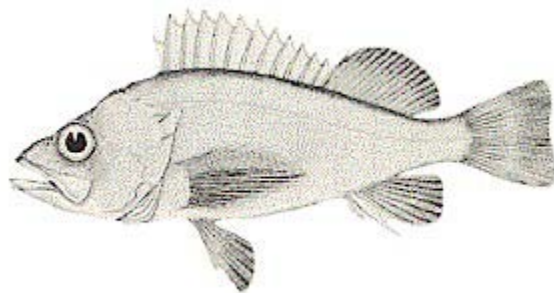


PACIFIC REGION

INTEGRATED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

GROUND FISH

APRIL 1, 2006 TO
MARCH 31, 2007



Yelloweye Rockfish, *Sebastes ruberrimus*



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada

Canada

This Harvest Plan is intended for general purposes only. Where there is a discrepancy between the Harvest Plan and the regulations, the regulations are the final authority. A description of Areas and Subareas referenced in this Harvest Plan can be found in the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.....	CONTACTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.....	2
2.....	GLOSSARY.....	4
3.....	INTRODUCTION.....	4
4.....	OVERVIEW OF THE FISHERY.....	5
5.....	STOCK ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH.....	5
	5.1. Stock Assessment and Research.....	5
	5.2. Halibut.....	6
	5.3. Sablefish.....	6
	5.4. Inshore Rockfish Research.....	7
	5.5. General biological research in support of stock assessment.....	8
6.....	AQUACULTURE.....	8
7.....	CONSULTATION PROCESS.....	8
8.....	CURRENT MANAGEMENT ISSUES.....	9
	8.1. Protection of Unique Sponge Reefs.....	9
	8.2. Inshore Rockfish Conservation.....	9
	8.3. Species at Risk Act.....	9
	8.4. Seabird avoidance measures and devices.....	10
	8.5. Fishing Vessel Safety.....	10
9.....	ENFORCEMENT ISSUES AND STRATEGIES.....	10
	9.1. Overview.....	10
	9.2. Enforcement Issues.....	11
	9.3. Priorities for 2006/2007.....	11
	9.4. Fishery Patrol Vessels.....	11
	9.5. Air Surveillance.....	11
10.....	HALIBUT COMMERCIAL RECREATIONAL ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK.....	11
11.....	MANAGEMENT MEASURES - First Nations.....	12
12.....	MANAGEMENT MEASURES – RECREATIONAL.....	12
13.....	MANAGEMENT MEASURES – Commercial.....	12
	13.1. Commercial Sector Groups.....	12
	13.2. Individual Vessel Accountability.....	12
	13.3. Sector Caps.....	13
	13.4. Reallocations of Individual Quota.....	13
	13.5. Annual Species Caps.....	13
	13.6. Sablefish Fishing Year.....	13
	13.7. Multiple Hail-outs.....	13
	13.8. At-Sea Monitoring.....	13
	13.9. Commercial Allocation of Quota Species.....	14
	13.9.1. Rockfish.....	14
	13.9.2. Allocation of Non-quota Rockfish Species.....	14
	13.9.3. Other Groundfish.....	15
	13.10. Annual Commercial Total Allowable Catch.....	15
	13.10.1. Hook and Line Rockfish TACs – Halibut and ZN.....	17
	13.11. Groundfish Management Areas.....	17
	13.12. Species Area Groups.....	18
	13.13. Sector Quotas Available to be Reallocated to Other Sectors.....	18
	13.14. Sector Caps.....	20
14.....	APPENDICES.....	21

1. CONTACTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Observe, Record and Report (800) 465-4336

Groundfish Activity Lines/In-Season Updates

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Hook and Line (604) 666-5634
Trawl (604) 666-1388

Regional Headquarters

Regional Resource Manager, Groundfish	Diana Trager	(604) 666-9033
Trawl Co-ordinator	Barry Ackerman	(604) 666-3991
Halibut/Sablefish Co-ordinator	Terri Bonnet	(604) 666-3279
A/Hook and Line Co-ordinator	Tamee Mawani	(604) 666-0912
Trawl Quota Officer	Gerry Dunsmore	(604) 666-0010
Hook and Line Quota Officer	Louise Yada	(604) 666-5865
	Facsimile	(604) 666-8525
Regional Aquaculture Co-ordinator		(604) 666-7009

Groundfish Stock Assessment

Regional Groundfish Section Head	Jeff Fargo	(250) 756-7165
Elasmobranches	Sandy McFarlane	(250) 756-7052
Inshore Rockfish	Lynne Yamanaka	(250) 756-7211
Lingcod	Jackie King	(250) 756-7176
Pacific Cod	Allan Sinclair	(250) 756-7205
Port Sampling/Observer Programs	Greg Workman	(250) 756-7113
Sablefish	Rob Kronlund	(250) 756-7108
Shelf Rockfish	Rick Stanley	(250) 756-7134
Slope Rockfish	John Schnute	(250) 756-7146

Enforcement

Groundfish Enforcement Co-ordinator	Sue Bunten	(604) 666 6464
Prince Rupert (North/Central Area)		
Special Investigations Unit Supervisor	Denver Marrayt	(250) 627-3484
Halibut/Sablefish IVQ Officer, Prince Rupert	Bob Sparkes	(250) 627-3406
Halibut/Sablefish IVQ Officer, Prince Rupert	Shelly Joslin	(250) 627-3016
Vancouver Island (South/Central Area)	Frank Snelgrove	(250) 754-0202
Special Investigations Unit Supervisor	Bryan Jubinville	(250) 754-0221
Halibut/Sablefish IVQ Officer, Vancouver Island	Dave Looy	(250) 850-5714
Halibut/Sablefish IVQ Officer, Vancouver Island	Garth Sinclair	(250) 850-5725
Fraser River (Lower Mainland/South Area)		
Special Investigations Unit Supervisor	Nicole Gallant	(604) 607-4169
Halibut/Sablefish IVQ Officer	Jonathan Taylor	(604) 666-6260

Recreational Fisheries

Recreational Fisheries Co-ordinator Devona Adams (604) 666-3271

North Coast Resource Manager (Areas 1 to 6)	Mark Reagan	(250) 627-3409
Central Coast Resource Manager (Areas 7 to 10)	Kristen Smith	(250) 799-5346
Central Coast Resource Manager (Areas 11 to 13 and 27)	George Bates	(250) 949-6181
South Coast Resource Manager (Areas 14 to 26)	Bill Shaw	(250) 756-7152
Lower Fraser River Resource Manager (Areas 28 and 29)	Linda Stevens	(604) 666-6509

Treaty and Aboriginal Policy Directorate

Director Treaty and Aboriginal Policy Directorate	Rebecca Reid	(604) 666-7478
Regional Manager, Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy	Cameron West	(604) 666-8385

First Nations Fisheries

North Coast Resource Manager	Karen-Kimura Miller	(250) 627-3020
Central Coast Resource Manager (Areas 7-10)	Kristen Smith	(250) 799-5346
Central Coast Resource Manager (Areas 11-13 and 27)	Kent Spencer	(250) 286-5885
Lower Fraser River Resource Manager	Debra Sneddon	(604) 666-8426
South Coast AFS Implementation Officer (WCVI)	Paul Preston	(250) 720-8941
South Coast AFS Implementation Officer (SOG)	Jonathan Joe	(250) 756-7243

Regional Data Unit		(604) 666-2716
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Licensing

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Pacific Fishery Licence Unit 417-2nd Avenue West Prince Rupert, B.C. V8J 1G8	Facsimile	(250) 627-3413 (250) 627-3496
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Pacific Fishery Licence Unit 60 Front Street Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5H7	Facsimile	(250) 754-0403 (250) 754-0400
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2. GLOSSARY

Area/Subarea	As in Section 2 of the <i>Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations</i> , available through the Internet at: www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/policy/dnload_e.htm
CGIAC	Commercial Groundfish Integrated Advisory Committee.
CIC	Commercial Industry Caucus: A sub-committee of the CGIAC consisting of commercial groundfish vessel owners and processors.
Communal Commercial Licence	Issued to First Nations organizations pursuant to the <i>Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations</i> for participation in the general commercial fishery.
communal licence	Issued to First Nations organizations pursuant to the <i>Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations</i> , to conduct fishing and related activities.
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.
DMP	Dockside Monitoring Program: Program conducted by a company that has been designated by the Department, which verifies the species composition and landed weight of all fish landed from a commercial fishing vessel.
FSC	A fishery conducted by First Nations for food, social and ceremonial purposes.
observer	An individual who has been designated as an observer by the Regional Director General for Pacific Region pursuant to section 39 of the <i>Fishery (General) Regulations</i> .
PSARC	Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee
RCA	Rockfish Conservation Area. An area that is closed for the protection of various inshore rockfish species to fishing activities that negatively impact rockfish.
SARA	<i>Species At Risk Act</i>
TAC	Total allowable catch: The amount of catch that may be taken from a stock.
tonne	Metric tonne, 1000 kg, or 2204.6 lbs.
validation	The verification, by an observer, of the weight of fish landed.

3. INTRODUCTION

This document is an Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) for groundfish in British Columbia for the fishing year April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007. This is a comprehensive management plan for all groundfish fisheries that replaces the individual plans that were produced in previous years.

Information presented here and links to other sources of information relating to groundfish and related fisheries can be found on the Internet at the DFO Groundfish Home page:

www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/Groundfish/default_e.htm

IFMP documents are available from the DFO Pacific Region Internet site or from any Pacific Fishery Licence Unit (PFLU).

4. OVERVIEW OF THE FISHERY

Each year Fisheries and Oceans Canada provides opportunities to First Nations for food, social and ceremonial (FSC) purposes, and the commercial and recreational fisheries to harvest groundfish. There are six commercial groundfish fisheries on the Pacific Coast: groundfish trawl and hook and line fisheries for halibut, sablefish (which can also use traps), rockfish, lingcod, and dogfish. Groundfish is the most valuable commercial fishing sector in British Columbia (\$145 million of the \$390 million landed value for all species in 2004) and involves approximately 500 vessels.

Integration of Commercial Groundfish Fisheries

Since 2003, the Department has focused on working with the commercial groundfish harvesters and others to address management and sustainability issues in the commercial groundfish fisheries. The Department identified five guiding principles for the commercial groundfish sector:

- a) All rockfish catch must be accounted for.
- b) Rockfish catches will be managed according to established rockfish management areas.
- c) Fishers will be individually accountable for their catch.
- d) New monitoring standards will be established and implemented to meet the above three objectives.
- e) Species and stocks of concern will be closely examined and actions such as reduction of TACs, and other catch limits will be considered and implemented to be consistent with the precautionary approach for management.

Following significant work through the Commercial Groundfish Industry Advisory Committee (CGIAC) and the Commercial Industry Caucus (CIC), a three year pilot is being introduced in the commercial groundfish fisheries. The reforms focus on 100% at-sea monitoring and 100% dockside monitoring, individual vessel accountability for all catch, both retained and released, individual vessel quotas and reallocation of these quotas between vessels and fisheries to cover bycatch of non-directed species. Further details can be found in section 13.

5. STOCK ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH

5.1. Stock Assessment and Research

Stock assessment and research programs involving groundfish are conducted by the Department and through cooperative research programs carried out by industry associations. These programs are intended to support ongoing evaluation of management measures. Opportunities for stakeholder involvement and co-operative ventures in research and assessment activities are pursued. Listed below, are the Department groups and processes involved in groundfish stock assessment and research.

5.1.1. Science Branch

A goal of the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Science Branch is to provide high quality knowledge, products and scientific advice on Canadian aquatic ecosystems and living resources, with a vision of safe, healthy, productive waters and aquatic ecosystems. More information on the Science Branch can be found at:

www-sci.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sci/default_e.htm

5.1.2. Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee

Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee (PSARC) is the Pacific Regional body responsible for review and evaluation of all scientific information on the status of living aquatic resources, their ecosystems, and on biological aspects of stock management. More information on PSARC can be found at:

www-sci.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sci/psarc/default_e.htm

5.2. Halibut

Results of the 2006 International Pacific Halibut Commission's (IPHC) annual meeting and information on IPHC research on halibut and projects planned for the 2006 season can be found on the Internet at: www.iphc.washington.edu

The halibut stock is healthy in the central and southern portions of the range (Areas 3A through 2A), but is believed to have declined in Areas 3B through Area 4, and lower catch limits are required in those areas. The recruitment of the 1994 and 1995 year classes appears to be relatively strong in most areas, although Area 4B is showing a notably lower level of recruitment of these same year classes compared with other regulatory areas.

The IPHC conducts research on Pacific halibut and projects planned for the 2006 fishing season include: stock assessment, vessel surveys, PIT tagging study, winter genetic populations' survey, pop-up satellite transmitting archival tags study, and otolith elemental fingerprinting

5.3. Sablefish

A fall survey program has been conducted annually since 1988 to collect standardized catch rate data, biological measurements, and release tagged sablefish. The next survey charter is scheduled for the fall of 2006 and it is anticipated that the stratified random survey design conducted in fall 2003 through 2005 will be continued. If successful, this new survey design is intended to replace the existing survey and tagging program after an overlap of several years.

In January 2005, a sablefish stock assessment was prepared collaboratively by Fisheries and Oceans Canada and CSA science staff and reviewed through the PSARC process. In January 2006 a sablefish stock status update was prepared collaboratively by Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the CSA science staff.

Four stock abundance indices are incorporated into the sablefish assessment. Data from B.C. included two survey indices of relative abundance, directed fishery catch rates for trap and longline gear, non-directed catch rates of sablefish in selected shallow-water trawl fisheries, and offshore releases/recoveries of tagged sablefish. Catch rates from the 2005 standardized survey continue to indicate above average sablefish abundance compared to the historical record, and especially high abundance compared to the 2001-2002 period. Coast-wide standardized survey catch rates were about twice as high in 2005 compared to 2002, but have declined by about 20% and 26% by numbers and weight, since 2004. The 2005 stratified random survey results are approximately 10% lower by weight and 25% lower by numbers than 2003; both weight and numbers per trap are essentially unchanged since 2004. Trap fishery catch rates (to July 31, 2005) in 2004-2005 were lower than the long term average, but were slightly greater than catch

rates during the 2001-2002 period. Trawl catch rates of sablefish during 2005 are considerably lower, indicating that the 1999/2000 cohorts have probably left the shallow-water trawl zone.

Estimates of market-sized sablefish (>60cm length) based on B.C. tagging data indicate an increase in the stock from approximately 25,000 t in 2002 to 37,389 t in 2005. Estimated B.C. harvest rates were 7.5-8.5% in 2003/2004, and 10% or greater in 2005. Gulf of Alaska (GOA) sablefish abundance is considered moderate, with a current estimated exploitable stock of approximately 200,000 t. Management of the GOA stock follows the F40-10 harvest rule with a target harvest rate of 8% when the stock is above 40% of the unfished biomass. GOA stock size and TAC are projected to decline slightly over the next several years. Similarly, sablefish in the lower 48 United States (west coast) are not considered over-fished, but projections indicate declining biomass beyond 2008. Currently, there is no evidence coast-wide of above average year-classes entering the sablefish population from the 2001 through 2005 cohorts.

5.4. Inshore Rockfish Research

5.4.1. Strait of Georgia

A longline research survey was conducted in Statistical Areas 14 – 20, 28 and 29 in August and September 2005. Over 6000 fish were sampled on the survey including 412 rockfish. Spiny dogfish dominated the catch and represented 92% of the total fish weight. Seven species of rockfishes were encountered on the survey, including 211 yelloweye and 146 quillback rockfish which were the first and second most commonly observed rockfish species, respectively. The other five species of rockfishes were infrequently encountered (i.e. total landings less than 45 kg each). Quillback rockfish catch rates were significantly higher in statistical areas (SA) 14 and 15 than in SA 17, 18, 19 and 20. Yelloweye rockfish catch rates were significantly higher in SA 15 and 16 than in SA 17, 18, 19, 20, 28 and 29. No rockfish were caught in SA 20.

A survey using a small ROV was conducted in the southern Strait of Georgia, in a 5 by 6 km grid off the east coast of Gabriola Island during March of 2005. This research was conducted both to develop pilot methods for using ROVs in the assessment of inshore rockfish stocks, and to provide biomass and habitat data for use in coastwide stock assessments.

A survey using the ROV 'ROPOS' was conducted in the southern Strait of Georgia over 5 days in the fall of 2005. Research time on this survey was divided between NRCAN and Fisheries and Oceans. Inshore rockfish work focus included surveying rocky reefs in the area of Trincomali Channel, to obtain visual population estimates which could be compared to population estimates derived from a genetic tagging study undertaken by SFU over the past several years. A number of rocky reefs, identified by a commercial rockfish harvester as rockfish habitat were also surveyed. Data from this survey has not yet been analysed.

5.4.2. Rest of Coast

An onboard observer enumerated catch of non-halibut species and collected biological samples from all rockfish species caught during the International Pacific Halibut Commission Area 2B setline survey. One hundred and seventy sets were completed in the West Coast of Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, Central Coast and North Coast Management Regions, in depths up to 268 fathoms. A total of 14 species of rockfish were landed on the survey and 3492 individuals sampled for length, sex, maturity and otoliths.

A submersible survey was conducted in the Juan Perez Sound area of the Queen Charlotte Islands in May 2005. Habitat maps were developed using acoustic multibeam

data and a survey grid was stratified by habitat type (high, medium and low proportions of rock ridge). Random high and medium grid blocks were chosen to survey with the Aquarius submersible. Quillback density by habitat was determined and expanded by the amount of habitat types in the 220 km² survey area. Preliminary abundance estimates of quillback rockfish in the survey area is about 2 million fish.

