



## Regional Sport Fish Advisory Committee Information

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### **Chinook Conservation** (updated October 4, 2022)

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) has assessed the status of all 28 Southern British Columbia (BC) Chinook Designatable Units (DUs). Of these, twelve are assessed as Endangered, seven as Threatened, two as Special Concern, five as data deficient, and two were deemed Not at Risk. More details are available on the Species at Risk Public Registry ([species-registry.canada.ca](https://species-registry.canada.ca)).

Southern BC / Fraser Chinook: Conservation measures implemented for conservation of southern BC and Fraser Chinook will continue to be required for several years. Salmon



Integrated Fisheries Management Plans (IFMP) will continue to require highly-precautionary fishery restrictions were intended to provide a high degree of protection to at-risk Fraser Spring 42, Spring 52 and Summer 52 Chinook, and other at risk Chinook. Chinook management measures to reduce exploitation rates on Harrison River Chinook will also likely be required given this stock has not achieved the escapement goal in most recent years. The general management approach developed in recent years will continue to be required with consideration of potential adjustments to management measures based on post-season review information and IFMP consultations.

Northern BC / Skeena Chinook: Escapement of northern Chinook salmon has declined dramatically in recent years. Unprecedented declines of northern Chinook in 2017 triggered significant management measures for salmon fisheries in 2018 through 2021. These measures, which included spatial and temporal closures and quota reductions, were put in place to support conservation and promote rebuilding of Skeena Chinook. In response to the low preliminary 2022 Skeena Chinook terminal forecast (approx. 21,000), the Department implemented more restrictive non-retention periods and bag limits during periods of peak run timing for Skeena Chinook through AABM and ISBM fisheries. Preliminary Skeena Chinook abundance, based on the Tye test fishery, shows an improvement over the last five years but remains lower than historical averages.

Mark Selective Fisheries (MSF): Similar to the 2021 opportunities, MSF pilots were included during consultation on the 2022-23 Southern BC Salmon IFMP. Commencing April 1, 2022, the MSF pilot opportunities continued in portions of Areas 12, 13, 15, 16, and Subarea 20-5. The Department did not approve additional SFAB proposals for MSF for the 2022-23 season. Data generated from these opportunities will be used to support post-season evaluation and future decision-making on expansion of MSF.

DFO intends to consider MSF fisheries as part of a longer-term, integrated approach for Pacific salmon management through the Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative (PSSI). Opportunities for MSF fisheries require consideration of the issues and resource requirements needed to mitigate the short- and long-term concerns. In June DFO circulated a discussion paper on Mass Marking (MM) and MSFs and held virtual engagement sessions with the SFAB, First Nations, and others to consider the issues around MM and MSF. There will be further opportunity for the SFAB along with First Nations and other stakeholders to participate in technical workshops on MSF implementation in the coming months. Further details on the approach the Department plans to take for engaging in further discussion will be provided once they are available.

For more information contact [DFO.PacificSalmonRMT-EGRSaumonduDufrique.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:DFO.PacificSalmonRMT-EGRSaumonduDufrique.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca)



**Salmon – IFMP (updated October 4, 2022)**

The Department released the 2022/23 North Coast and South Coast IFMPs on July 8, 2022. The IFMPs set out the policy framework that guides decision making, general objectives relating to management of stocks of concern, enhancement and enforcement, as well as decision guidelines for a range of fisheries. The 2022/23 Salmon IFMPs are valid until May 31, 2023.

Copies of the final IFMP can be found here:

Southern BC: [Pacific region final integrated fisheries management plan, June 1, 2022 - May 31, 2023 : salmon, southern BC \(dfo-mpo.gc.ca\)](#)

Northern BC: [Pacific region final integrated fisheries management plan, June 1, 2022 - May 31, 2023 : salmon, northern BC \(dfo-mpo.gc.ca\)](#)

The Department is currently consulting on the development of the 2023/24 North Coast and South Coast IFMPs. The following table lays out important dates regarding this process:

