Early Stuart	116,000	42,000	319,000
Early Summer	220,000	54,000	820,000
Summer	2,137,000	522,000	10,004,000
Late Run	474,000	118,000	1,997,000
Total Sockeye	2,974, 000	736,000	13,140,000
Pink Salmon	26,965,000	12,585,000	57,854,000

5. Forecast parameters of note that informed management scenarios include:
 - (a) Chilko and Late Stuart Sockeye represent 52% of the total Fraser Sockeye return and 72% of the Summer Management Group return at the median forecast. The Chilko forecast is highly variable among the top performing forecast models.
 - (b) The Pink forecast is highly uncertain. If the realized run size equates to the forecast, it will be the highest Pink run size on record.

3.2. Timing and Northern Diversion Rate Forecast

6. Canada has provided the Fraser River Panel with timing and northern diversion rate forecasts for Fraser Sockeye and Pink salmon (Table 2; [Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2025 b](#)). An updated Pink salmon timing and diversion rate forecast will be provided in-season.

Table 2. *Fraser River Sockeye and Pink Salmon timing and northern diversion rate forecast. The first and third column report median (50% probability) forecasted timing and northern diversion rate for Fraser Sockeye (Early Stuart and Chilko) and Pink Salmon. The forecasted ranges for timing and northern diversion rate are also reported.*

Stock	Median Timing	Timing Range	Northern Diversion Rate (%)	Northern Diversion Rate (%) Range
Early Stuart	July 8	July 6-10	0.64	0.55-0.73
Chilko ¹	August 14	August 11-17		
Pink Salmon	August 21 ²	August 18-22	0.73	0.69-0.80

¹ Indicator for Early Summer, Summer, and Late run Stock Management Groups

² Bias corrected value of -5 days

3.3. Escapement Plan

7. Pursuant to Chapter 4, paragraph 4, Canada established the annual Fraser River Sockeye and Pink salmon spawning escapement targets for the purpose of calculating the annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC). The harvest rule parameters of the escapement plan are described in the Integrated Fishery Management Plan for Southern B.C. Salmon published by Fisheries and Oceans Canada ([Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2025 c](#)), and Table 3.

Table 3. *Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Escapement Plan Parameters.*

Stock Management Group	Low Abundance Exploitation Rate (LAER)	Total Allowable Mortality (TAM) Cap	Lower Fishery Reference Point	Upper Fishery Reference Point
Early Stuart	10%	20%	124,200	155,000
Early Summer (without misc)	10%	50%	115,000	230,000
Summer (without misc)	10%	50%	1,437,500	2,875,000
Late Run (without misc)	10%	50%	345,000	690,000

Table 4. *Fraser River Pink Salmon Escapement Plan Parameters.*

Management Unit	Maximum Exploitation Rate	Lower Fishery Reference Point	Upper Fishery Reference Point
Fraser River Pink	70%	7,059,000	20,000,000

8. Low Abundance Exploitation Rates (LAER) are not intended to create directed harvest opportunities in mixed-stock areas, do not contribute to international TACs, and represent maximum allowable fishing-related impacts (including test fisheries and release mortalities).

4. Pre-season Agreement

4.1. Test Fishing Plan

9. The Fraser River Panel adopted a test fishing plan that considers run size and timing forecasts, fishery information needs, and program costs. Further details are noted in the test fishery memorandum ([Pacific Salmon Commission, 2025 a](#)).
10. The Fraser River Panel adopted the test fishing schedule in Table 4.

Table 4. *Fraser River Panel Test Fishing Plan, noting pre-season schedule for monitoring programs.*

Monitoring Program	Start Date	End Date
Panel Area Waters		
Area 20 Gillnet	July 10	August 5
Area 20 Purse Seine	July 25	September 2
Area 5 Gillnet	TBD: 10 days of observations prior to U.S. commercial openings	
Area 29, Whonnock Gillnet	June 25	September 23
Area 29, Brownsville Bar Gillnet	July 10	September 7
Area 7 Reef Nets	TBD: 10 days of observations prior to U.S. commercial openings	
Mission Hydroacoustics:	July 4	September 28
Non-Panel Area Waters		
Area 12 Round Island Gillnet	July 8	August 3
Area 12 Purse Seine	July 24	September 1
Area 13 Purse Seine	Not scheduled to run in 2025	
Fraser River Qualark Gillnet	July 2	September 29
Qualark Hydroacoustic	July 1	September 30
Hells Gate Visual Observation	July 3	September 30

4.2. Pre-season Fishing Plan

11. Pursuant to Chapter 4, paragraph 7, the Fraser River Panel recommended that the Parties adjust the specific time and areas within the Fraser Panel Area in which Fraser River Panel decisions apply. These adjustments are described in the annual regulatory control letters exchanged between the Parties and the Secretariat.