5.5. General biological research in support of stock assessment

In addition to work directed at providing annual stock assessments DFO staff conduct routine data collection and compilation and specialized research on the general biology of groundfish in support of stock assessment. The routine work includes:

- Collection and archiving of catch data from fisher logs, observer and electronic logs and unloading slips.
- Collection of biological specimen data from dockside, at-sea and research cruise sampling.
- Archiving of biological data collected from departmental and contract sources.

6. AQUACULTURE

Fisheries and Oceans Canada continues to support the research and development of the aquaculture sector. The Department will provide the aquaculture industry with reasonable access, by scientific licence, to the wild groundfish resource to assist industry development (growth and diversification). Requests to access the wild resource will be contingent upon stakeholders providing detailed project proposals for review and approval by the Department.

Requests for access to the wild resource will be reviewed based on the provision of specified criteria by the proponent (see details below). Decisions will be provided in writing to the applicant. For 2006/2007, the Department may require observers on vessels conducting collection trips and dockside monitoring of all fish harvested for aquaculture purposes at the vessel's own expense.

Applications for broodstock capture should include:

- a) Proposed time and location(s) where the fish will be captured.
- b) Name, vessel registration number (VRN) and licence number of the vessel to be used.
- c) Description and location of the facility where the fish are to be held (including aquaculture permit number if a fish farm).
- d) Transplants permit application number.
- e) Detailed project description.
- f) Detailed reporting framework.

More information can be found at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/aquaculture/default_e.htm

7. CONSULTATION PROCESS

Several advisory committees have been established to provide advice to the department on management of groundfish fisheries. Terms of reference, membership and meeting minutes for the Halibut Advisory Board (HAB), Groundfish Trawl Advisory Committee (GTAC), Sablefish Advisory Committee (SAC), Groundfish Hook and Line Advisory Committee (GHLAC), can be found at:

http://www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/xnet/content/consultations/groundfish/default_e.htm.

8. CURRENT MANAGEMENT ISSUES

8.1. Protection of Unique Sponge Reefs

The Department, with the full support of the groundfish trawl industry, implemented measures to preserve four unique sponge reefs located in waters off central and northern British Columbia. These areas have been amended for 2006/2007.

These sponge reefs, discovered only 10 years ago, are some of the few known examples of living Hexactinellid sponge reefs in the world today. The reefs cover nearly 1,000 square kilometres of seabed in eastern Queen Charlotte Sound and Hecate Strait. These living fossil structures can reach more than 15 metres in height and are thought to be formed approximately 10,000 years ago. Due to the fragile skeleton nature of the reefs, it is believed that the sponge skeletons are susceptible to damage from physical contact by fishing gear. Additionally, the dense coverage of sponges provides habitat for a variety of invertebrate and fish species.

The Department will continue to monitor fishing activity in adjacent areas to ensure current measures continue to provide the needed protection of the sponge reef ecosystems.

8.2. Inshore Rockfish Conservation

In 2002, an inshore rockfish conservation strategy was established with initial measures introduced for recreational and commercial fisheries. The strategy addresses four areas under the fisheries management and stock assessment regime:

- a) Protect a part of inshore rockfish populations from harvest through the use of rockfish conservation areas.
- b) Collect information on total fishery mortalities through improved catch monitoring programs.
- c) Reduce harvests to levels that are less than the estimates of natural mortality (i.e. less than two percent).
- d) Improve the ability to assess the status of inshore rockfish populations and monitor changes in abundance.

Further changes and improvements to the measures currently in effect are anticipated as the conservation strategy develops. To date, 102 Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) have been implemented within BC waters. Additional RCAs for the Strait of Georgia are expected to be finalized in early summer of 2006. Fishermen are reminded prior to fishing to check with the local DFO office to verify RCA and other closures currently in effect.

Consultations with First Nations will continue so that management of their fisheries will be consistent with conservation objectives and Departmental obligations with respect to priority access for food, social, and ceremonial purposes.

8.3. Species at Risk Act

Species at Risk Act (SARA) came into force in 2003. The purposes of the Act are “to prevent wildlife species from being extirpated or becoming extinct, and to provide for the recovery of a wildlife species that are extirpated, endangered or threatened as a result of human activity and to manage species of special concern to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened”.

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) designated Bocaccio as threatened in 2002, and the Department has, over the past year and a half consulted with First Nations, stakeholders and the Canadian public on this designation. The Government of Canada announced in November 2005 that Bocaccio be sent back to COSEWIC for further information or consideration.

More information on SARA or COSEWIC can be found at: www.cosewic.gc.ca/index.htm or www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sara/default_e.htm

8.4. Seabird avoidance measures and devices

Commercial vessels must use mandatory seabird avoidance measures and devices to avoid the incidental catch of seabirds. There are three major requirements outlined in the conditions of licence:

- a) All commercial vessels using longline gear must use the avoidance measures listed in detail in the Conditions of Licence. Vessels must ensure that the discharge of bait and offal is handled in a reasonable manner such that it does not attract seabirds to fishing hooks.
- b) All vessels must release all birds caught in the least harmful manner and record birds caught in logbooks as by-catch. A record shall be kept as to the quantity caught, species, and condition (alive or dead) of bird upon release; this record shall be made daily.
- c) Based on vessel size and location of fishing activity, vessels must use seabird avoidance devices including the use of single and paired streamers and a towed buoy.

8.5. Fishing Vessel Safety

Owners and masters have a duty to ensure the safety of their crew and vessel. Adherence to safety regulations and good practices by owners, masters and crew of fishing vessels will help save lives, protect the vessel from damage and protect the environment. Appendix 7 outlines vessel safety measures and procedures required and/or recommended by Transport Canada.

9. ENFORCEMENT ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

9.1. Overview

As part of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Branch, the Conservation and Protection (C&P) unit has a large role in facilitating compliance of the acts and regulations associated with Canada's aquatic resource. Through modern community policing practices, C&P uses education, partnering, enforcement and problem solving to assist in the conservation and protection of the fishery resources.

There are approximately 180 fishery officers stationed in the Pacific Region, which encompasses the province of British Columbia and Yukon Territory. They are designated as "fishery officers" under Section 5 of the *Fisheries Act* and have full enforcement powers and responsibilities outlined in the *Fisheries Act*, *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*, the *Criminal Code of Canada* and the *Constitution Act*.

Certified Observers perform duties related to monitoring of fishing activities, examination and measurement of fishing gear, collection of biological samples, recording scientific data, monitoring the landing of fish and verification of the weight and species of fish caught and retained. Observers are not armed and do not have the powers of search, seizure, or arrest.

Observers working under the DMP conduct dockside monitoring weigh-out inspections at all approved landing locations and document all landing. Observers interview the fisher, assigning catch to the appropriate stock area, spot-check harvest logs for consistency with verbal reports and notify the Department of any occurrences observed during the interview, logbook review and offload process.

Fishery officers are tasked with the responsibility of responding coast-wide to calls from the general public, other agencies, observers and other industry users reporting all types of occurrences including commercial groundfish landings. Fishery officers inspect and investigate

groundfish vessels for compliance with terms and Conditions of Licences, *Fisheries Act* and related Regulations and variation orders.

9.2. Enforcement Issues

Certified observers perform a key role in observing and documenting fishing related occurrences. Occurrence reporting procedures will be reviewed with the objective of ensuring that fishery officers coast-wide are able to provide prompt response to significant enforcement issues.

The groundfish trawl fleet has made substantial progress in reducing by-catch. However, concerns remain with those occurrences where quantities of unintended and prohibited species are inadvertently retained and landed rather than being sorted on deck and returned to the water.

Fishery officers conduct licence condition enforcement inspections both dockside and at sea. Due to the complexity of transferable IVQ and the related licence amendment system, tracking of catch quantities under the IVQ system is primarily performed administratively under the dockside monitoring program.

9.3. Priorities for 2006/2007

Fishery officers will continue to enforce compliance with hail-out, hail-in and other elements of the DMP and at-sea observer program.

Fishery officers will continue to conduct investigations and enforcement actions in response to the retention of groundfish caught, retained or possessed without licence authority. Priority will be placed on occurrences where retention for the purpose of sale is indicated.

Fishery officers will continue to respond to reported incidents of all closed areas such as RCAs, sponge reef protection areas, and other closed areas.

9.4. Fishery Patrol Vessels

All at-sea patrols will be conducted using program vessels (mostly 7.33 metre and 9.2 metre rigid hull inflatable vessels) and Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) vessels. They are staffed and operated by CCG staff, fishery officers, native guardians and marine enforcement officers.

9.5. Air Surveillance

Patrol coverage using chartered aircraft is utilised to identify concentrations and distribution of fishing vessels. In large geographical areas this allows for better coverage. Air surveillance resources are utilized throughout the summer and longer depending on availability and requirements. Flight reports, photographs and other data collected from the over flights are readily available to departmental managers and fishery officers through an Internet-based flight information system. Digital images of vessels will be collected and added to an Internet based licence system, providing fishery officers ready access to recent photographs to assist in investigations.

10. HALIBUT COMMERCIAL RECREATIONAL ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK

On October 27, 2003, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada announced an allocation framework for the commercial and recreational sectors for the Pacific halibut fishery. The framework outlines that a 12 percent recreational catch “ceiling” will be allocated to the recreational sector until both parties can develop an acceptable market-based mechanism that will allow for adjustment of the recreational share through acquisition of additional quota from the commercial sector.

Discussions have been held with both sectors on implementation of the allocation framework, the development of the mechanism to adjust shares over time, and the process for accommodating seasonal variations in TAC.

11. MANAGEMENT MEASURES - FIRST NATIONS

2006 First Nations opportunities to fish for FSC purposes are provided through issuance of communal licences. For information on communal licences see the Internet at:

www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/fish_man/afs_e.htm

12. MANAGEMENT MEASURES – RECREATIONAL

Regulations for the recreational fishery can be found in the 2005-2007 British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide available at:

www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/default_e.htm

13. MANAGEMENT MEASURES – COMMERCIAL

A three year pilot integrated management plan will be in place beginning April, 2006. The objective of the pilot plan is to improve stock management through bycatch monitoring, reduced discarding, and requiring harvesters to be accountable for all catch. This will be supported by introducing new monitoring standards (100 per cent at-sea and dockside monitoring), individual vessel quotas (IVQs) in lingcod, dogfish and individual quotas (IQ's) in rockfish fisheries (in addition to the rest of the groundfish fisheries managed under IVQs), and a temporary quota reallocation process, to address bycatch, that will be available between the various commercial groundfish sectors.

The Department will work with the CGIAC, CIC and First Nations in 2006 to develop an evaluation framework for the pilot that will occur after the third year. In addition, there will be provisions for annual review, and adjustments to the pilot will be made in-season if required.

It is important that all vessel owners, licence holders and harvesters thoroughly review this management plan and licence conditions prior to fishing. There are significant changes to licence conditions and monitoring requirements.

13.1. Commercial Sector Groups

There are seven distinct commercial groundfish sector groups, Groundfish trawl (T), Halibut (L), Sablefish (K), Inside Rockfish (ZNI), Outside Rockfish (ZNO) and the Lingcod and Dogfish fisheries that are licensed under schedule II, but managed as distinct fisheries.

13.2. Individual Vessel Accountability

Vessels will be individually accountable for their catch, both directed and all non-directed. Subject to species, area, time and gear closures vessels will be permitted to land non-directed catch.

Vessels will be required to acquire IVQ to account for mortality of all legal/marketable sized groundfish that are managed under species and area TACs for which the gear sector is responsible, as referenced in Section 13.12. Other groundfish species will be managed under trip limits or will have no limits. Harvesters should reference licence conditions. A vessel's catch will be calculated by adding both landed weight, and the estimated mortality of all catch either utilized at-sea or released at-sea. Vessels landing fish in excess of the IVQ holdings identified in

licence conditions and allowable overages will be restricted from further fishing opportunities until such time as additional IVQ has been acquired.

13.3. Sector Caps

To ensure to the extent possible that harvesters have access to non-directed catch from other sectors, sector caps have been established that limit the amount of IVQ from one sector that may be accessed by any other sector. In addition, each sector has identified a quantity of IVQ that is permitted to leave the sector. The Sector Access caps and access provided are listed in section 13.13 and section 13.14.

13.4. Reallocations of Individual Quota

Subject to annual species caps and sector holding caps, the temporary reallocations of IVQ between vessels, between commercial sectors will be permitted.

Permanent reallocations of IVQ between licences within the halibut (halibut only), sablefish and trawl sectors will be allowed subject to the individual sectors rules.

13.5. Annual Species Caps

Rules have been developed for each individual sector to limit the amount of quota that can be held by any one licence. See the sector commercial plan for details.

13.6. Sablefish Fishing Year

The directed sablefish (K licence) fishing year is August 1 to July 31, different from other commercial groundfish sectors. Vessel owners should be aware that 2005-2006 sablefish quota in excess of permitted carryover provisions which has been reallocated from a K licence must be landed prior to July 31, 2006.

13.7. Multiple Hail-outs

A vessel may hail out for one directed groundfish fishery only, except when hailing out for both halibut and sablefish fishing.

13.8. At-Sea Monitoring

Timely and accurate information on harvesting practices and the catch composition and location is essential to assess the status of fish stocks and to ensure the conservation and the long-term sustainability of fish resources. Effective monitoring and accurate catch reporting are integral to resource management, enforcement of fisheries rules and the development of effective management plans. Monitoring of all catch, both landed and at-sea releases is critical to sustainable fisheries management. At-sea monitoring encourages responsible fishing and provides information supportive of Canada's international obligations for fisheries.

Complete 100 percent monitoring on all commercial groundfish fishing trips is required to monitor at-sea releases and record fishing activity, location, date and time.

Trawl monitoring requirements can be found in the commercial trawl appendix. Monitoring requirements for all groundfish hook and line/trap fisheries can be found in appendix 1.

13.9. Commercial Allocation of Quota Species

13.9.1. Rockfish

Species	Trawl %	“ZN” Hook and Line %	Halibut %
Quillback, Copper, China, Tiger	2.56%	87.97%	9.47%
Yelloweye	2.54%	64.34%	33.12%
Canary	87.70%	11.77%	0.53%
Silvergray	88.43%	10.97%	0.60%
Shortraker	52.30%	43.92%	3.78%
Rougheye	55.80%	41.17%	3.03%
Shortspine Thornyhead	95.40%	2.27%	2.33%
Longspine Thornyhead	95.35%	2.29%	2.36%
Yellowmouth	96.77%	2.49%	0.74%

Species	Trawl %	“ZN” Hook and Line
Pacific ocean perch	99.98%	0.02%
Widow	98.21%	1.79%
Redstripe	97.23%	2.77%
Yellowtail	98.91%	1.09%

13.9.2. Allocation of Non-quota Rockfish Species

Formal discussions between the hook and line “ZN”, halibut and trawl sectors were initiated in 2000 to establish individual rockfish species allocations between the sectors to replace the 92/8 split. Allocation arrangements were agreed to for rockfish species that are not currently under TAC. The agreed to splits for these rockfish will be implemented in the future when or if TACs are set for those species. The agreed to allocation of non-quota species between the commercial sectors are as follows:

Non-quota Species	Trawl %	“ZN” Hook and Line/Halibut %
Aurora Rockfish	90 %	10 %
Black Rockfish	14 %	86 %
Blue Rockfish	5 %	95 %
Brown Rockfish	5 %	95 %
Chillipepper Rockfish	65 %	35 %
Darkblotch Rockfish	99 %	1 %
Dusky Rockfish	50 %	50 %
Greenstripe Rockfish	96 %	4 %
Harlequin Rockfish	99 %	1 %
Longjaw Rockfish	93 %	7 %
Red Banded Rockfish	50 %	50 %
Rosethorn Rockfish	65 %	35 %
Sharpchin Rockfish	99 %	1 %
Shortbelly Rockfish	0 %	100 %
Splitnose Rockfish	99 %	1 %
Vermillion Rockfish	1%	99%

13.9.3. Other Groundfish

Species	Trawl %	Hook and Line%
Lingcod	74%	26%
Dogfish	32%	68%
Hake, pollock, Pacific cod & sole	100%	0%

Species	Trawl %	“K” Hook and Line/Trap%
Sablefish	8.75%	91.25%

13.10. Annual Commercial Total Allowable Catch

SPECIES	Area	TAC All Sectors tonnes	Hook & Line/Trap tonnes	Trawl tonnes
Yellowtail rockfish	3C	1006	11	995
	3D, 5A/B, 5C/D/E	3464	38	3427
	Coastwide total	4471	49	4422
Widow rockfish	Coastwide	2358	42	2316
Canary rockfish	3C/D	604	74	529
	5A/B	302	37	265
	5C/D	115	14	101
	5E	173	21	151
	Coastwide total	1193	147	1046
Silvergray rockfish	3C/D	244	28	216
	5A/B	476	55	421
	5C/D	432	50	382
	5E	281	33	248
	Coastwide total	1433	166	1267
Pacific ocean perch	3C	300	0	300
	3D	230	0	230
	5A/B	2070	0	2070
	5C/5D	2818	0	2818
	5E	730	0	730
	Coastwide total	6148	1	6146
Yellowmouth rockfish	3C	224	5	219
	3D, 5A/B	1162	27	1135
	5C/D	702	17	685
	5E	357	32	325
	Coastwide total	2444	81	2364
Rougeye rockfish	Coastwide	1140	504	636
Shortraker rockfish	Coastwide	240	114	126
Redstripe rockfish	3C	178	5	173
	3D, 5A/B	794	22	772
	5C/D	339	9	330
	5E	253	7	246
	Coastwide total	1564	43	1521
Shortspine thornyheads	Coastwide	771	35	735
Longspine thornyheads	Coastwide	425	20	405
Yelloweye rockfish	3C/D, 5A	83	81	2
	5B	60	58	2
	5C/5D	64	63	2

SPECIES	Area	TAC All Sectors tonnes	Hook & Line/Trap tonnes	Trawl tonnes
	5E	70	68	1
	4B	7	7	0
	Coastwide	284	277	7
Quillback, Copper, China and Tiger rockfish	3C/D, 5A	76	74	2
	5B	41	39	1
	5C/5D	66	64	2
	5E	6	6	0
	4B	26	26	0
	Coastwide	214	208	5
Pacific cod	3C/D	500		500
	5A/B	390		390
	5C/D/E	800		800
	Coastwide total	1690		1690
Dover sole	3C/D	1375		1375
	5C/D/E	1100		1100
	5A/B	598		598
	Coastwide total	3073		3073
Rock sole	3C/D	102		102
	5A/B	450		450
	5C/D	673		673
	Coastwide total	1650		1225
Lemon sole	3C/D, 5A/B	186		186
	5C/D/E	544		544
	Coastwide total	730		730
Petrals sole	Coastwide	600		600
Lingcod	3C	950	150	800
	3D	400	180	220
	5A/B	1062	200	862
	5C/D/E	1000	420	580
	Coastwide total	3450	950	2462
Dogfish	4B	3000	2040	960
	Rest of Coast	12000	8160	3840
	Coastwide total	15000	10200	4800
Sablefish	Coastwide	3745	3417	328
Pollock	Gulf 3	1115		1115
	5A/B (includes Area 12)	1790		1790
	5C/D/E	1320		1320
	Coastwide total	4225		4225
Gulf Hake	Gulf	10000		10000
Offshore Hake	Rest of Coast	95128		95128
Halibut*	Coastwide	5730	5730	
Big Skate	5CD			567
Longnose Skate	5CD			47
Arrowtooth Flounder	Coastwide			15000

* The groundfish trawl fishery has a bycatch mortality cap of 454 tonnes that is not part of the commercial TAC. Halibut caught while fishing under the authority of a groundfish trawl licence cannot be retained and must be returned to the water as quickly as possible.