**2023-24 Salmon IFMPs Process Timelines**

Activity	Proposed Timelines
Release of DFO IFMP Planning Letter and timelines for 2022/23 season	Early December 2022 (date TBC)
Salmon Post Season Review Meetings All First Nations and stakeholders invited to attend.	Northern – December 1-2, 2022 Southern - December 8, 2022
2023 Salmon Outlook All First Nations and stakeholders invited to attend.	January 16, 2023
Deadline for new CSAF proposals	January 2023 (date TBC)
Meetings to review and discuss potential changes to IFMPs and opportunity for focussed discussion on key IFMP issues	Fraser Forum – January 31 to February 2, 2023 Northern IHPC – February 2, 2023 Southern IHPC – February 8, 2023
Draft IFMPs released for public review & comment	February 24, 2023
Meetings to review draft IFMP	Fraser Forum – February 28- March 2, 2023



	Northern IHPC – March 8, 2023 Southern IHPC – March 9, 2023
Deadline to submit comments on draft IFMP	April 12, 2023
Final Meetings for discussion on IFMP feedback	Fraser Forum – Apr 4-6, 2023 Full IHPC – April 26-27, 2023
Target for public release of salmon IFMP	June 30, 2023

**Groundfish (updated October 3, 2022)**

**a. Halibut**

Year-to-date recreational Halibut catch for the 2022 season (to August 31, 2022) is estimated to be 905,821 lbs, resulting in an estimated remaining balance of 105,929 lbs on the 2022 recreational Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 1,011,750 lbs.

Harvest advice for the 2022 Halibut season was considered at the 98<sup>th</sup> Session of the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Annual Meeting. The 2022 recreational TAC is 1,011,750 lbs, and the season opened on February 1, 2022.

The SFAB recommended the same hybrid management measures for 2022-23 that were used in 2021-22:

- No person shall retain a Halibut greater than 133 cm head-on length (102 cm head-off).
- If the Daily Limit is one (1) or two (2), the Possession Limit is EITHER of: one (1) halibut measuring from 90 cm to 133 cm head-on length – OR – two (2) halibut measuring under 90 cm head-on length.
- If the Daily Limit is three (3), the Possession Limit is EITHER of: one (1) halibut measuring from 90 cm to 133 cm head-on length – OR – three (3) halibut measuring under 90 cm head-on length.
- No person shall catch and retain more than ten (10) halibut in the aggregate from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.
- The SFAB requested that the Department start the new season (April 1, 2022) with the following management measures in place:
  - The daily and possession limit for Halibut is EITHER of:
    - one (1) Halibut measuring 90 cm to 133 cm in length (69 cm to 102 cm head-off) – OR – two (2) Halibut, each measuring under 90 cm in length (69 cm head-off).

On February 25, 2022, a special session of the IPHC was held where a proposal was made to the IPHC that Section 28 of the IPHC Regulations be permanently amended to



increase the halibut daily limit from two (2) per day to three (3) per day in Area 2B. A condition of licence of the BC Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence would continue to provide flexibility to increase the daily and possession limit up to three halibut if the daily limit (set in-season by Variation Order) is increased from two to three. An increase to the daily limit could be applied in-season if catch data indicates there is a high likelihood that the recreational TAC will not be caught under a daily limit of two. The proposal was not permanently accepted by the IPHC but it was approved for another interim basis from April 1, 2022 until March 31, 2023. The IPHC members requested further analysis of this approach to be conducted in the post-season and will inform longer-term viability of the regulatory proposal. This regulatory amendment proposal will be brought back to the IPHC interim meeting which is taking place from November 30, 2022 to December 1, 2022.

At the August 17, 2022, in-season recreational halibut working group meeting, a review of the catch data until the end of July indicated that halibut catches were lower than anticipated. The committee recommended that DFO invoke the use of interim condition of licence, which allowed the daily limit of halibut under 90 cm to be increased from two (2) per day to three (3) per day. On August 20, 2022, a Fishery Notice was released notifying recreational fishers of this change.

DFO Contact – Greg Hornby, Regional Manager Recreational Fisheries ([Greg.Hornby@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Greg.Hornby@dfo-mpo.gc.ca)) and Pratima Alexander, Groundfish Recreational Coordinator, ([Pratima.Alexander@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Pratima.Alexander@dfo-mpo.gc.ca))

#### **b. Rockfish**

2021 Rockfish catch estimates and 2022 conservation measures were discussed during pre-season consultations with the SFAB, held virtually on February 10, 2022, (Groundfish/Shellfish Working Group).