12. The Fraser River Panel recalls the methodology for calculating the TAC, pursuant to Chapter 4, paragraph 3, where the TAC is the remaining portion of the *“...aggregate Fraser sockeye run after the spawning escapement targets established, ... by applying Canada’s pre-season escapement plan (subject to any adjustments made pursuant to paragraph 3(b)), the agreed Fraser River Aboriginal Exemption (AFE), and the retained catch in Panel-authorized test fisheries are deducted.”*

For clarity, when this calculation results in a harvestable surplus available for both Canada and the United States of America (United States; US), this harvestable surplus is also referred to as “international TAC.”

13. The Fraser River Panel agreed to use the proportional Management Adjustments (pMA), by Stock Management Group, for Sockeye salmon in Table 5. The pMAs are based on pre-season assumptions about Sockeye marine migration timing, recent Late Run delay behaviour, and an anticipated en-route mortality due to predicted warm water temperatures, which will be exacerbated by low discharge.

Table 5. *Fraser River Panel Adopted Pre-season pMAs for Fraser River Sockeye.*

Stock Management Group	Adopted pre-season pMA
Early Stuart	1.17
Early Summer	0.54
Summer	0.52
Late Run	1.56

14. Pursuant to Chapter 4, paragraph 13(a), the Fraser River Panel agreed to adopt the median run size (i.e., p50) Fraser Sockeye and Fraser Pink salmon forecasts provided by Canada for management purposes until in-season updates of run size become available.

15. At the median run size forecast, no international TAC for Fraser Sockeye is available. Directed harvest of Sockeye is planned in Canada as part of the Aboriginal Exemption (AFE) described in Chapter 4, paragraph 3. In the event that international TAC becomes available, fisheries plans will be discussed by the Fraser River Panel. Fisheries will be based on in-season information and will be

conducted respecting the conservation concerns for both Parties on co-migrating stocks and species.

16. At the median run size forecast, the international TAC for Fraser Pink is 18,785,000 fish. The U.S. share is 4,827,700. The Canadian share is 13,957,300.

Directed harvest of Fraser Pink is planned in the U.S. and Canada, but the full allocation is not planned to be harvested as fisheries are constrained to minimize incidental Sockeye mortality at a small but acceptable level.

Commented [KA(h/il(1): US propose for deletion

17. The Fraser River Panel agreed to adopt a fishery planning modeling scenario to begin the 2025 season ([Pacific Salmon Commission, 2025 b](#); Appendix A). This scenario includes: the median run size forecast for all Stock Management Groups; the 2025 escapement objectives by Stock Management Group and adjusted for the agreed-to pre-season pMAs; the agreed-to test fishery deductions; and fisheries as described above and within ([Pacific Salmon Commission, 2025 b](#)).

Commented [KA(h/il(2): TBD. Alternative text:

4.3. In-season Decision Rules

18. The Fraser River Panel agreed on the following in-season decision rules:

- (a) Pursuant to Chapter 4, paragraph 13, the Secretariat will make recommendations for in-season run size and harvestable surpluses to the Fraser River Panel. Recommendations to change run size shall be presented to the Fraser River Panel in the following instances:
 - i. in advance of a planned fishery;
 - ii. when the Secretariat has sufficient information to make a recommendation;
 - iii. by the final September in-season meeting, or the relinquishment date set out in the regulatory control letters, whichever is later; and/or
 - iv. At request of Chairs.
- (b) Proportional Management Adjustments may be adjusted in season, as necessary, using the process described by Secretariat staff and noted in Table 5 ([Pacific Salmon Commission, 2025 c](#)). A Threshold Approach will

The Fraser River Panel did not agree to adopt a fishery planning modeling scenario to begin the 2025 season. On-going in-season conversations will revisit the XX scenario ([Pacific Salmon Commission, 2025 b](#)). If the fisheries modelled under these scenarios are proposed in-season, such a proposal will likely result in a disagreement pursuant to the in-season decision process set out in Chapter 4, paragraph 13.

be utilized for Early Stuart and Summer run, should extreme in-season environmental conditions occur.

Table 2. *Methodology to change pMAs In-season for Fraser River Sockeye salmon.*

Stock Management Group	In-season adjustment methodology
Early Stuart	Threshold Approach
Early Summer	All-years Median (1977-2024)
Summer	Threshold Approach
Late Run	Non-Dominant Years Median (1996-2024)

(c) Given the primary objective of obtaining spawning escapement goals by stock or Stock Management Group, the Fraser River Panel, to the extent practical, shall strive to concentrate harvest on the management group (or groups) that have the most harvestable surplus.