13.10.1.Hook and Line Rockfish TACs – Halibut and ZN

SPECIES	Area	ZN tonnes	Halibut tonnes
Canary rockfish	3C/D	71	3
	5A/B	36	2
	5C/D/E	14	1
	5E	20	1
	Coastwide total	140	6
Silvergray rockfish	3C/D	27	1
	5A/B	52	3
	5C/D	47	3
	5E	31	2
	Coastwide total	157	9
Yellowmouth rockfish	3C	4	1
	3D, 5A/B	21	6
	5C/D	13	4
	5E	25	7
	Coastwide total	62	19
Rougeye rockfish	Coastwide	469	35
Shortraker rockfish	Coastwide	105	9
Shortspine thornyheads	Coastwide	18	18
Longspine thornyheads	Coastwide	10	10
Yelloweye rockfish	3C/D, 5A	67	14
	5B	31	27
	5C/5D	40	23
	5E	38	30
	4B	6	1
	Coastwide	183	94
Quillback, Copper, China And Tiger rockfish	3C/D, 5A	70	4
	5B	36	3
	5C/5D	53	11
	5E	4	2
	4B	26	0
	Coastwide	188	20

13.11. Groundfish Management Areas

Name	Area/Subarea
3C	Areas 21, 23, 24, 121, 123, 124 and Subarea 125-6.
3D	Areas 25, 26, 126 and Subareas 27-2 to 27-11, 125-1 to 125-5, 127-1 and 127-2.
4B	Areas 13 to 20, 28 and 29 and Subareas 12-1 to 12-13, 12-15 to 12-48.
5A	Areas 11, 111 and Subareas 12-14, 27-1, 127-3, 127-4 and 130-1.
5B	Areas 7 to 10, 108 to 110 and Subareas 102-3, 107-2, 107-3, 130-2 and 130-3.

Name	Area/Subarea
5C	Areas 6, 106 and Subareas 2-1 to 2-19, 102-2 and 105-2 and 107-1.
5D	Areas 3 to 5, 103, 104 and Subareas 1-2 to 1-5 and 101-4 to 101-10, 102-1 and 105-1.
5E	Area 142 and Subareas 1-1 and 2-31 to 2-100 and 101-1 to 101-3.

13.12. Species Area Groups

All groundfish hook and line vessels will be permitted to hold quota for up to 29 species/area group of holdings. Landings of other groundfish will be managed through trip limits or landings allowances. Additional species areas groups have been established for the trawl fishery and can be found in appendix 7.

Pacific Halibut (Coastwide)	Silvergray rockfish (5E)
Sablefish (Coastwide)	Yelloweye rockfish (3C, 3D, 5A)
Lingcod (3D)	Yelloweye rockfish (5B)
Lingcod (3C)	Yelloweye rockfish (5C, 5D)
Lingcod (5A, 5B)	Yelloweye rockfish (5E)
Lingcod (5C, 5D, 5E)	Yelloweye rockfish (4B)
Dogfish (4B)	Quillback, etc rockfish (3C, 3D, 5A)
Dogfish (Rest of Coast)	Quillback, etc rockfish (5B)
Canary rockfish (3C, 3D)	Quillback, etc rockfish (5C, 5D)
Canary rockfish (5A, 5B)	Quillback, etc rockfish (5E)
Canary rockfish (5C, 5D)	Quillback, etc rockfish (4B)
Canary rockfish (5E)	Rougheye rockfish (Coastwide)
Silvergray rockfish (3C, 3D)	Shortraker rockfish (Coastwide)
Silvergray rockfish (5A, 5B)	Shortspine thornyheads (Coastwide)
Silvergray rockfish (5C, 5D)	

13.13. Sector Quotas Available to be Reallocated to Other Sectors

Sector	Species Area Group	% TAC Available	Pounds
Halibut	Canary 3C/D	100.00%	7,057
	Canary 5A/B	100.00%	3,529
	Canary 5C/D	100.00%	1,344
	Canary 5E	100.00%	2,021
	Silvergray 3C/D	100.00%	3,228
	Silvergray 5A/B	100.00%	6,296
	Silvergray 5C/D	100.00%	5,714
	Silvergray 5E	100.00%	3,717
	Rougheye C/W	100.00%	76,151
	Shortraker C/W	100.00%	20,000
	Shortspine C/W	100.00%	39,604
	Yelloweye 3C/D, 5A	100.00%	30,027
	Yelloweye 5B	100.00%	58,422
	Yelloweye 5C/D	100.00%	50,485
	Yelloweye 5E	100.00%	66,314
	Quill et al. 3C/D, 5A	100.00%	9,193
	Quill et al. 5B	100.00%	7,363
	Quill et al. 5C/D	100.00%	23,589
Quill et al. 5E	100.00%	4,409	
Halibut C/W	20.00%	2,326,240	
Sablefish*	Sablefish C/W		773,000

Sector	Species Area Group	% TAC Available	Pounds
Dogfish	Dogfish R/C	19.84%	3,570,000
	Dogfish 4B	0.56%	25,000
Trawl	Canary 3C/D	10.00%	116,623
	Canary 5A/B	10.00%	58,422
	Canary 5C/D	10.00%	22,266
	Canary 5E	10.00%	33,290
	Silvergray 3C/D	3.00%	14,286
	Silvergray 5A/B	3.00%	27,843
	Silvergray 5C/D	3.00%	25,265
	Silvergray 5E	3.00%	16,402
	Rougheye C/W	24.25%	340,000
	Shortraker C/W	12.50%	34,725
	Shortspine C/W	20.00%	324,523
	Lingcod 3C	12.84%	226,367
	Lingcod 3D	16.70%	81,001
	Lingcod 5A/B	12.63%	240,042
	Lingcod 5C/D/E	11.96%	152,867
	Dogfish R/C	2.36%	200,000
	Sablefish C/W	5.00%	36,155
Lingcod	Lingcod 3C	100.00%	330,701
	Lingcod 3D	100.00%	396,828
	Lingcod 5A/B	100.00%	440,864
	Lingcod 5C/D/E	100.00%	925,932
ZN Inside	Yelloweye 4B	100.00%	13,227
	Quill et al. 4B	100.00%	57,320
ZN Outside	Canary 3C/D	100.00%	156,727
	Canary 5A/B	100.00%	78,363
	Canary 5C/D	100.00%	29,840
	Canary 5E	100.00%	44,890
	Silvergray 3C/D	100.00%	59,010
	Silvergray 5A/B	100.00%	115,117
	Silvergray 5C/D	100.00%	104,476
	Silvergray 5E	100.00%	67,958
	Rougheye C/W	100.00%	1,034,451
	Shortraker C/W	100.00%	232,812
	Shortspine C/W	100.00%	29,793
	Yelloweye 3C/D, 5A	100.00%	148,149
	Yelloweye 5B	100.00%	68,784
	Yelloweye 5C/D	100.00%	88,184
	Yelloweye 5E	100.00%	84,657
	Quill et al. 3C/D, 5A	100.00%	153,484
	Quill et al. 5B	100.00%	79,366
	Quill et al. 5C/D	100.00%	116,403

Sector	Species Area Group	% TAC Available	Pounds
	Quill et al. 5E	100.00%	7,937

* Sablefish quota (770,000 lbs) available to licence holders from other sectors until July 31, 2006. Commencing August 1, 15% of the 2006/2007 TAC will be available.

13.14. Sector Caps

Following are limits, by sector, permitted to be reallocated into a sector, from all other sectors combined.

	Species	Cap pounds	Species	Cap pounds
Halibut	Canary 3C/D	17,084	Yelloweye 5C/D	62,246
	Canary 5A/B	12,976	Yelloweye 5E	69,345
	Canary 5C/D	13,434	Quill et al. 3C/D, 5A	95,774
	Canary 5E	15,659	Quill et al. 5B	70,415
	Silvergray 3C/D	26,556	Quill et al. 5C/D	103,115
	Silvergray 5A/B	49,570	Quill et al. 5E	7,063
	Silvergray 5C/D	45,683	Lingcod 3C	103,353
	Silvergray 5E	35,209	Lingcod 3D	151,211
	Rougheye C/W	289,391	Lingcod 5A/B	136,192
	Shortraker C/W	65,020	Lingcod 5C/D/E	381,780
	Shortspine C/W	189,563	Dogfish R/C	1,410,000
	Yelloweye 3C/D, 5A	96,539	Sablefish C/W*	600,000
	Yelloweye 5B	57,685		
Sablefish	Canary 3C/D	73,023	Yelloweye 5C/D	7,422
	Canary 5A/B	55,460	Yelloweye 5E	20,610
	Canary 5C/D	5,793	Quill et al. 3C/D, 5A	14,564
	Canary 5E	15,145	Quill et al. 5B	1,882
	Silvergray 3C/D	16,636	Quill et al. 5C/D	2,619
	Silvergray 5A/B	31,052	Quill et al. 5E	389
	Silvergray 5C/D	28,617	Lingcod 3C	144,693
	Silvergray 5E	22,056	Lingcod 3D	95,263
	Rougheye C/W	956,987	Lingcod 5A/B	168,237
	Shortraker C/W	174,722	Lingcod 5C/D/E	267,245
	Shortspine C/W	105,120	Dogfish R/C	2,000,000
	Longspine C/W	128,710	Halibut C/W	1,309,329
	Yelloweye 3C/D, 5A	22,328		
ZN Outside	Lingcod 3C	27,905	Dogfish R/C	160,000
	Lingcod 3D	151,211	Sablefish C/W	40,000
	Lingcod 5A/B	120,169	Halibut C/W	209,493
	Lingcod 5C/D/E	161,438		
ZN Inside	Dogfish 4B	25,000	Halibut C/W	7,274
Trawl	Canary 3C/D	98,953	Shortraker C/W	35,222
	Canary 5A/B	38,194	Shortspine C/W	16,134
	Canary 5C/D	14,739	Lingcod 3C	154,613
	Canary 5E	25,838	Lingcod 3D	41,441
	Silvergrey 3C/D	12,628	Lingcod 5A/B	145,244
	Silvergrey 5A/B	47,151	Lingcod 5C/D/E	192,863
	Silvergrey 5C/D	38,799	Dogfish R/C	189,390
	Silvergrey 5E	20,342	Sablefish C/W*	90,000
	Rougheye C/W	136,421		

	Species	Cap pounds	Species	Cap pounds
Lingcod	Canary 3C/D	5,842	Yelloweye 3C/D, 5A	12,950
	Canary 5A/B	2,774	Yelloweye 5B	2,748
	Canary 5C/D	3,445	Yelloweye 5C/D	27,807
	Canary 5E	2,008	Yelloweye 5E	6,183
	Silvergry 3C/D	5,545	Quill et al. 3C/D, 5A	7,282
	Silvergry 5A/B	2,277	Quill et al. 5B	2,258
	Silvergry 5C/D	2,862	Quill et al. 5C/D	8,122
	Silvergry 5E	1,177	Quill et al. 5E	583
	Rougheye C/W	100	Sablefish C/W*	3,000
	Shortraker C/W	100	Halibut C/W	218,221
Dogfish	Canary 3C/D	14,605	Yelloweye 5C/D	5,562
	Canary 5A/B	3,328	Yelloweye 5E	515
	Canary 5C/D	5,168	Yelloweye 4B	6,000
	Canary 5E	2,811	Quill et al. 3C/D, 5A	39,322
	Silvergry 3C/D	11,090	Quill et al. 5B	5,644
	Silvergry 5A/B	6,211	Quill et al. 5C/D	5,240
	Silvergry 5C/D	8,585	Quill et al. 5E	389
	Silvergry 5E	3,088	Quill et al. 4B	3,000
	Rougheye C/W	10,181	Lingcod 3C	20,671
	Shortraker C/W	2,330	Lingcod 3D	30,243
	Shortspine C/W	5,000	Lingcod 5A/B	32,045
	Yelloweye 3C/D, 5A	26,793	Lingcod 5C/D/E	43,632
	Yelloweye 5B	1,616	Sablefish C/W*	40,000
			Halibut C/W	581,924

* Sablefish caps are valid until July 31, 2006. New caps will be established August 1.

14. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Groundfish Hook and Line/Trap Monitoring Requirements (At-Sea and Dockside), Mortality Rates, and Size Limits

Appendix 2: Groundfish Management Area Maps

Appendix 3: Schedule II – Other Groundfish Species Commercial Harvest Plan

Appendix 4: Rockfish by Hook and Line (Inside ZN) Commercial Harvest Plan

Appendix 5: Rockfish by Hook and Line (Outside ZN) Commercial Harvest Plan

Appendix 6: Halibut Commercial Harvest Plan

Appendix 7: Sablefish Commercial Harvest Plan

Appendix 8: Groundfish Trawl Commercial Harvest Plan

Appendix 9: Vessel Safety

Appendix 1: Groundfish Hook and Line/Trap Monitoring Requirements (At-Sea and Dockside), Mortality Rates, and Size Limits

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1..... CATCH MONITORING.....2

2..... AT SEA OBSERVER COVERAGE2

3..... ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM.....2

 3.1. Systems Requirements2

 3.2. Requirements prior to fishing when using EM:4

 3.3. Requirements while fishing with EM:4

 3.4. Measurement grid4

4..... INTEGRATED GROUND FISH FISHING LOG5

5..... BAIT5

6..... DOCKSIDE MONITORING AND VALIDATION.....5

 6.1. Hail-in5

 6.2. Designated Landing Locations5

 6.3. Landing5

 6.4. Halibut Tagging6

 6.5. Transport of validated fish6

 6.6. Dockside Audit7

7..... MORTALITY RATES7

8..... SIZE LIMITS7

 8.1. Halibut7

 8.2. Lingcod8

 8.3. Sablefish.....8

 8.4. Dogfish – Unmarketable8

9..... FISHING LOG AUDIT.....8

10..... QUOTA STATUS REPORT.....8

11..... FISHER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS9

12..... FISH SLIPS.....9

1. CATCH MONITORING

Information on all catch is necessary for the proper management of the fishery. Monitoring of all catch, both landed and at-sea releases is critical to sustainable fisheries management. Mandatory 100 percent monitoring on all commercial groundfish hook and line and trap fishing trips will be required to monitor at-sea releases and record fishing activity, location, date and time. This requirement may be met either through at-sea observer coverage on each trip or through the use of an EM system during all fishing activity. In addition, all landings must be validated through a dockside monitoring program.

2. AT SEA OBSERVER COVERAGE

Under Section 46 of the *Fishery (General) Regulations*, the licence holder or master of a fishing vessel shall, at the request of the Regional Director General, permit an observer to go on board that vessel to perform the designated duties for the period of time specified and arrange for embarkation or disembarkation of the observer at the times and places specified. The vessel master shall provide all reasonable assistance to the observer.

3. ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM

The EM system allows for auditing, on a trip and set basis, the species caught, retained and released at sea. Using an EM system is an alternative to the requirement to carry an at-sea observer. Vessels that do not ensure that the EM system is functional for the entire trip, that the cameras have a clear view of the fishing area at all times, or release rockfish at-sea, will be required on subsequent trips to carry an at-sea observer.

3.1. Systems Requirements

Any electronic monitoring system must be approved by the Department and must include the following minimum specifications and component requirements:

- a) a video and sensor data-logging engine (control box), equipped with external display lights to verify correct power supply and EM system software and hardware performance, equipped with an external control to allow the user to manually insert time-stamped event markers into the sensor record;
- b) operating software to record imagery during fishing events;
- c) peripheral sensor devices suitable for fishing-deck work environment, including GPS, an electronic hydraulic pressure transducer, and a winch rotation sensor;
- d) a minimum of two closed circuit television cameras, suitable for fishing-deck work environment, configured with an adjustable focal length lens to provide a clear view of the catch retrieval process and the measurement of released fish.

Video images captured by the EM system shall meet the following minimum specifications:

- a) image files shall be viewable on Windows media player; if a non-standard Windows media player Codec is used, it shall be provided to Archipelago Marine Research Ltd. for image analysis;
- b) minimum resolution of 640 X 480 dpi with an adjustable focal length;

- c) imagery must have a burned-in caption showing vessel identifier, date, time and location;
- d) image files must capture 100% of each catch retrieval event, including a 5 minute run-on after each event;
- e) image frame rates shall be not less than 5 frames per second for catch retrieval imagery; and
- f) image quality must be sufficient to allow clear identification of species.

Sensor data captured by the EM system shall meet the following minimum specifications:

- a) Sensor data should be recorded to an ASCII file at a minimum frequency of once every 10 seconds;
- b) Sensor data format must meet the specifications outlined below:

DATE,TIME,LAT,LATMIN,LON,LONMIN,SPD,HDG,SATERR,VIDEO,EVENT,COUNT,
PRES

```
060130,000000,51,57.936,127,56.301,00.7,137,002,0,0,0,21
060130,000010,51,57.932,127,56.296,01.7,141,002,0,0,0,20
060130,000020,51,57.926,127,56.294,02.6,173,002,1,1,1,888
060130,000030,51,57.918,127,56.297,03.2,191,002,1,0,1,2282
060130,000040,51,57.912,127,56.301,02.0,201,002,1,0,3,1185
060130,000050,51,57.908,127,56.305,02.0,213,002,1,0,3,1365
```

Comma Delimited Data Format

The date, time, latitude, longitude, speed, heading and satellite error are all delivered by the GPS in National Marine Electronics Association (NMEA) 0183 Version 2.0 format. All data are numeric except the comma separators. Sensor sample interval is 10 seconds.

- 1) **DATE** – fixed width, 6 characters, YYMMDD
- 2) **TIME** – fixed width, 6 characters, HHMMDD, Pacific Standard Time year round.
- 3) **LAT** – Latitude degrees, fixed width, 2 characters
- 4) **LATMIN** – Latitude minutes, fixed width 6 characters including decimal point with 3 decimal characters
- 5) **LON** – Longitude degrees, fixed with 3 characters
- 6) **LONMIN** – Longitude minutes, fixed width 6 characters including decimal point with 3 decimal characters
- 7) **SPD** – Speed knots, fixed width 4 characters including decimal point with 1 decimal character
- 8) **HDG** – Heading degrees, fixed width 3 characters
- 9) **SATERR** – Estimated horizontal position error in metres (radius), fixed width, 3 characters. The horizontal position error (HPE) is delivered in the NMEA 0183 – GPS data stream
- 10) **V VIDEO** – Video on/off, fixed width, single character (0 or 1)
- 11) **EVENT** – Operator initiated event marker, fixed width, 1 character (0 or 1)
- 12) **COUNT** – Rotation sensor – drum revolutions during sample interval, column width variable
- 13) **PRES** – Hydraulic pressure reading, pounds per square inch (PSI), column width variable.

3.2. Requirements prior to fishing when using EM:

The vessel master must make arrangements with an approved EM system service provider to install an EM system on board their vessel. The EM system must be functioning prior to hailing out. A functionality test confirming all systems are working must be completed and a Functional Test Certificate Number (FTCN) will then be provided by the EM service provider for recording in the fishing log.

- a) When hailing out, the vessel owner or master must provide the hail service provider with, in addition to the usual trip details, either an FTCN OR the name and observer ID number of the embarking at sea groundfish observer for the trip.
- b) A hail out number will only be issued if either the FTCN (confirming a fully operational EM System) OR the name of an embarking at sea observer is included in the hail information. The vessel must not depart port until a hail out number has been issued.
- c) The hail out number must be recorded in the fishing log. Hail out requirements are fully described in licence conditions.
- d) Vessels must hail out to the designated hail service provider and must receive a hail out number prior to departing on the trip.

3.3. Requirements while fishing with EM:

- a) Accurate recording of all fish caught and released in the fishing log is key to both accurate determination of catch and cost-effective fishing log audit. All halibut and sablefish caught and either retained or released must be accurately recorded by piece count and estimated weight in fishing log. All other species must be accurately and fully recorded as piece counts. In addition, the set and haul details including fishing time and location must be accurately recorded.
- b) Where an EM system is in use on a vessel, the vessel master shall ensure all components of the system are fully operational during the entire fishing trip from the time the vessel leaves port until the vessel returns to port. The EM system must not be turned off at any time.
- c) If any or all of the EM system equipment becomes inoperative or malfunctions in any way, the vessel master shall immediately contact the EM system service provider. If the EM system cannot be repaired at sea, the vessel master shall stop fishing by hauling gear and hail in as soon as possible. Trip data will be reviewed to ensure no fishing occurred after equipment failure. For Sablefish trap vessels, traps can be left in the water if the vessel is returning to port to repair the equipment and subsequently returning to the fishing grounds to complete the trip.
- d) All rockfish species must be retained and landed.
- e) All releases of groundfish species must occur within view of the camera equipment.

3.4. Measurement grid

- a) All sub-legal sized lingcod, sablefish and halibut and unmarketable dogfish must be measured against a measurement grid, as per specifications provided by the EM system service provider, attached either on the side of the vessel or rail to allow viewers to visually gage the length; otherwise these fish will be considered legal sized. The exceptions to this are released sablefish on a directed sablefish trip, released halibut on a directed halibut trip, released dogfish on a directed dogfish trip and released lingcod on a directed lingcod trip. On these trips all targeted species that are released at-sea will be assumed to be sub-legal. All levels of releases will be monitored in season to assess this requirement.

4. INTEGRATED GROUND FISH FISHING LOG

An Integrated Groundfish Fishing Log (“fishing log”) will be distributed at time of licence issuance or may be obtained from a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit in Vancouver, Nanaimo or Prince Rupert. It is the responsibility of the vessel owner or master to ensure that the Integrated Groundfish Fishing Log be completed fully and accurately. The fishing log shall be updated prior to the landing or sale of groundfish taken during that fishing trip.

The white copy of the completed pages of the fishing log will be collected by the groundfish dockside observer. When halibut has been landed, the yellow copy of the completed pages from the fishing log should remain in the logbook until removed by IPHC personnel or mailed within seven days of the vessel’s last trip to:

International Pacific Halibut Commission
P.O. Box 95009
Seattle, WA
United States 98145 – 2009

5. BAIT

Commercial fishers wishing to use licensed catch as bait may do so (with the exception of rockfish). All such catch must be accurately recorded in the Integrated Groundfish Fishing Log and its use as bait should be noted in the comments section. Rockfish may not be used as bait but must be retained and landed.

Octopus caught incidentally may be retained and used for bait but cannot be landed and sold.

6. DOCKSIDE MONITORING AND VALIDATION

6.1. Hail-in

Vessels must hail-in to the designated hail service provider prior to the landing of any fish. The landing of any species of fish can not commence unless a groundfish dockside observer is present and has given permission to commence the landing. All requests for dockside observer services will be handled as quickly as possible; however vessel masters are urged to provide as much advance notice as practical (e.g., 24 hours) before landing to avoid delays. Response times will vary depending on many circumstances such as observer availability, time of hail and location of offload. Hail-in requirements are fully described in licence conditions.

6.2. Designated Landing Locations

All hook and line and trap groundfish species shall be landed only at the approved landing ports listed in the licence conditions. To get an estimate of costs and rates for different landing locations, contact J.O. Thomas and Associates Limited.

6.3. Landing

All fish landed must be separated, piece counted and weighed by individual species and by product type. Sub-sampling methods are set out in licence condition for species, with the exception of halibut and lingcod, where the landed weight is greater than 2,500 lbs.

All fish caught and retained must be landed at designated offloading locations and validated by a groundfish dockside observer using a dockside weight verification system. J.O. Thomas and Associates Limited is the designated service provider for this program, and will provide DFO designated groundfish dockside observers to verify individual vessel quota status. Specific requirements are included in conditions of licence.

No fish may be offloaded at sea. No landing of any fish is to commence until a designated groundfish dockside observer is on-site and approves the commencement of the landing.

The observer will inspect fishholds, lazarettes, baitholds, and other areas where fish might be stored. After landing is completed, observer will inspect the fishholds, and the above-mentioned areas, to ensure that all fish on board have been landed. It is the responsibility of the vessel owner or master to provide safe access to the vessel's holds for inspection, and to ensure that the vessel does not leave the landing site prior to completion of the fishhold inspection by observer.

Once landing commences all products on-board are to be landed and all halibut, rockfish and other species must be weighed on a scale approved by either Industry Canada or the State of Washington Weights and Measures.

The groundfish dockside observer will verify and record in the Groundfish Validation Log the weights of all fish on board. The observer will convert landed halibut weights to a net dressed, head-off weight. Rockfish and all other groundfish species will be converted to a round weight, using conversion factors set out in the conditions of licence.

The white copy of the completed pages from the Validation Record must remain with the groundfish dockside observer for subsequent keypunching and data entry. The yellow page should be delivered to the buyer and if fish are to be trucked to the buyer, must accompany the load and be delivered to the buyer.

The IPHC stock assessment is based on biological data obtained through port sampling, surveys and special projects. Since the 1930s, biologists have collected otoliths for ageing and lengths of fish. Under Section 48 of the *Fishery (General) Regulations*, the vessel master must make available for sampling any fish when requested by an authorized representative of the IPHC.

6.4. Halibut Tagging

All halibut landed in Canada including Canadian-caught halibut landed in the United States will be tagged. Under this program all halibut are tagged by the Department certified observer at the point of initial offloading with a unique serial number that will tie each fish to a particular offload. These numbers are recorded by the observer in the Validation Record completed for each landing.

The objectives of the program are twofold: to act as an enforcement tool to decrease the amount of illegally caught halibut entering the market, and to assist in marketing Canadian halibut as a distinct and high quality product.

6.5. Transport of validated fish

If the fish are to be transported to another location after landing, the vessel master should obtain a transit slip from the groundfish dockside observer, who will issue one transit slip for each vehicle or vessel transporting groundfish.

Vessels with validated fish onboard shall not engage in any commercial fishing until all validated fish have been removed from the vessel.

6.6. Dockside Audit

Following each dockside validation the groundfish dockside observer will compare the weight of all validated fish against the vessel’s total remaining allowable catch (including allowable overages). Vessels that are not in an overage position for any species area group will be given a Quota Status Verification Number (QSVN) to provide to the hail service provider on the vessel’s next hail out. Vessels that are in an overage position for any species area group will be restricted from further fishing activity for that fishery for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time that sufficient quota holdings are reallocated to the licence to cover any overages.

7. MORTALITY RATES

Vessels will be assessed mortality for legal/marketable sized fish released at-sea, for those species and areas for which a quota has been established. Mortality rates are set out below.

Gear		Lingcod	Sablefish	Dogfish	Rockfish	Halibut
Hook & Line	Jig	4%	15%	6%	100%	5%
Hook & Line	Longline	4%	15%	6%	100%	16%
Hook & Line	Troll	2%	15%	6%	100%	5%
Trap		4%	9%	6%	100%	10%

8. SIZE LIMITS

8.1. Halibut

No person shall catch and retain a halibut that head on is less than 32 inches (81.3 cm), measured in a straight line, passing over the pectoral fin, from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail or head off less than 24 inches (61.0 cm), measured in a straight line from the base of the pectoral fin at its most anterior point to the extreme end of the middle of the tail.

8.2. Lingcod

No person shall catch and retain a lingcod that head on is less than 65 cm in length, measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail or head off is less than 50 cm in length, measured along the shortest length of the body to the tip of the tail.

8.3. Sablefish

No person shall catch and retain a sablefish that is less than 55 cm in length, measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail or where the head has been removed, 39 cm in length measured from the origin of the first dorsal fin to the fork of the tail.

8.4. Dogfish – Unmarketable

Dogfish that is less than 66 cm in length, may be released at-sea, and will not be deducted from IVQ holdings.

9. FISHING LOG AUDIT

At the time of landing the video and sensor data from the EM system will be removed from the EM system by the EM system service provider. Following every trip landing there will be an audit of the accuracy of the completed fishing log. Archipelago Marine Research Ltd. is the designated service provider for the audit. The following comparisons will be made:

- a) DMP comparison – to compare the fishing log record of retained catch to actual piece counts of landed and validated catch..
- b) Video review comparison – video imagery will be reviewed to compare the observed catches and releases against the fishing log record. 10% of the sets will be randomly selected for video review , and in no case will less than one set and haul event per trip be viewed.
- c) Set comparison – EM System sensor data will be compared against the set location, date and times recorded in the fishing log...
- d) In addition to the audits described above there will also be an overall program audit conducted where 1% of all trips made during the year will have 100% of their imagery viewed at no additional cost.

Failed audit may result in the following:

- a) 100% viewing of all sets at additional cost to the vessel;
- b) Additional time required to resolve and correct fishing trip data at additional cost to the vessel;
- c) QSR results being based on EM data rather than logbook data; and
- d) Assigning catch to the vessel where vessel and EM data are not adequate to accurately determine bycatch levels.

10. QUOTA STATUS REPORT

Following the completion of each offload and subsequent audit, the designated EM system data analysis service provider) will reconcile all catch information; both landed and discarded, versus current quota holdings and produce a quota status report (QSR). The QSR will be forwarded to the identified contact for the vessel.

Vessels that are in an overage position for any species area group will be restricted from further fishing activity for that fishery for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time that sufficient quota holdings are reallocated to the licence to cover any overages.

11. FISHER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

DFO has introduced unique Fisher Identification Numbers (FIN) that will be assigned to all Pacific commercial harvesters. Once a FIN has been assigned to a fisher, that individual will reference the FIN when identifying him or herself in subsequent business dealings with both the department and service contractors, completing the FIN field on logbooks, noting the FIN when hailing and landing catch, etc. A FIN will be automatically generated for fishers when their new year's FRC licence is issued. Once the FIN is issued to a fisher it will not change from year to year.

12. FISH SLIPS

Vessel Masters must obtain copies of all fish slips from fish buyers and keep available copies when required by the Department. Vessel masters are required to ensure fish slip records are mailed directly to the Department no later than seven days after landing. Fish slips must be mailed to:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Regional Data Unit
Suite 200 - 401 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3S4

Any fishers selling fish to the public are reminded that they must obtain a Fish Vending Licence, available from any provincial government agent, and as licensed vendors they will be required to record all public fish sales on fish slips.