Descending devices continue to aid in the survivability of Rockfish that are being returned to the ocean, which would otherwise suffer fatal barotrauma effects. For 2022/23, per a condition of licence, the use of a descender device remains mandatory when releasing Rockfish:

*“Anglers in vessels shall immediately return all Rockfish that are not being retained to the water and to a similar depth from which they were caught by use of an inverted weighted barbless hook or other purpose-built descender device.”*

Mortality savings from descender device usage will continue to be discussed at internal discussions and Groundfish/Shellfish Working Group meetings, and DFO is working with the SFAB to better understand rockfish descender device use. DFO conducted a one-time rockfish descending device use survey add-on to the iARC survey in 2022. This survey add-on was developed and has had input from the SFAB. The iARC survey was an



annual survey that started April 1<sup>st</sup> of each year and asked questions on fishing activity from the previous licence year, however, iARC survey has been discontinued as of this year. The 2022 descender device use survey contained 14 questions directly related to descender device use and knowledge. One thousand seven hundred and forty eight (1,748) anglers responded to the questions and analysis of the survey results will be available this winter.

Bocaccio rockfish have recently experienced some improved stock rebuilding therefore mortality caps have increased. At the request of the SFAB, the daily limit for Bocaccio rockfish will be one (1) per day coast-wide, excluded areas closed to rockfish retention (i.e. Area 28).

Restrictions to daily catch limits for rockfish remain for the following species:

- Yelloweye – zero (0) retention in Outside and Inside Waters
- Rockfish
  - Outside waters – a catch limit of three (3) rockfish per day, only one (1) of which may be a China, Tiger, or Quillback Rockfish
  - Inside waters – one (1) per day
- Lingcod
  - Inside waters will remain at one (1) per day
  - Outside waters – increased from two (2) per to three (3) per day in 2021. This will continue for 2022.

Note: Outside waters are Management Areas 1 to 11, 21 to 27, 101 to 111, 121 to 127, 130, 142, Subareas 12-14 and 20-1 to 20-4.

Details of these fishing opportunities were provided by Fishery Notice and on the online Sport Fishing Guide.

DFO Contact – Greg Hornby, Regional Manager Recreational Fisheries ([Greg.Hornby@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Greg.Hornby@dfo-mpo.gc.ca)) and Pratima Alexander, Groundfish Recreational Coordinator, ([Pratima.Alexander@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Pratima.Alexander@dfo-mpo.gc.ca))

### **Invertebrates (updated October 5, 2022)**

#### **a. Crab**

It has recently come to the Department's attention that some recreational harvesters have been using cages to store crab from multiple licences or multiple days of possession limits, similar to live cages that the commercial fishery uses. It was not intended that recreational conditions of licence permit this activity. Due to the issues that arise around enforceability of daily or possession limits when live cages are used in



the recreational fishery, as well as facilitation of laundering recreational crab into the commercial fishery, DFO has been investigating this issue further and will be considering disallowing storage of live crab in holding cages, nets, or pens. Further discussion with the SFAB will occur throughout the year. Any potential changes are to be reflected in the 2023/24 Crab Integrated Fisheries Management Plan which is released in draft form for public comment December 2022.

#### **b. Intertidal Bivalves**

Anyone harvesting bivalve shellfish, i.e. shellfish with two shells, including all clam species, oysters, cockles, mussels, and scallops, is responsible for ensuring that an area is designated as safe for harvesting. Eating contaminated shellfish can cause serious illness or be fatal.

Shellfish **must not** be harvested within 125 metres (410 feet) of a wharf, a marina, an aquaculture operation, or a floating house. Shellfish **should not** be harvested in unmonitored areas.