- i. It is understood that a small but acceptable (SBA) rate of incidental harvest on one or more overlapping management groups, with little or no TAC, may occur.
- ii. Both Parties of the Fraser River Panel agree to have discussions about SBA parameters when evaluating fishery proposals in-season.

5. References

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2025 a. Pre-Season Run Size Forecast for Fraser River Sockeye and Pink Salmon in 2025. [5a Preseason forecast of 2025 Fraser River sockeye and pink returns.pdf](#).

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2025 b. Timing and Diversion Rate Forecasts for Fraser River Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) Salmon in 2025. [Timing Diversion FC Memo 2025.pdf](#)

Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2025 c. [Southern Salmon Integrated Fisheries Management Plan 2025/2026](#). 23-2544 647p.

Pacific Salmon Commission. 2025 a. [2025 Fraser sockeye monitoring schedule memo](#).

Pacific Salmon Commission. 2025 b. [UNAPPROVED p50 Scenario June 2025 REVISED.pdf](#)

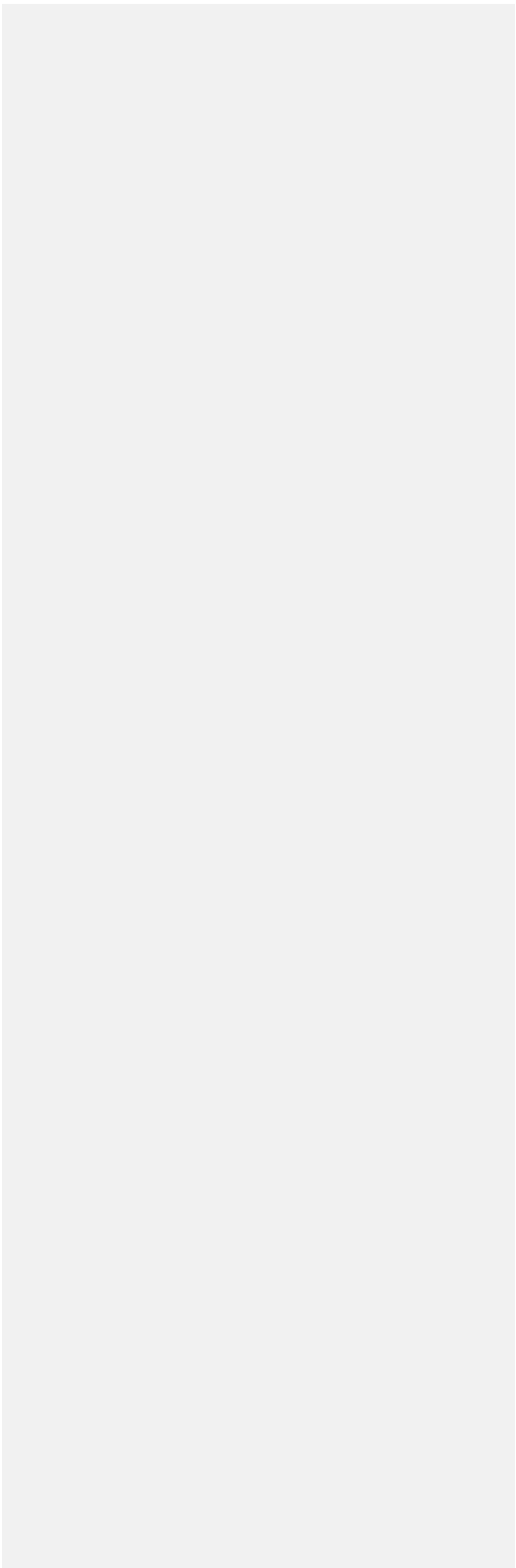
Commented [AK3]: TBD

Pacific Salmon Commission. 2025 c. 2025 Management Adjustments. [4d 2025 Management Adjustments.pdf](#).

Appendix A – Pre-season fishery planning modeling

<insert fishery schedule? TAC Table?>

Consider adding pay fish plans, operating costs and forecast mortality



Data Acknowledgements

1. Fisheries & Oceans Canada (DFO)
 - Environmental Watch Program
 - DFO South Coast Test Fisheries & Namgis/A-Tlegay Fisheries Partnership
 - DFO Fraser Interior Area Stock Assessment Division
2. T̓ilhqot'in National Government (TNG) Task Force (comprised of BC, DFO and TNG's indigenous technical partner, the Upper Fraser Fisheries Conservation Alliance (UFFCA))