YEAR: _____

INTEGRATED GROUNDFISH FISHING LOG

Vessel Name: _____
 Captain: _____
 VRN # Trip #
 Hail Out #'s _____
 Hail In #'s _____
 FIN # # Crew
 Tab #1 Tab #2

GEAR ID	GEAR TYPE							LENGTH OF SKATE (ft)	HOOK/TRAP			
	FIXED HOOK	AUTOLINE	SNAP	SWIVEL SNAP	TROLL	HANDLINE	ROD & REEL		TRAP	TYPE	SIZE	SPACING (ft)
A												
B												
C												
D												

Set # / Haul #	Set #	Haul #	Set #	Haul #	Set #	Haul #											
Gear Details																	
ID # Set # Lost			ID # Set # Lost			ID # Set # Lost											
Area Details GMU																	
Set Date/Time		mm/dd	hh:mm	Set Date/Time		mm/dd	hh:mm	Set Date/Time		mm/dd	hh:mm						
Haul Date/Time		mm/dd	hh:mm	Haul Date/Time		mm/dd	hh:mm	Haul Date/Time		mm/dd	hh:mm						
Start Lat		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
Start Long		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
End Lat		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
End Long		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
Depth (fathoms)		start	min	end	max	start	min	end	max	start	min	end	max				
Target Species			Target Species			Target Species											
Bait (spp/wt)			Bait (spp/wt)			Bait (spp/wt)											
Species (full name only)			Species (full name only)			Species (full name only)											
RETAINED			RELEASED			LICED			RETAINED			RELEASED			LICED		
Weight	Pieces		Weight	Pieces	Pieces	Weight	Pieces	Pieces	Weight	Pieces		Weight	Pieces		Weight	Pieces	Pieces
Halibut - Legal																	
Halibut - Sub-L																	
Sablefish - Legal																	
Sablefish - Sub-L																	
	Retained	Released	Liced		Retained	Released	Liced		Retained	Released	Liced		Retained	Released	Liced		
Lingcod - Legal																	
Lingcod - Sub-L																	
Dogfish - Market																	
Dogfish - Unmark																	
Yelloweye																	
Quillback																	
Rougheye																	
SS Thornyhead																	
Redbanded																	
Big Skate																	
Longnose Sk.																	
Turbot																	

Comments:

Port: _____ Buyer: _____ Offload Date: _____ Validated Weight: _____
 Port: _____ Buyer: _____ Offload Date: _____ Validated Weight: _____

Collected By: _____
 Date Collected: _____

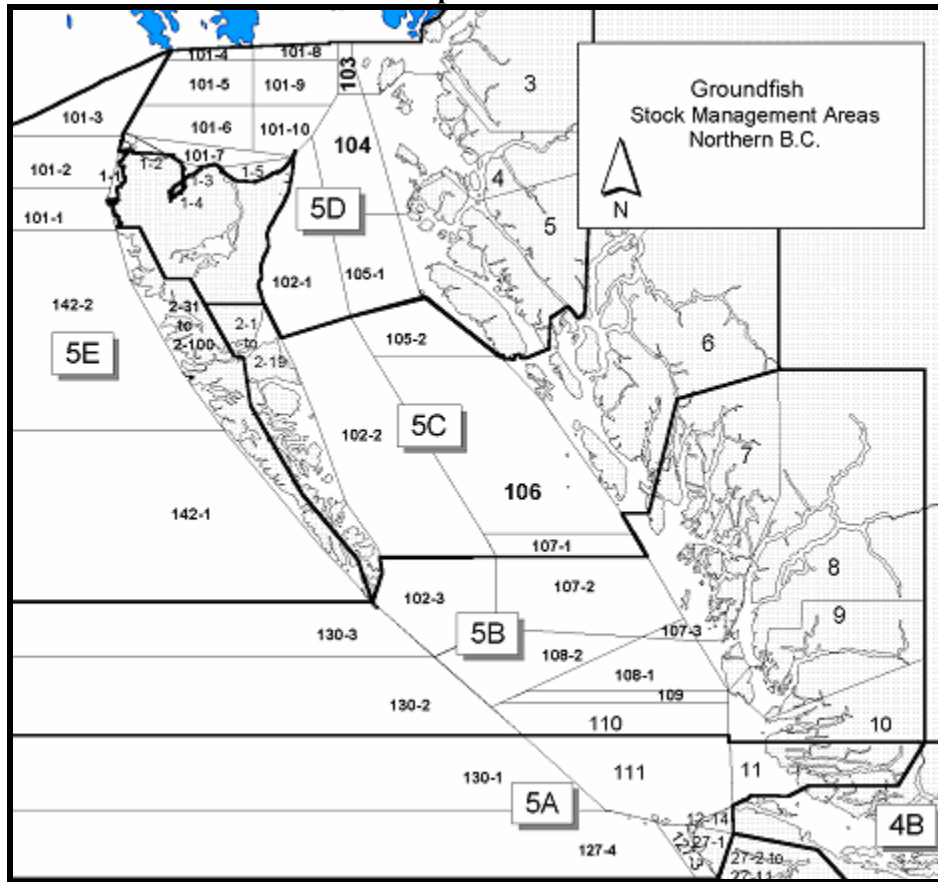
Functionality Test Date: _____ FTCN: _____
 Captain Name: _____ Signature: _____
 Servicer Name: _____ Signature: _____

White copy - Observer Yellow copy - IPHC Pink copy - Captain

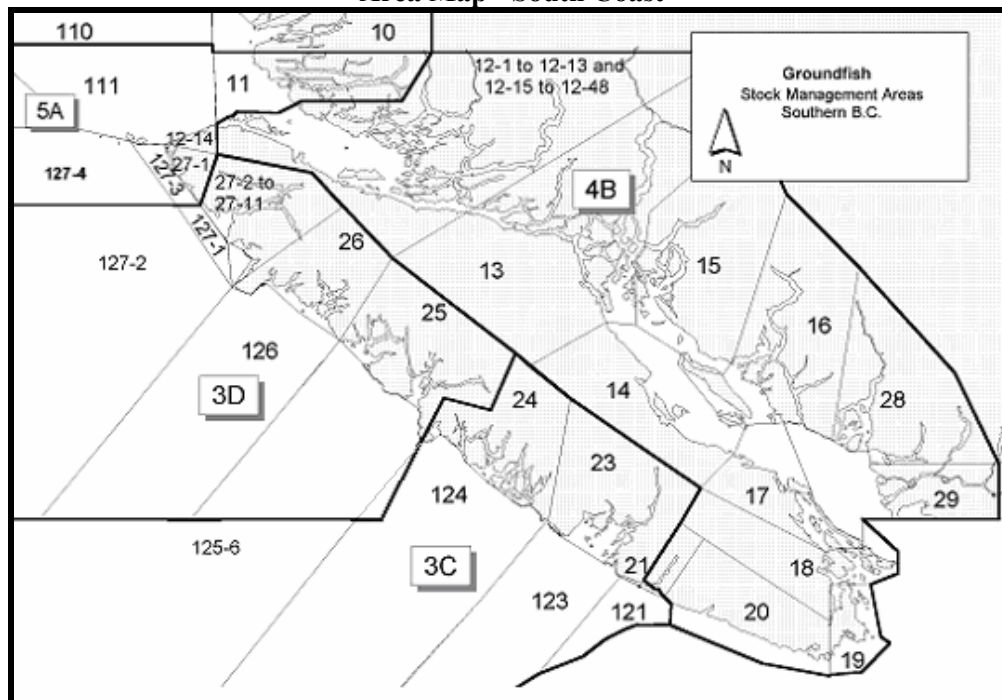
Page ___ of ___

Appendix 2: Groundfish Management Area Maps

Area Map - North Coast



Area Map - South Coast



Appendix 3: Schedule II – Other Groundfish Species Commercial Harvest Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.....	MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 2006/2007	2
1.1.	Individual Quotas for Lingcod and Dogfish	2
1.2.	Pacific Cod, Skate, Flounder and Sole.....	2
1.3.	Rockfish Conservation Areas	2
2.....	SPECIES	2
3.....	GEAR	2
4.....	LICENSING.....	3
4.1.	Licence Category	3
4.2.	Licence Fees.....	3
4.3.	Licence Application and Issuance	3
4.4.	Licence Documents.....	3
4.5.	Vessel Replacements	4
5.....	LINGCOD INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ)	4
5.1.	Initial IVQ Allocation.....	4
5.2.	Lingcod Species Area Groups	5
5.3.	Lingcod Spawning Closure.....	5
5.4.	Annual IVQ Caps.....	5
5.4.1.	Annual IVQ Species Caps	5
5.4.2.	Annual Area IVQ Cap	5
5.4.3.	Annual Non-Directed Species Caps.....	5
5.5.	Trip Limits	6
5.6.	Fishing Restrictions for IVQ Overage	6
5.7.	Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage	6
5.7.1.	Carryover of Lingcod and Non-Directed IVQ Underage	6
5.7.2.	Carryover of Lingcod and Non-Directed IVQ Overage	6
5.8.	Retention of Lingcod by Salmon Troll	7
6.....	DOGFISH INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ).....	7
6.1.	Initial IVQ Allocation.....	7
6.2.	Annual IVQ Caps.....	8
6.2.1.	Annual IVQ Species Cap.....	8
6.2.2.	Annual Non-Directed Species Caps.....	8
6.2.3.	Trip Limits	9
6.3.	Fishing Restrictions for IVQ Overage	9
6.4.	Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage	9
6.4.1.	Carryover of Dogfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Underage	9
6.4.2.	Carryover of Dogfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Overage	9
7.....	REALLOCATION PROCEDURES	10
7.1.	Reallocation of Dogfish, Lingcod and Non-Directed Species IVQ.....	10
8.....	CLOSURES	13

1. MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 2006/2007

1.1. Individual Quotas for Lingcod and Dogfish

As part of a three year pilot, lingcod and dogfish will be managed through individual quota (IQ) regimes. In addition, any vessels participating in these fisheries are required to acquire quota to account for all non-directed catch for species and areas for which the sector is responsible. Subject to species and area closures, vessels will be permitted to retain and land non-directed catch. All groundfish fishers must ensure that they read both the Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan and Appendix 1: Hook and Line/Trap Mortality Rates, Size Limits, At-Sea Monitoring, and Dockside Monitoring, in addition to the commercial harvest plan for their fishery.

1.2. Pacific Cod, Skate, Flounder and Sole

Directed fisheries for skate, sole, flounder and pacific cod are not permitted. Maximum trip levels have been set for non-directed catch in targeted groundfish fisheries.

1.3. Rockfish Conservation Areas

The Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in the Strait of Georgia are currently under review. Current closures outlined in the “Protecting British Columbia’s Rockfish” brochure remain in effect. These are also available on the Department’s Internet site at:

http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Restricted_Areas

Additional closures once implemented will be distributed to the fleet.

2. SPECIES

Lingcod (*Ophiodon elongates*)

Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthius*)

Rockfish (*Sebastes sp.*) and Longspine/Shortspine Thornyheads (*Sebastolobus sp.*)

Halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*)

Sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)

Skate (*Rajidae*)

Sole and Flounder (*Pleuronectiformes other than Hippoglossus stenolepis*)

Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*)

3. GEAR

Fishing for Schedule II – Other Species is permitted by hook and line gear (longline, jig, and troll). When conducting a directed lingcod trip only troll and jig gear is permitted. Longline gear is not permitted when directing on lingcod.

4. LICENSING

4.1. Licence Category

A Schedule II species, category C, CA, communal commercial FC or any vessel based licence is required to commercially harvest Schedule II - Other Species. "Schedule II" refers to Schedule II, Part II of the *Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993*.

Category C, Schedule II - Other Species licence eligibilities are limited entry and vessel based. Category FC are party based licence eligibilities.

Vessels fishing under the authority of a Schedule II-Other Species licence may also be designated to fish under the authority of a category Z licence.

4.2. Licence Fees

Category C or CA licence fees are \$30.00. There is no annual licence fee for communal commercial licences.

4.3. Licence Application and Issuance

Personalized applications are mailed to the contact vessel owner/licence eligibility holder for all Schedule II - Other Species licence eligibilities. Category C applications must be completed and submitted with required annual fees to a Pacific Fisheries Licence Unit (PFLU) by December 31 of each year in order to maintain the eligibility, whether fishing takes place or not.

Special Schedule II (CA), applications must be completed and submitted prior to licence issue although there is no annual application requirement. These applications are only accepted when the IFMP and Conditions of Licence are not yet available for a vessel based licence and the vessel is not eligible for any other available or issued licence that allows harvesting of Schedule II species. Special Schedule II licence documents must be returned prior to issuance of any other licence that allows harvesting of Schedule II species.

The vessel owner or any authorized representative may sign both category C or CA application forms.

Only an authorized signing authority of each communal commercial licence eligibility holder may sign communal commercial application forms. The PFLU must have on record a copy of either a Confirmation of Signing Authorities or an Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities form advising who the signing authorities are.

Prior to licence issue, vessel owners must ensure any Ministerial conditions placed on the licence eligibility are met.

4.4. Licence Documents

Schedule II - Other Species licence documents are valid from the date of issue to December 31 of each calendar year.

Replacements for lost or destroyed licence documents may be obtained by completing a Declaration Concerning Licence Documents form. Please contact a PFLU for further details.

4.5. Vessel Replacements

The vessel owner(s) of a Schedule II - Other Species licensed vessel may make application to replace a commercial fishing vessel with a vessel that does not exceed the length of the vessel to be replaced. Both the replacement vessel and the vessel being replaced must have a survey on file with the PFLU or submitted with the vessel replacement application. Vessels must be surveyed according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada Vessel Measurement guidelines. Vessel owners considering replacing current vessels should contact a PFLU for complete information.

5. LINGCOD INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ)

5.1. Initial IVQ Allocation

The formula used to determine initial allocations of lingcod IVQ was based on catch history during the years 1996 to 2003. The total lingcod catch of a vessel was assigned to each of the vessel based licences on the vessel for that year based on the following:

- Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) records were used to determine catch history. Fish slips were used to identify lingcod caught in conjunction with fishing for salmon.
- All lingcod caught on a directed halibut trip were assigned to the commercial halibut licence that was on the boat at the beginning of the season. This is the same for lingcod on directed sablefish and salmon trips.
- Catch from directed trips was evenly distributed between all vessels based licences on that boat for that fishing year (as they were all eligible to fish for lingcod). This includes any licences that were subsequently relinquished as part of the Allocation Transfer Program or the salmon licence retirement program.

Identifying the current vessel for the licence

- For each licence eligibility with catch history the current vessel was identified and a total amount of catch history for that vessel has been determined.

The total catch history for the vessel currently holding the licence eligibilities is divided by the total catch of the fleet during this same eight year period. This percentage will be applied to the 2006/2007 Hook and Line TAC and assigned to one of the vessel's licence eligibilities. Only one licence on a vessel may hold quota. IVQ was allocated among the following lingcod management areas: 3C, 3D, 5A/B, and 5C/D/E.

Regardless of any licence transfers after April 1, 2006, the licence eligibility that received the initial IVQ allocation will receive the initial allocation percentage for each of the three years of the pilot. At the commencement of each fishing year, the IVQ percentage will be converted into pounds. Changes may be made to initial allocation percentages pending further review of catch records or other considerations. There are 547 vessels that qualified for an initial allocation of lingcod quota. In addition, 8.8% of the TAC is held by the department from catch associated with licence eligibilities relinquished to the department.

Vessels not receiving an initial allocation will have the opportunity to participate in the lingcod fishery through their Schedule II privileges by acquiring the appropriate amount of IVQ for the lingcod management area to be fished.

5.2. Lingcod Species Area Groups

Lingcod will be managed by the following lingcod management areas: 3C, 3D, 5A/B, 5C/D/E and 4B. IVQ may not be re-allocated from one area to the other.

5.3. Lingcod Spawning Closure

Lingcod fishing will close November 15th in all areas for the remainder of the season.

5.4. Annual IVQ Caps

5.4.1. Annual IVQ Species Caps

No vessel may hold more than 5% of the lingcod hook and line TAC in a year. For the 2006/2007 fishing season, subject to area caps, a directed vessel may hold up to 104,719 pounds of lingcod IVQ.

5.4.2. Annual Area IVQ Cap

A licence may only hold up to a maximum of 10% of the area TAC for lingcod. Temporary reallocations of IVQ, up to the area caps listed below, will be permitted.

Lingcod Species Area Groups	IVQ Cap (pounds)
3C	33,069
3D	39,683
5A/B	44,092
5C/D/E	92,593

5.4.3. Annual Non-Directed Species Caps

The annual non-directed species caps for those participating in a directed lingcod fishery are calculated as a percentage of the vessel's IVQ of lingcod. Temporary reallocations of IVQ, up to the species caps listed below, will be permitted.

Species	% of Lingcod IVQ
Yelloweye	2.0
Quillback, Copper, China, Tiger	0.5
Canary	1.0

Silvergray	1.0
Halibut	20.0
Dogfish	1.0

5.5. Trip Limits

For non-directed species of groundfish caught while fishing lingcod there will be trip limits:

Species	Trip Limit (pounds)
Pacific Cod	500
Skate	6,000
Other Rockfish	500

There is no limit on sole and flounder permitted to be landed.

5.6. Fishing Restrictions for IVQ Overage

Vessels that exceed their total lingcod IVQ by more than 10% or exceed their non-directed species IVQ by more than 30% will be restricted from further fishing activity, or until such time that sufficient IVQ are reallocated to the licence to cover any overages.

Vessels that exceed their area IVQ holdings will be restricted from fishing in that area for the remainder of the fishing season.

5.7. Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage

5.7.1. Carryover of Lingcod and Non-Directed IVQ Underage

Vessels that are 10% or less under the vessel's total lingcod IVQ, at the end of 2006/2007, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel's licence IVQ in 2007/2008. Vessels that are more than 10% under the vessel's IVQ, will have 10% added and will forgo the remainder.

Vessels that are 30% or less under the vessel's total non-directed species IVQ, at the end of 2006/2007, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel's licence IVQ in 2007/2008. Vessels that are more than 30% under the vessel's IVQ, will have 30% added and will forgo the remainder.

For sablefish, vessels that are 15% or less under the vessel's sablefish IVQ, at the end of July 31, 2006, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel's licence IVQ on August 1, 2006. Vessels that are more than 15% under the vessel's IVQ, will have 15% added and will forgo the remainder.

5.7.2. Carryover of Lingcod and Non-Directed IVQ Overage

Any overage, up to 10% of the total lingcod IVQ, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel's IVQ in 2007. In addition, any amount over the 10% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

For any overage the first 30% of the non-directed species IVQ, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel's IVQ in 2007. In addition, any amount over the 30% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

5.8. Retention of Lingcod by Salmon Troll

Implementation of an integrated groundfish fishery for this year has management implications for those wishing to retain lingcod while salmon trolling. Similar to last year, all vessels wishing to retain any amount of lingcod must have their fish validated through the established dockside monitoring program. In addition to this, any vessel wishing to land lingcod must hold or acquire sufficient quota to do so.

Requirements include the following (less than 500 lbs of lingcod per landing):

- Vessel must have sufficient IVQ.
- Transportation requirement – All lingcod must be transported by the licensed vessel either directly to land or to a fish pen
- Hail in and Hail out requirements through the designated service provider (JO Thomas)
- Specific locations and times at which landing of fish is permitted
- Landing requirements – The landing of any fish of any species is not permitted unless a designated observer is present to authorize the commencement of weight verification.