For more information on the CSSP:

<https://inspection.canada.ca/food-guidance-by-commodity/fish/canadian-shellfish-sanitation-program/eng/1527251566006/1527251566942>

Detailed bivalve shellfish closure information and maps are available at our website:

<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/index-eng.html>

Also available is DFO's interactive mapping program, SHELLI: <https://dfo-mpo.gc.ca/shellfish-mollusques/cssp-map-eng.htm>, which outlines sanitary and biotoxins closures and areas which are open and approved for harvest.

For safety tips for shellfish harvesting, storage, handling and cooking, selling and buying, and identification please see: <https://dfo-mpo.gc.ca/shellfish-mollusques/safe-shellfish-mollusques-secure-eng.htm>

#### **c. Prawn**

DFO had committed last year to approach the Pacific Prawn Fishermen's Association to discuss the option of Section 10 allocating fish for financial purposes (formally referred to as use of fish) to support the activity of re-establishing fall surveys this year. DFO conducts the survey in Howe Sound (research study site) in November. However, the Association did not support allocating fish for this purpose as under the policy the fish to support the activity would come from existing commercial effort. The Association did agree to conduct the surveys in the 3 high use areas with funds collected voluntarily from their members. DFO Science has confirmed that the data will be useful for management of the recreational prawn fishery. This may also help inform the future of



the surveys. The request for applications to conduct the surveys was sent out in August 2022 for the 3 high use areas; Saanich Inlet (19-7 to 19-12), Stuart Channel (17-5, 17-6, 17-9) and Alberni Inlet and Barkley Sound (23-1 to 23-4). The surveys are being undertaken October 1-15 and November 1-7, 2022, while the recreational fishery in the areas was pulse fishing and closed. DFO Fisheries Management and Science were not able to source funding for the other 6 areas. Winter closures may be announced in early December by Fishery Notice and in the BC Sport Fishing Guide online. Recreational prawn fishing will re-open in closed areas on April 1, 2023. The daily limit remains at 125 per day and all berried prawns must be released.

#### **d. Crab and Prawn Buoys/Floats**

DFO met with the SFAB GFSFWG and Prawn Committee throughout 2021 and 2022 to discuss standardizing buoys/floats used in the BC recreational fishery. The SFAB and DFO have determined that to support improved enforcement and identification of gear/species being fished the following crab and prawn/shrimp buoy/float requirements will come into effect by condition of licence on April 1, 2023:

- Crab Traps – Floats attached to crab traps must be bullet shaped cylindrical floats a minimum of 27 cm in length and 12 cm in diameter.
- Prawn and Shrimp Traps – Floats attached to prawn and shrimp traps must be round (spherical) in shape and a minimum of 27 cm in diameter.

The fishing community has been advised in Fishery Notice #0243 of these proposed changes to crab and prawn/shrimp float requirements and will come into effect for the licence year beginning on April 1, 2023. Additional Fishery Notices and public outreach will be required in the Winter/Spring of 2022/23. Advance notice was indented to provide sufficient time for manufacturers to prepare and for fishers to purchase any new gear. Over the next several months, fishers should start to transition to the new requirements. Some concerns have been expressed by tackle manufacturers and the Department will continue to work with the Sport Fishing Advisory Board and other recreational stakeholders to discuss this feedback and to communicate this upcoming change.

Starting April 1, 2022, as a condition of licence, all crab, prawn and shrimp floats must be made of a durable material and designed for operation in marine waters. Fishers should avoid using plastic jugs, bottles and foam blocks as floats as they may deteriorate or sink, or are hard to see or mark.

Fishery Notice #0243 ([https://notices.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fns-sap/index-eng.cfm?pg=view\\_notice&DOC\\_ID=256492&ID=all](https://notices.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fns-sap/index-eng.cfm?pg=view_notice&DOC_ID=256492&ID=all))





### **Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative (PSSI) (updated October 4, 2022)**

Launched by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on June 8, 2021, the \$647-million Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative (PSSI) aims to stem historic declines in key Pacific salmon stocks and rebuild these species to a sustainable level. Work is being led by the Regional Recreational Fisheries Team under the Harvest Transformation Pillar to modernize the framework for recreational fisheries management. This work aims to update the Pacific Region recreational fisheries management framework to ensure that fisheries continue to be managed sustainably with modernized approaches; increasing public confidence with improved information and accountability.