Vessels wishing to retain and land **more than 500 lbs** of Lingcod per landing must, in addition to all of the above, meet the new electronic monitoring requirements (see Appendix 1).

6. DOGFISH INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ)

6.1. Initial IVQ Allocation

The formula used to determine initial allocations of dogfish IVQ was based on catch history during the years 1996 to 2003. The total dogfish catch of a vessel was assigned to each of the vessel based licences on the vessel for that year based on the following:

- Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) records were used to determine catch history.
- All dogfish caught on a directed halibut trip were assigned to the commercial halibut licence that was on the boat at the beginning of the season. This is the same for dogfish on directed sablefish.
- Catch from directed trips was evenly distributed between all vessels based licences on that boat for that fishing year (as they were all eligible to fish for dogfish). This includes any licences that were subsequently relinquished as part of the Allocation Transfer Program or the salmon licence retirement program.

Identifying the current vessel for the licence

- For each licence eligibility with catch history the current vessel was identified and a total amount of catch history for that vessel has been determined.

The total catch history for a vessel currently holding the licence eligibilities is divided by the total catch of the fleet during this same eight year period. This percentage will be applied to 90% of the 2006/2007 TAC for each management area and assigned to one of the vessels licence eligibilities. Only one licence may hold quota per vessel. Regardless of any licence transfers after April 1, 2006, the licence eligibility that received the initial IVQ allocation will receive the initial allocation percentage for each of the three years of the pilot. At the commencement of each fishing year, the IVQ percentage will be converted into pounds. Changes may be made to initial allocation percentages pending further review of catch records or other considerations.

The other 10% of the dogfish TAC will be available to fisherman through the Dogfish Development Quota. The requirements and process to provide advice to the Department on this allocation is being developed.

There were approximately 241 vessels that qualified for an initial allocation of dogfish quota. In addition, 5.2% of the TAC is held by the department from catch associated with licence eligibilities relinquished to the department.

Vessels not receiving an initial allocation will have the opportunity to participate in the dogfish fishery through their Schedule II privileges by acquiring the appropriate amount of IVQ.

6.2. Annual IVQ Caps

6.2.1. Annual IVQ Species Cap

No vessel may hold more than 1.5 million pounds of dogfish IVQ. However, vessels whose initial quota allocation exceeds this amount will be allowed to hold IVQ up to the initial allocation.

6.2.2. Annual Non-Directed Species Caps

The annual non-directed species caps for those participating in a directed dogfish fishery are calculated as a percentage of the vessel's IVQ of dogfish. Temporary reallocations of IVQ, up to the species caps listed below, will be permitted.

Species	% of Dogfish IVQ
Canary	0.50
Rougheye	0.25
Shortraker	0.04
Yelloweye Outside	0.50
Yelloweye 4B	0.50
Quillback, China, Copper, Tiger Outside	0.50
Quillback, China, Copper, Tiger 4B	0.25

Silvergray	0.50
Shortspine Thornyheads	0.50
Lingcod	1.0
Sablefish	1.0
Halibut	4.0

6.2.3. Trip Limits

For non-directed species of groundfish caught while fishing dogfish there will be trip limits:

Species	Trip Limit (pounds)
Sablefish	10% of dogfish landed per trip
Halibut	25% of dogfish landed per trip
Pacific Cod	500
Skate	6,000
Lingcod 4B	800
Other Rockfish	500

There is no limit on sole and flounder permitted to be landed.

6.3. Fishing Restrictions for IVQ Overage

Vessels that exceed their total dogfish IVQ by more than 5,000 pounds or exceed their non-directed species IVQ by more than 10% will be restricted from further fishing activity for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time that sufficient quota holdings are reallocated to the licence to cover any overages.

Vessels that exceed an IVQ species cap will be restricted from fishing for the remainder of the fishing season.

6.4. Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage

6.4.1. Carryover of Dogfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Underage

Vessels that are 10% or less under the vessel's total dogfish or non-directed species IVQ, at the end of 2006/2007, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel's licence IVQ in 2007/2008. Vessels that are more than 10% under the vessel's IVQ, will have 10% added and will forgo the remainder.

For sablefish, vessels that are 10% or less under the vessel's sablefish IVQ, at the end of July 31, 2006, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel's licence IVQ on August 1, 2006. Vessels that are more than 10% under the vessel's IVQ, will have 10% added and will forgo the remainder.

6.4.2. Carryover of Dogfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Overage

For any overage, of up to 5,000 pounds of the total dogfish IVQ will be deducted from the vessel's IVQ in 2007. Any amount over the 5,000 pounds will be deducted by twice the excess amount. For any overage the first 10% of the non-

directed species IVQ, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel's IVQ in 2007. In addition, any amount over the 10% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

7. REALLOCATION PROCEDURES

7.1. Reallocation of Dogfish, Lingcod and Non-Directed Species IVQ

The following guidelines for the reallocation of IVQ will be implemented for the 2006/2007 dogfish and lingcod fisheries. All reallocations are valid for the current fishing year only.

- 7.1.1. Subject to IVQ caps and sector caps, upon application, vessel owners/licence holders will be permitted to make unlimited temporary reallocations of dogfish or lingcod and non-directed species area group IVQs. A "Request for Reallocation of Groundfish Species IVQ" must be faxed to the GMU and, if approved, a licence amendment will be issued to reflect new IVQ and/or non-directed quota amounts. This licence amendment must be on board when fishing.
- 7.1.2. The 2006/2007 licence must be issued prior to any dogfish and/or lingcod quota or non-directed species area group quota being reallocated.
- 7.1.3. Reallocations of dogfish and/or lingcod quota and non-directed species area group quota will be permitted until 12:00 hours Pacific Time March 31, 2007.
- 7.1.4. A vessel is not permitted to reallocate dogfish/lingcod IVQ if it puts the vessel in a fail position in relation to its non-directed species caps.
- 7.1.5. IVQ that has already been caught or deemed "fished" cannot be reallocated.
- 7.1.6. The minimum quantity of IVQ that may be reallocated is one pound.
- 7.1.7. Reallocations are only valid for the current fishing year.
- 7.1.8. Reallocations will not be permitted while the vessel from which the quota is being reallocated (the "from" vessel) is hailed out.

8. CLOSURES

8.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas

Currently there are 102 Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in effect and are outlined in the "Protecting British Columbia's Rockfish" booklet. These booklets are available at any Pacific Fishery Licence Unit or can be downloaded from the Department's internet site at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/restricted_areas. Additional RCAs in the Strait of Georgia are expected to be implemented early summer 2006. Once these new RCAs have been implemented a new booklet will be distributed to the fleet.

8.2. Permanent Closures

8.2.1. Strait of Georgia Lingcod

Closed year-round in Areas and Subareas 12-1 to 12-6, 12-8, 12-11, 12-12, 12-15 to 12-48, 13 to 19, 20-5 to 20-7, 28 and 29.

8.2.2. Georgia Strait Closures

Area/Subarea	Rationale for Closure
13-2 to 13-9, 13-11 and 13-27	Closed to all commercial fishing.
14-11 and 14-14	Harbour areas.
16-3 and 16-4	Harbour areas.
17-7 and 17-14	Harbour areas.
17-20 and 17-21	Protect shallow water environment.
18-8	Harbour areas.
19-1	Harbour areas.
19-6	Protect shallow water environment.
19-7 to 19-12	Designated sport-fishing area (open for dogfish only).
20-6 and 20-7	Harbour areas.
Area 28	Designated sport-fishing areas.
29-7 to 29-17	Protect shallow water environment and Fraser River.

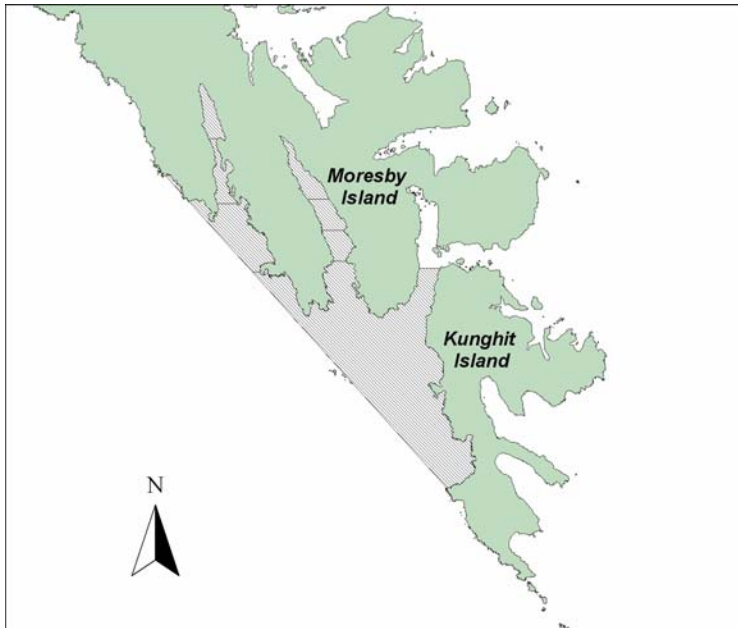
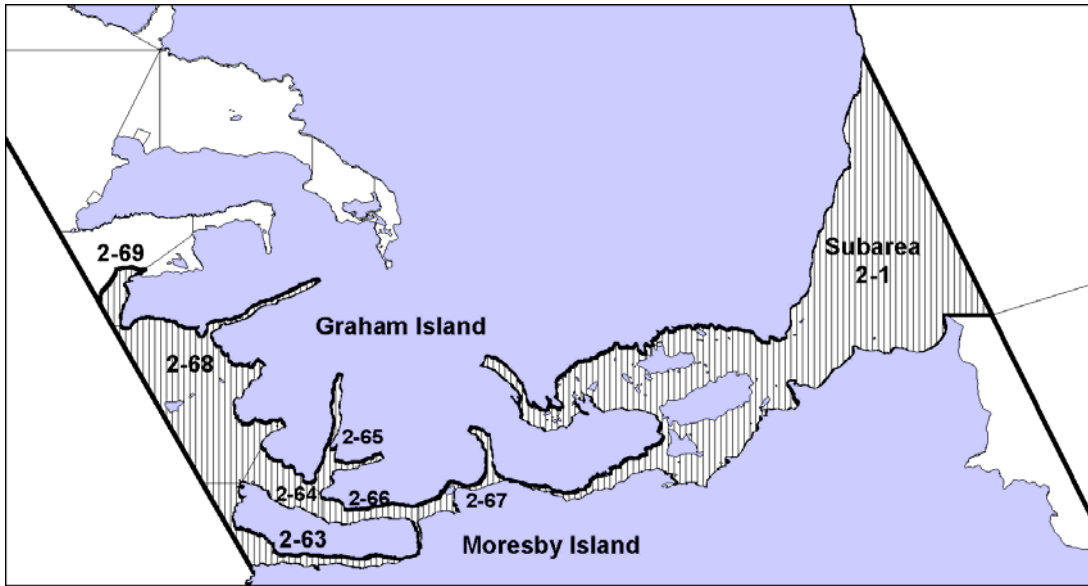
8.2.3. WCVI Closures

Area/Subarea	Rationale for Closure
22	Protect shallow fresh water environment.

8.3. Year-Round Closures

The following areas will be closed April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006 to reduce harvesting pressure and provide improved access for First Nations food, social and ceremonial purposes.

Subareas 2-1, 2-63 to 2-68; and that portion of Subarea 2-69 from Hunter Point to Fame Point shoreward of the 50 fathom contour line as shown on chart number 3869 as published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service of the Department.



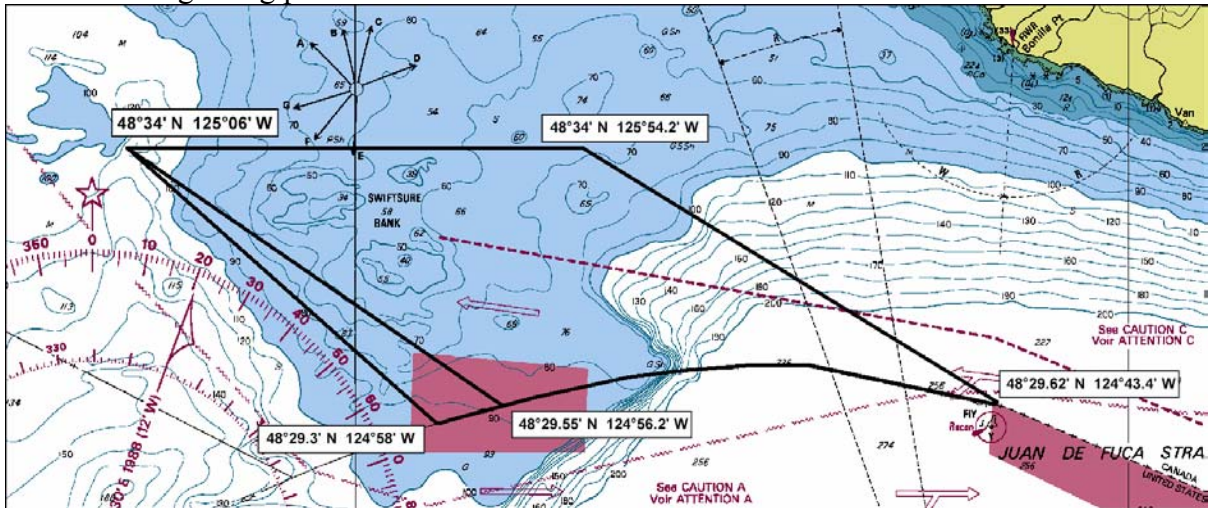
8.3.1. Swiftsure Commercial

Those portions of Subareas 121-1 and 121-2 inside a line:

that begins at	48°34.0' N	125°06.0' W
then true east to	48°34.0' N	124°54.2' W
then to	48°29.62' N	124°43.4' W
then following the International Boundary between Canada and the United States of America to	48°29.3' N	124°58.0' W
then to the beginning point.		

8.3.2. Swiftsure Recreational

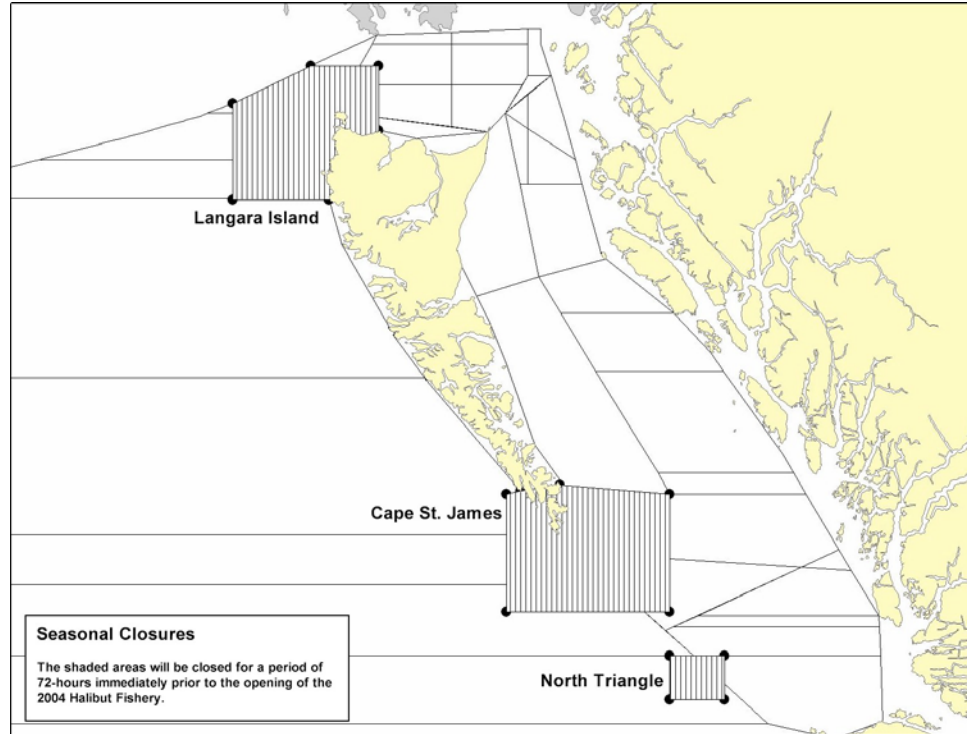
Those portions of Subareas 121-1 and 121-2 inside a line:
 that begins at 48°34.0' N 125°06.0' W
 then true east to 48°34.0' N 124°54.2' W
 then to 48°29.62' N 124°43.4' W
 then following the International Boundary
 between Canada and the United States of
 America to 48°29.55' N 124°56.2' W
 then to the beginning point.



8.4. Seasonal Closures

These closures go into effect 72 hours prior to the halibut opening each year for all commercial hook and line fishing vessels. Their intent is to ensure a fair and orderly opening for the halibut fishery.

Coast-wide Map of 72-Hour “Halibut Opening” Closure



Those portions of Area 101 that are:
 east of the meridian passing through 134°00.0' west longitude;
 west of the meridian passing through 132°40.0' west longitude; and
 south of the parallel passing through 54°30.0' north latitude.

Those portions of Subareas 102-2, 102-3, 108-2, 130-2, 130-3 and 142-1 that are inside a line that:

that begins at	52°11.0' N	131°22.16' W
then westerly to	52°10.0' N	131°30.0' W
then true south to	51°30.0' N	131°30.0' W
then true east to	51°30.0' N	130°00.0' W
then true north to	52°10.0' N	130°00.0' W
then westerly to	52°13.0' N	131°00.3' W

Those portions of Area 111 and Subarea 130-1 that lie inside a line that:

begins at	51°15.0' N	130°00.0' W
then true east to	51°15.0' N	129°30.0' W
then true south to	51°00.0' N	129°30.0' W
then true west to	51°00.0' N	130°00.0' W
then true north to the beginning point.		