Five key areas where work is planned for recreational fisheries under PSSI include:

- Review and update the regulatory and licencing framework to increase flexibility for in-season changes and selective gear types in recreational fishery management.
- Explore changes to licence fees to increase support for recreational fisheries management activities.
- Explore a new guide and/or lodge operator licence category to mandate catch monitoring requirements and support the collection of biological information.
- Develop new tools to support catch monitoring and reporting (e.g. Fisher App, Electronic monitoring, internal database management.)
- Enhance on-grounds compliance inspections & independent verification of at-sea releases.
- Improve information base to support management of mark-selective fisheries (MSF).

Initial engagement on these topics will occur with the SFAB over the Fall 2022/Winter 2023. The Regional Recreational Fisheries Team is currently working with the SFAB Executive on engagement planning. For more information please contact:

A/Regional Recreational Fisheries Coordinator (Regulatory and Licensing) - Lindsay Klopp ([Lindsay.Klopp@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Lindsay.Klopp@dfo-mpo.gc.ca))

A/Regional Recreational Fisheries Coordinator (Catch Monitoring) - Peter Hall ([Peter.Hall@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Peter.Hall@dfo-mpo.gc.ca))

A/Senior Regional Salmon Officer – Regional Salmon Team (Mark-selective Fisheries) – Erika Watkins ([Erika.Watkin@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Erika.Watkin@dfo-mpo.gc.ca))

Note: More details on MSF provided in Salmon update above



### **Salmon Allocation Policy (updated October 7, 2022)**

In 2018, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans committed to renew the Salmon Allocation Policy in collaboration with First Nations and stakeholders. During Phase I of the review process, DFO worked with First Nations and the Recreational and Commercial sectors to develop draft Terms of Reference to guide the review. We appreciate the time and effort that the Sport Fishing Advisory Board put into providing feedback on the draft Terms of Reference during consultations in 2020 and 2021. The final Terms of Reference have now been approved by the Minister, and were shared with the Sport Fishing Advisory Board and other key participants in September.

The next phase of the review process involves convening the various working groups and committees described in the Terms of Reference. To support this, key participants in the process including the Sport Fishing Advisory Board have been asked to identify participants for these regional level working groups. Once assembled, these working groups will focus on gathering information and conducting analysis to inform the development of policy options.

As in Phase 1, the next phases of review will involve an independent facilitator who will support the process. The process of securing a facilitator for this work is underway, with involvement from key participants in the evaluation process.

We will continue to provide updates at key points in the review.

It should be noted that a separate process to develop recommendations for a Yukon Salmon Allocation Policy is also underway, and engagement with the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee on draft policy recommendations is occurring.

Questions about the review can also be directed to [DFO.SAPReviewBC-PASRevueBC.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:DFO.SAPReviewBC-PASRevueBC.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca).

### **Marine Protected Areas (updated October 3, 2022)**

#### **a. Northern Shelf Bioregion**

Engagement on the draft Network Action Plan for the Northern Shelf Bioregion (NSB) Marine Protected Areas (MPA) network, September 6 to October 28, 2022.

- Indigenous groups, fishers and harvesters, stakeholders, environmental non-government organizations, and the public are invited to provide input on a draft Network Action Plan to guide implementation of a network of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the Northern Shelf Bioregion from North Vancouver Island to the Alaska border. The draft plan summarizes the approach used to develop a design for the MPA Network and provides recommendations for how it will be



implemented, governed, and managed. This work is the result of many years of collaboration between First Nations, the Province of British Columbia, and the Government of Canada.

- Engagement on the draft Network Action Plan for the NSB MPA network is underway through to October 28, 2022. This includes six public consultation webinars were held in September as well as five open houses will be held in October.
- To review the draft NAP and its supporting documents, please go to [MPA NETWORK ENGAGEMENT PLATFORM](#). There, you will find the draft Action Plan, the supporting compendium documents, an action plan summary, and opportunities to provide feedback via providing spatial input on an interactive map or by filling out interactive surveys.
- MPA Network website: <https://mpanetwork.ca/>.