Appendix 4: Rockfish by Hook and Line (Inside ZN) Commercial Harvest Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1..... MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 2006/20072
 1.1. Individual Quotas for Inside ZN Fishery2
 1.2. Rockfish Conservation Areas2
2..... SPECIES2
3..... GEAR2
4..... FISHING AREAS2
5..... LICENSING3
 5.1. Licence Category3
 5.2. Licence Fees.....3
 5.3. Licence Application and Issuance3
 5.4. Licence Documents.....3
 5.5. Vessel Re-designations4
 5.6. Licence Eligibility Nominations4
6..... ROCKFISH INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ).....4
 6.1. Initial Individual Quota Allocation4
 6.2. Annual IVQ Caps.....4
 6.2.1. Stacking Licences4
 6.2.2. Annual IVQ Species Caps4
 6.2.3. Annual Non-Directed Species Caps.....5
 6.3. Trip Limits5
 6.4. Fishing Restrictions for IVQ Overages.....5
 6.5. Reallocation of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ5
 6.6. Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage6
 6.6.1. Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Underage6
 6.6.2. Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Overage6
7..... CLOSURES6
 7.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas6
 7.2. Permanent Closures: Georgia Strait.....7

1. MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 2006/2007

1.1. Individual Quotas for Inside ZN Fishery

As part of a three year pilot program, the Inside ZN fishery will be managed through an individual quota (IQ) regime and will be permitted to make unlimited annual reallocations between licences. In addition, any vessels participating in this fishery is required to acquire quota to account for all non-directed catch of halibut and dogfish. Subject to species and area closures, vessels will be permitted to retain and land non-directed catch. All groundfish fishers must ensure that they read both the Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan and Appendix 1: Hook and Line/Trap Mortality Rates, Size Limits, At-Sea Monitoring, and Dockside Monitoring, in addition to the commercial harvest plan for their fishery.

1.2. Rockfish Conservation Areas

The Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in the Strait of Georgia are currently under review. Current closures outlined in the “Protecting British Columbia’s Rockfish” brochure remain in effect. Additional closures once implemented will be distributed to the fleet. These are also available on the Department’s Internet site at:

http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Restricted_Areas

2. SPECIES

Rockfish (*Sebastes sp.*) and Longspine/Shortspine Thornyheads (*Sebastolobus sp.*)
Halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*)
Lingcod (*Ophiodon elongates*)
Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthius*)
Sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)
Skate (*Rajidae*)
Sole and Flounder (*Pleuronectiformes other than Hippoglossus stenolepis*)
Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*)
Greenlings (*Hexagrammos sp.*)

3. GEAR

Hook and line gear

4. FISHING AREAS

Subject to closures listed in Section 7, the Inside Quota Management Area for rockfish is defined as: Areas 13 to 19, 28, 29 and Subareas 12-1 to 12-13, 12-15 to 12-48, and 20-4 to 20-7.

5. LICENSING

5.1. Licence Category

A rockfish, commercial category ZN or communal commercial category FZN licence eligibility is limited entry and party based.

5.2. Licence Fees

The annual licence application fee is \$100.

5.3. Licence Application and Issuance

Category ZN applications must be completed and submitted with the required fee to a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit (PFLU) by March 31, of the next calendar year. Category ZN rockfish licence eligibilities must be applied for and issued annually regardless if no fishing is carried out.

The licence eligibility holder must sign the application form. If the licence eligibility holder is a company or aboriginal group, the PFLU must have on record a copy of either a Confirmation of Signing Authorities form or an Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities form listing the signing authorities.

Vessels may be designated with up to 5 inside rockfish licences.

Prior to annual licence issuance, licence eligibility holders are required to:

- a) Identify on the application, parties authorized to request an amendment and/or a Quota Status Report (QSR).
- b) Meet any Ministerial conditions placed on a licence eligibility.
- c) Ensure any conditions of the previous year's licence such as completion and submission of fishing logbooks is met and accepted by the Groundfish Management Unit (GMU).
- d) Designate a registered commercial fishing vessel that is eligible for any vessel based licence (i.e.) salmon, schedule II species, geoduck, sablefish, halibut, crab, shrimp by trawl and prawn and shrimp by trap, a valid communal commercial licence or a valid salmon category N licence. Designated vessels may not exceed the maximum vessel length (MVL) of the initial licence designated; however the MVL is waived for additional designated licences.

5.4. Licence Documents

Inside rockfish licence documents are valid from the date of issue to March 31 of the next calendar year.

Replacements for lost or destroyed licence documents may be obtained by completing a Declaration Concerning Licence Documents form. Please contact a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit for further details.

5.5. Licence Amendments

Prior to commencing to harvest under the authority of a rockfish licence, a Request for a 2006 Category ZN/FZN Licence Amendment form must be completed and submitted to the Groundfish Management Unit (GMU). Please contact the Groundfish Management Quota Officer at (604) 666-5865 for further information.

5.5. Vessel Re-designations

Re-designation of rockfish licences is allowed as long as any Condition of Licence has been met; such as the completion, submission and acceptance by GMU of logbooks have been submitted and accepted by the GMU.

A completed Application for Category Z Vessel Re-designation form must be completed by the licence eligibility holder and submitted to a PFLU.

Valid current year licence documents and validation tabs must be returned.

5.6. Licence Eligibility Nominations

Rockfish category ZN licence eligibilities may be nominated from one party to another. A Nomination for Category Z Licence Eligibility form must be completed by the licence eligibility holder. Valid current year licence documents and validation tabs must be returned. Communal commercial rockfish category FZN licence eligibilities may not be nominated as these are allocated annually to First Nation groups.

6. ROCKFISH INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ)

6.1. Initial Individual Quota Allocation

As in previous years, each licence eligibility, of which there are 71, will be allocated an equal share of the inside TACs for yelloweye, quillback, copper, china and tiger rockfish.

	TAC (tonnes)	Allocation per licence (lbs)
Quillback, Copper, China, Tiger	26	807
Yelloweye	6	186

6.2. Annual IVQ Caps

6.2.1. Stacking Licences

IVQ will automatically be reallocated to the initial rockfish licence designated to the vessel. Only one inside rockfish licence per vessel may hold IVQ.

6.2.2. Annual IVQ Species Caps

All rockfish licences will have annual IVQ caps for some of their rockfish species. Listed below are the annual IVQ caps for rockfish. Temporary reallocations up to the species caps listed below will be a permitted.

Species	Annual IVQ Cap (pounds)
Yelloweye	1,058
Quillback, Copper, China, Tiger	4,586

6.2.3. Annual Non-Directed Species Caps

All rockfish licences will have annual species caps for their non-directed catch. Listed below are the annual caps for non-directed species.

Species	Annual IVQ Cap (pounds)
Halibut	250
Dogfish	1,250

6.3. Trip Limits

For non-directed species of groundfish caught while fishing inside rockfish there will be trip limits:

Species	Trip Limit (pounds)
Other Rockfish	Must be equal to or less than the total of Quillback, Copper, China, Tiger that is landed
Pacific Cod	50
Kelp Greenlings	Must be equal to or less than the total of Quillback, Copper, China, Tiger that is landed
Skate	50
Lingcod 4B	800

There is no limit on sole and flounder permitted to be landed.

6.4. Fishing Restrictions for IVQ Overages

Vessels that exceed their total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ holdings by more than 10% will be restricted from further fishing activity for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time that sufficient quota are reallocated to the licence to cover any overages. Vessels that exceed their IVQ species cap will be restricted from fishing for the remainder of the fishing season.

6.5. Reallocation of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ

The following guidelines for the reallocation of rockfish IVQ and non-directed species IVQ will be implemented for the 2006/2007 ZN fishery. All reallocations are valid for the current fishing year only.

6.5.1. Subject to IVQ caps and sector caps, upon application, licence eligibility holders will be permitted to make unlimited temporary reallocations of rockfish and non-directed species area group IVQs. A "Request for Reallocation of Groundfish Species IVQ" must be faxed to the GMU and, if approved, a licence amendment

will be issued to reflect new IVQ and/or non-directed quota amounts. This licence amendment must be on board when fishing.

- 6.5.2. The 2006/2007 ZN licence must be issued prior to any rockfish quota or non-directed species area group quota being reallocated.
- 6.5.3. Reallocations of rockfish quota and non-directed species area group quota will be permitted until 12:00 hours Pacific Time March 31, 2007.
- 6.5.4. IVQ that has already been caught or deemed “fished” cannot be reallocated.
- 6.5.5. The minimum quantity of IVQ that may be reallocated is one pound.
- 6.5.6. Reallocations are only valid for the current fishing year.
- 6.5.7. Reallocations will not be permitted while the vessel from which the quota is being reallocated (the “from” vessel) is hailed out.

6.6. Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage

6.6.1. Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Underage

Vessels that are 10% or less under the vessel’s total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ, at the end of 2006/2007, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel’s IVQ in 2007/2008. Vessels that are more than 10% under the vessel’s IVQ, will have 10% added and will forgo the remainder.

6.6.2. Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Overage

For any overage, up to 10% of the total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel’s IVQ in 2007/2008. In addition, any amount over the 10% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

7. CLOSURES

7.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas

Currently there are 102 Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in effect and are outlined in the “Protecting British Columbia’s Rockfish” booklet. These booklets are available at any Pacific Fishery Licence Unit or can be downloaded from the Department’s internet site at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/restricted_areas. Additional RCAs in the Strait of Georgia are expected to be implemented early summer 2006. Once these new RCAs have been implemented a new booklet will be distributed to the fleet.

7.2. Permanent Closures: Georgia Strait

Area/Subarea	Rationale for Closure
13-2 to 13-9, 13-11 and 13-27	Closed to all commercial fishing.
14-11 and 14-14	Harbour areas.
16-3 and 16-4	Harbour areas.
17-7 and 17-14	Harbour areas.
17-20 and 17-21	Protect shallow water environment.
18-8	Harbour areas.
19-1	Harbour areas.
19-6	Protect shallow water environment.
19-7 to 19-12	Designated sport-fishing area (open for dogfish only).
20-6 and 20-7	Harbour areas.
Area 28	Designated sport-fishing area.
29-7 to 29-17	Protect shallow water environment and Fraser River.

Appendix 5: Rockfish by Hook and Line (Outside ZN) Commercial Harvest Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.....	MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 2006/2007	2
1.1.	Individual Quotas for Outside ZN Fishery	2
1.2.	Rockfish Conservation Areas	2
2.....	SPECIES	2
3.....	GEAR	2
4.....	FISHING AREAS	2
5.....	LICENSING	3
5.1.	Licence Category	3
5.2.	Licence Fees.....	3
5.3.	Licence Application and Issuance	3
5.4.	Licence Options	3
5.5.	Licence Documents.....	4
5.6.	Vessel Re-designations	4
5.7.	Licence Eligibility Nominations	4
6.....	RESEARCH ALLOCATION	4
7.....	ROCKFISH INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ).....	5
7.1.	Initial Individual Quota Allocation.....	5
7.2.	Annual IVQ Caps.....	6
7.2.1.	Annual Rockfish IVQ Species Caps.....	6
7.2.2.	Annual Non-Directed Species Caps.....	6
7.3.	Trip Limits	6
7.4.	Fishing Restrictions for Exceeding IVQ.....	7
7.5.	Reallocation of Rockfish IVQ and Other Groundfish IVQ	7
7.6.	Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage	7
7.6.1.	Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Underage.....	7
7.6.2.	Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Overage.....	8
8.....	CLOSURES	8
8.1.	Rockfish Conservation Areas	8
8.2.	Year-Round Closures.....	8
8.2.1.	Queen Charlottes.....	8
8.2.2.	Swiftsure Commercial	9
8.2.3.	Swiftsure Recreational.....	9
8.3.	Seasonal Closures	10

1. MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 2006/2007

1.1. Individual Quotas for Outside ZN Fishery

As part of a three year pilot program, the Outside ZN fishery will be managed through an individual quota (IQ) regime and will be permitted to make unlimited annual reallocations between licences. In addition, any vessels participating in this fishery is required to acquire quota to account for all non-directed catch of halibut and dogfish. Subject to species and area closures, vessels will be permitted to retain and land non-directed catch. All groundfish fishers must ensure that they read both the Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan and Appendix 1: Hook and Line/Trap Mortality Rates, Size Limits, At-Sea Monitoring, and Dockside Monitoring, in addition to the commercial harvest plan for their fishery.

1.2. Rockfish Conservation Areas

The Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in the Strait of Georgia are currently under review. Current closures outlined in the “Protecting British Columbia’s Rockfish” brochure remain in effect. Additional closures once implemented will be distributed to the fleet. These are also available on the Department’s Internet site at:

http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Restricted_Areas

2. SPECIES

Rockfish (*Sebastes sp.*) and Longspine/Shortspine Thornyheads (*Sebastolobus sp.*)
Halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*)
Lingcod (*Ophiodon elongates*)
Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthius*)
Sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)
Skate (*Rajidae*)
Sole and Flounder (*Pleuronectiformes other than Hippoglossus stenolepis*)
Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*)
Greenlings (*Hexagrammos sp.*)

3. GEAR

Hook and line gear

4. FISHING AREAS

Subject to those closures listed in Section 7, the outside management areas include: Areas 1 to 11, 21, 23 to 27, 101 to 111, 121, 123 to 127, 130, 142 and Subareas 12-14 and 20-1 to 20-3. Areas and Subareas are described in the *Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations*.

5. LICENSING

5.1. Licence Category

A rockfish category ZN or a communal commercial category FZN licence is required to commercially harvest outside rockfish. An outside rockfish licence eligibility is limited entry and party based.

5.2. Licence Fees

The annual licence application fee is \$100.

5.3. Licence Application and Issuance

Category ZN applications must be completed and submitted with the required fee to a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit (PFLU) by March 31 of the next calendar year. Category ZN rockfish licence eligibilities must be applied for and issued annually regardless if no fishing is carried out.

The licence eligibility holder must sign the application form. If the licence eligibility holder is a company or Aboriginal group, the PFLU must have on record a copy of either a Confirmation of Signing Authorities form or an Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities form listing the signing authorities.

Vessels may not be designated with more than one outside rockfish licence in a year.

Prior to annual licence issuance, licence eligibility holders are required to:

- a) Identify on the application, parties authorized to request amendments and/or a Quota Status Report (QSR).
- b) Meet any Ministerial conditions placed on a licence eligibility.
- c) Ensure any conditions of the previous year's licence such as completion and submission of fishing logbooks is met and accepted by the Groundfish Management Unit (GMU).
- d) Designate a registered commercial fishing vessel that is eligible for any vessel based licence (i.e.) salmon, schedule II species, geoduck, sablefish, halibut, crab, shrimp by trawl and prawn and shrimp by trap, a valid communal commercial licence or a valid salmon category N licence.

5.4. Licence Options

Prior to licence issuance licence eligibility holders must make a selection between two licence options.

Option 1 - This option is for vessels that may participate in the directed ZN fishery. The overall length of the vessel cannot exceed the maximum vessel length (MVL) of the licence eligibility. The vessel still has the opportunity to reallocate rockfish quota to another vessel.

Option 2 - This option is for vessels that will not participate in the directed ZN fishery and will reallocate rockfish quota to other licence eligibilities. The overall length of the vessel can exceed the MVL of the licence eligibility.

5.5. Licence Documents

Outside rockfish licence documents are valid from the date of issue to March 31 of the next calendar year.

Replacements for lost or destroyed licence documents may be obtained by completing a Declaration Concerning Licence Documents form. Please contact a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit for further details.

5.6. Licence Amendments

Prior to commencing to harvest under the authority of a rockfish licence, a Request for a 2006 Category ZN/FZN Licence Amendment form must be completed and submitted to the Groundfish Management Unit (GMU). Please contact the Groundfish Management Quota Officer at (604) 666-5865 for further information.

5.6. Vessel Re-designations

A completed Application for Category Z Vessel Re-designation form must be completed by the licence eligibility holder and submitted to a PFLU.

Valid current year licence documents and validation tabs must be returned.

5.7. Licence Eligibility Nominations

Rockfish category ZN licence eligibilities may be nominated from one party to another. A Nomination for Category Z Licence Eligibility form must be completed by the licence eligibility holder.

Communal commercial rockfish category FZN licence eligibilities may not be nominated as these are allocated annually to First Nation groups.

6. RESEARCH ALLOCATION

To support rockfish research the Groundfish Hook and Line Committee (GHLAC) has agreed to set aside five percent of the allocations for research purposes. If less than five percent of a particular species or aggregate quota is used for research purposes in 2006/2007, the remaining research allocation will roll over to the 2007/2008 research allocation and only the necessary quantity of rockfish to meet the annual research allocation of five percent of species or aggregate quota will be deducted from the 2007/2008 commercial Hook and Line allocation of rockfish. During the 2005/2006 season the 5% research allocation was not used.

The following table indicates the 2006/2007 outside rockfish research allocation to be rolled over this year:

Species/Aggregate	Quota (Tonnes)
Yelloweye	7

Species/Aggregate	Quota (Tonnes)
Quillback, Copper, China and Tiger	7
Silvergrey	7
Canary	7
Rougheye	20
Shortraker	4
Yellowmouth	3
Yellowtail	2
Shortspine Thornyheads	1

7. ROCKFISH INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTAS (IVQ)

7.1. Initial Individual Quota Allocation

An outside ZN/FZN licence eligibility will be allocated an equal share of outside ZN/FZN rockfish allocation by species area groups (see below).