The Department supports and is committed to the NSB MPA network planning process as a whole, and is actively considering details around implementation at the site level, in support of the Government of Canada's commitments to protect 25 per cent of Canadian marine waters by 2025, and 30 per cent by 2030.

#### **b. Glass Sponge Reefs**

There is no upcoming public engagement planned for the Strait of Georgia and Howe Sound Glass Sponge Reef Initiative.

Planned engagement on potential alignment of existing Glass Sponge Reef and Rockfish Conservation Areas

- Howe Sound currently has 11 Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs), many of which are overlapping or adjacent to the existing 10 Glass Sponge Reef (GSR) marine refuges and five proposed GSR marine refuges in Howe Sound. The fisheries restrictions between the closure types are different, which has resulted in confusion for those on the water. Recent science advice regarding RCAs has also identified the need to update boundaries and measures for RCAs to adequately meet their conservation objectives. This is part of the larger coastwide RCA review process.
- The changes DFO is proposing aim to reduce public confusion on the water, thereby improving compliance and to more effectively meet the conservation objectives, and to support meeting the Government of Canada's commitment to the Marine Conservation Targets 2025 goal.
- The Department is planning to engage beginning this fall with First Nation communities, commercial and recreational harvesters, ENGOs, and other stakeholders on the proposed boundary changes and management measures to RCAs and GSRs in Howe Sound as well as the RCAs in the adjacent inlets (Jervis Inlet, Salmon Inlet, and Indian Arm).



**SFAB Process Review** (updated October 17, 2022) – by Greg Hornby and Pat Ahern  
**(SFAB)**

**a. Prior Modernization Project Work:**

SFAB modernization began with the approval of the 2019 BC Salmon Restoration and Innovation Fund (BCSRIF) application and stakeholder workshops in January of 2020. The workshops reviewed the present state of the SFAB Operating Model (OM), identified potential improvements for stakeholder engagement, and initiated work on drafting a modernized OM. After considerable review with the SFAB and DFO, a revised Operating Model (OM) was endorsed in April 2022. The new OM is designed to focus SFAB operations around key species DFO manages and to better align meeting schedules to management decision and seasonal timelines. The new OM is intended to facilitate improved knowledge sharing for SFAB participants, enhanced engagement, and succession into SFAB roles.

Modifications of the SFAB OM are as follows:

- Consolidation of Regional North & South Coast meetings into 2 SFAB Main Board Conferences (Winter & Spring) where all local SFAC Chairs, Executive, Species Chairs will meet, share knowledge, and engage
- 4 Species/Management Committees will receive local SFAC motions/input for review. SFAB motions will be more efficient and related to a species or specific topic before they advance to the SFAB Main Board Conference.
  - Committees are:
    - Salmon & Non-tidal Anadromous Committee
    - Pelagic & Invertebrate Committee
    - Groundfish Committee
    - Policy & Management Committee
- Creating improved alignment earlier in the advisory cycle. The SFAB and DFO will exchange issues and concerns in the Fall, sharing those with local SFAC and Species Committees to focus effort more efficiently. DFO will provide Requests for Advice (RFA), and the SFAB will provide Requests for Consideration (RFC) to DFO.

**b. Next Steps for 2022-23 Project:**

The SFAB modernization project is progressing to the final phase, completion of the new and modernized OM design, scheduled for completion by March 31, 2023. This final phase will identify supporting process standards, a revised Terms of Reference, and definition of administrative and technology support requirements. A small team of SFAB and DFO stakeholders have been participating in workshops to complete a revised Terms of Reference (ToR) and new Species Committee Process Standards (PS) that define how each new Committee will function. This revision and development work is scheduled to be completed by December 2022. The new OM, ToR and PS will be shared



at the December Main Board and at information sessions for SFAC participants in early 2023. Feedback received from the SFAB will be incorporated into the final ToR and PS. The updated ToR will require DFO approval.

**c. 2023 and Beyond:**

Work will begin to implement the new SFAB Operating Model and on-board Admin staff to help support the new SFAB model from April 2023. As a component of SFAB modernization, there is active investigation regarding a new reliable funding model to ensure the modernized SFAB process has the financial, administrative and technology support necessary.