Species	Areas	TAC tonnes	TAC pounds	Equal Allocation pounds
Number of Licences				191
Yelloweye	3C/D,5A	67	148,149	776
	5B	31	68,784	360
	5C/D	40	88,184	462
	5E	38	84,657	443
	Total			2,041
Quillback, Copper, China & Tiger Rockfish Combined	3C/D,5A	70	153,484	804
	5B	36	79,366	416
	5C/D	53	116,403	609
	5E	4	7,937	42
	Total			1,870
Canary	3 C/D	71	156,727	821
	5 A/B	36	78,363	410
	5C/D	14	29,840	156
	5E	20	44,890	235
	Total			1,622
Silvergray	3 C/D	27	59,010	309
	5 A/B	52	115,117	603
	5 C/D	47	104,476	547
	5E	31	67,958	356
	Total			1,814
Shortraker	Coastwide	105	232,382	1,217

Species	Areas	TAC tonnes	TAC pounds	Equal Allocation pounds
Rougeye	Coastwide	469	1,034,702	5,417
Shortspine Thornyhead	Coastwide	18	38,584	202

7.2. Annual IVQ Caps

7.2.1. Annual Rockfish IVQ Species Caps

All outside rockfish licences will have annual IVQ caps for some of their rockfish species. Listed below are the annual IVQ caps for rockfish. Temporary reallocations up to the species caps will be permitted.

Species	Annual IVQ Cap (pounds)
Yelloweye	5,000
Quillback (includes China, Copper, Tiger)	10,000
Canary	9,325
Silvergray	10,450
Rougeye	20,669
Shorthead	5,000
Shortspine Thornyhead	1,881

7.2.2. Annual Non-Directed Species Caps

All rockfish licences will have annual species caps for their non-directed catch. Listed below are the annual caps for non-directed species.

Species	Annual Species Cap (pounds)
Halibut	3,000
Dogfish	10,000
Sablefish	2,900
Lingcod 3C	5,000
Lingcod 3D	5,000
Lingcod 5A/B	5,000
Lingcod 5C/D/E	5,000

7.3. Trip Limits

For non-directed species of groundfish caught while fishing outside rockfish there will be trip limits:

Species	Trip Limit (pounds)
Pacific Cod	500
Skate	6,000
Greenlings	500
Black Rockfish	1,000

Other Rockfish	8,000
----------------	-------

There is no limit on sole and flounder permitted to be landed.

7.4. Fishing Restrictions for Exceeding IVQ

Vessels that exceed their total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ by more than 30% will be restricted from further fishing activity for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time that sufficient IVQ are reallocated to the licence to cover any overages.

7.5. Reallocation of Rockfish IVQ and Other Groundfish IVQ

The following guidelines for the reallocation of IVQ will be implemented for the 2006/2007 rockfish fishery.

- 7.5.1. Subject to IVQ caps and sector caps, upon application, licence eligibility holders will be permitted to make unlimited temporary reallocations of rockfish and non-directed species area group IVQs. A “Request for Reallocation of Groundfish Species IVQ” must be faxed to the GMU and, if approved, a licence amendment will be issued to reflect new IVQ and/or non-directed quota amounts. This licence amendment must be on board when fishing.
- 7.5.2. The 2006/2007 ZN licence must be issued prior to any rockfish quota or non-directed species area group quota being reallocated.
- 7.5.3. Reallocations will be permitted until 12:00 hours Pacific Time March 31, 2007.
- 7.5.4. IVQ that has already been caught or deemed “fished” cannot be reallocated.
- 7.5.5. The minimum quantity of IVQ that may be reallocated is one pound.
- 7.5.6. Reallocations are only valid for the current fishing year.
- 7.5.7. Reallocations will not be permitted while the vessel from which the quota is being reallocated (the “from” vessel) is hailed out.

7.6. Rules for Carryover of IVQ Overage and Underage

7.6.1. Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Underage

Vessels that are 30% or less under the vessel’s total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ, at the end of 2006/2007, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel’s IVQ in 2007/2008. Vessels that are more than 30% under the vessel’s IVQ, will have 30% added and will forgo the remainder.

For sablefish, vessels that are 15% or less under the vessel’s sablefish IVQ, at the end of July 31, 2006, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel’s licence IVQ on August 1, 2006. Vessels that are more than 15% under the vessel’s IVQ, will have 15% added and will forgo the remainder.

7.6.2. Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Overage

For any overage, up to 30% of the total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel's IVQ in 2007/2008. In addition, any amount over the 30% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

8. CLOSURES

8.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas

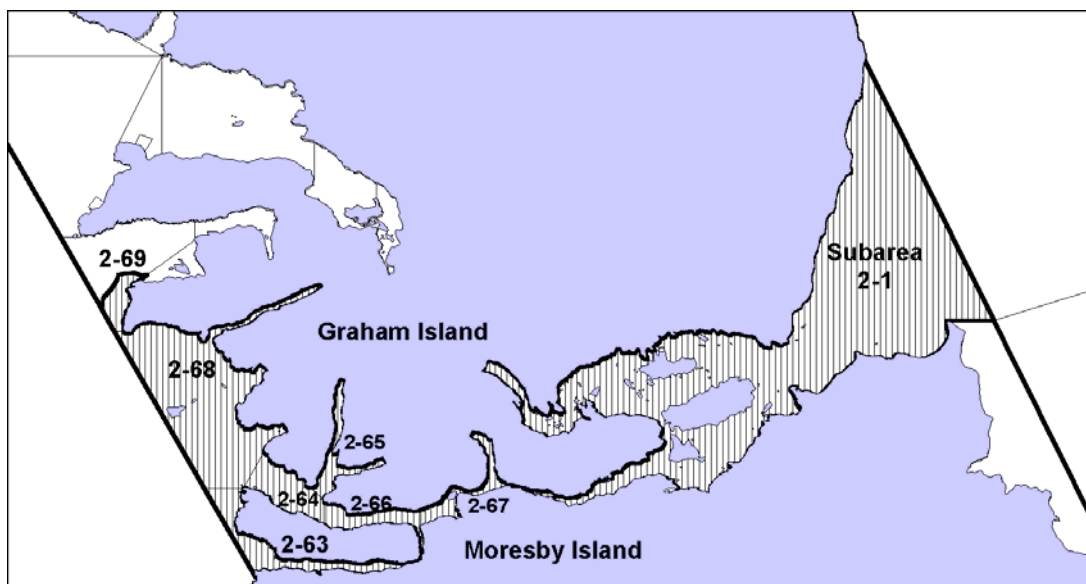
Currently there are 102 Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in effect and are outlined in the "Protecting British Columbia's Rockfish" booklet. These booklets are available at any Pacific Fishery Licence Unit or can be downloaded from the Department's internet site at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/restricted_areas. Additional RCAs in the Strait of Georgia are expected to be implemented early summer 2006. Once these new RCAs have been implemented a new booklet will be distributed to the fleet.

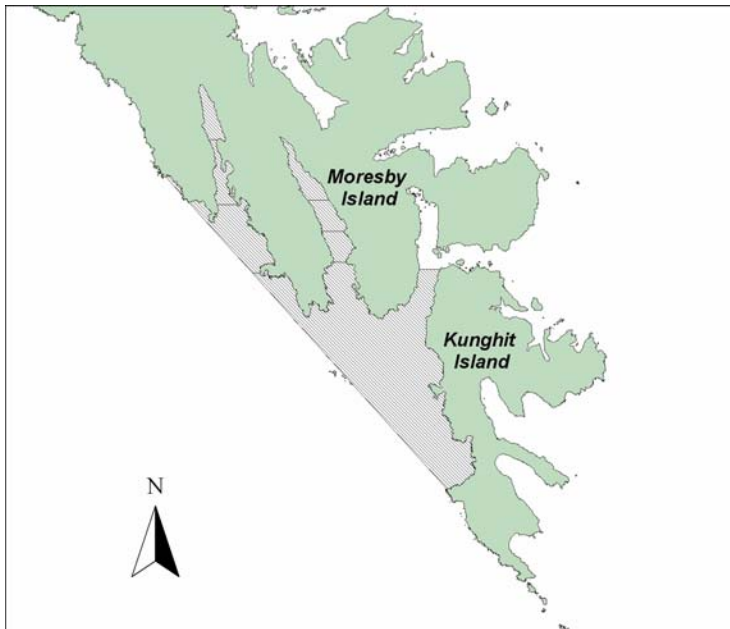
8.2. Year-Round Closures

The following areas will be closed April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006 to reduce harvesting pressure and provide improved access for First Nations food, social and ceremonial purposes.

8.2.1. Queen Charlottes

Subareas 2-1, 2-63 to 2-68; and that portion of Subarea 2-69 from Hunter Point to Fame Point shoreward of the 50 fathom contour line as shown on chart number 3869 as published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service of the Department.





8.2.2. Swiftsure Commercial

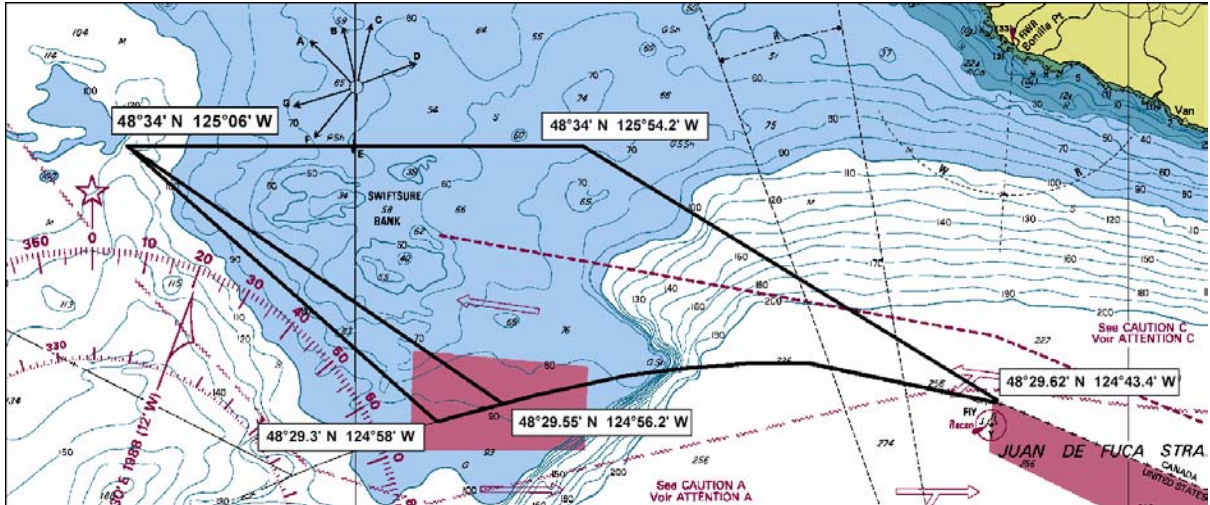
Those portions of Subareas 121-1 and 121-2 inside a line:

that begins at	48°34.0' N	125°06.0' W
then true east to	48°34.0' N	124°54.2' W
then to	48°29.62' N	124°43.4' W
then following the International Boundary between Canada and the United States of America to	48°29.3' N	124°58.0' W
then to the beginning point.		

8.2.3. Swiftsure Recreational

Those portions of Subareas 121-1 and 121-2 inside a line:

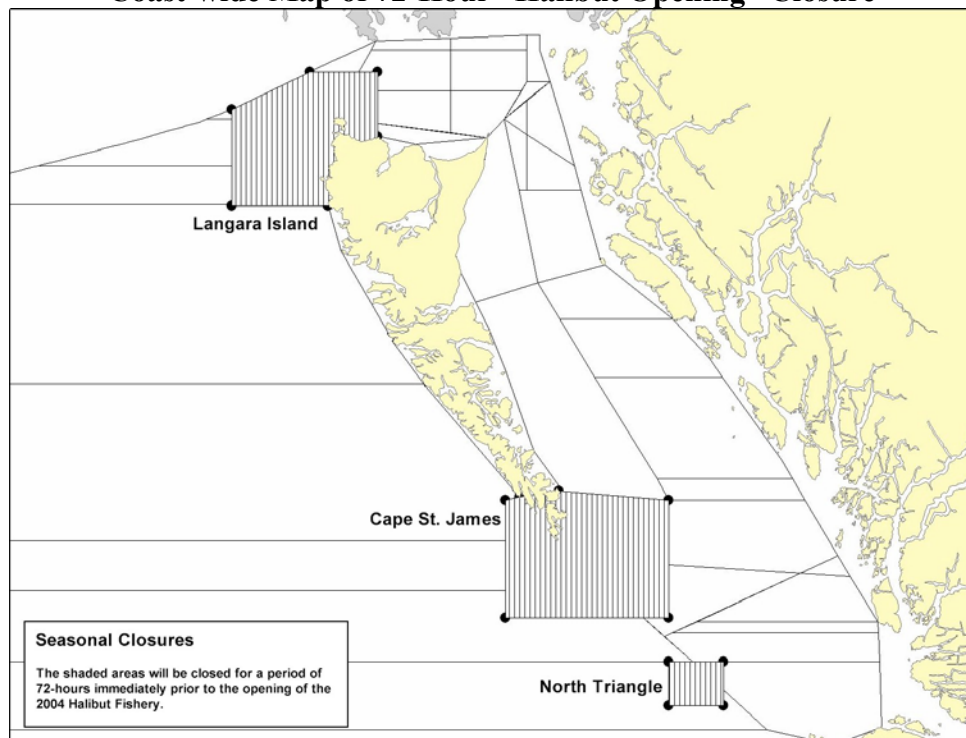
that begins at	48°34.0' N	125°06.0' W
then true east to	48°34.0' N	124°54.2' W
then to	48°29.62' N	124°43.4' W
then following the International Boundary between Canada and the United States of America to	48°29.55' N	124°56.2' W
then to the beginning point.		



8.3. Seasonal Closures

These closures go into effect 72 hours prior to the halibut opening each year for all commercial hook and line fishing vessels. Their intent is to ensure a fair and orderly opening for the halibut fishery.

Coast-wide Map of 72-Hour “Halibut Opening” Closure



Those portions of Area 101 that are:
 east of the meridian passing through 134°00.0' west longitude;
 west of the meridian passing through 132°40.0' west longitude; and
 south of the parallel passing through 54°30.0' north latitude.

Those portions of Subareas 102-2, 102-3, 108-2, 130-2, 130-3 and 142-1 that are inside a line that:

that begins at	52°11.0' N	131°22.16' W
then westerly to	52°10.0' N	131°30.0' W
then true south to	51°30.0' N	131°30.0' W
then true east to	51°30.0' N	130°00.0' W
then true north to	52°10.0' N	130°00.0' W
then westerly to	52°13.0' N	131°00.3' W

Those portions of Area 111 and Subarea 130-1 that lie inside a line that:

begins at	51°15.0' N	130°00.0' W
then true east to	51°15.0' N	129°30.0' W
then true south to	51°00.0' N	129°30.0' W
then true west to	51°00.0' N	130°00.0' W

then true north to the beginning point.

Appendix 6: Halibut Commercial Harvest Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1..... MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 20062
 1.1. In-Season Changes under Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan.....2
 1.2. Rockfish Conservation Areas2
 1.3. Reallocation of Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ)2
2..... SPECIES2
3..... GEAR2
4..... QUOTAS AND OPEN TIMES.....2
 4.1. Season Length.....2
 4.2. Fishing Areas3
 4.3. Annual Total Allowable Catch3
5..... LICENSING3
 5.1. Licence Category3
 5.2. Application Fees4
 5.3. Licence Application and Issuance4
 5.4. Licence Amendment4
 5.5. Vessel Replacement.....4
 5.6. Temporary Vessel Replacement5
6..... IVQ/ SECTOR RULES.....5
 6.1. Initial Halibut Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) Allocation5
 6.2. Rockfish IVQ5
 6.3. Annual IVQ Species Caps5
 6.4. Trip Limits6
 There is no limit on sole and flounder permitted to be landed.6
 6.5. Fishing Restriction for exceeding an IVQ6
 6.5. Reallocation of Halibut IVQ and Other Groundfish IVQ.....6
 6.6. Rules for Carryover of Quota Overage and Underage8
7..... BAIT9
8..... COMBINED HALIBUT AND SABLEFISH FISHING9
9..... RECREATIONAL FISHING.....9
10..... CLOSURES.....9
 10.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas9
 10.2. General.....9
11..... FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES10

1. MANAGEMENT CHANGES FOR 2006

1.1. In-Season Changes under Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan

All groundfish fishers must ensure that they read both the Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan and Appendix 1: Hook and Line/Trap Mortality Rates, Size Limits, At-Sea Monitoring, and Dockside Monitoring, in addition to the commercial harvest plan for their fishery.

1.2. Rockfish Conservation Areas

The (Rockfish Conservation Areas) RCAs in the Strait of Georgia are currently under review. Current closures outlined in the “Protecting British Columbia’s Rockfish” brochure remain in effect. These are also available on the Department’s Internet site at:

http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Restricted_Areas

Additional closures once implemented will be distributed to the fleet.

1.3. Reallocation of Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ)

Each sector has developed rules to allow for access to other groundfish species to cover for non-directed catch encountered while fishing halibut.

2. SPECIES

Halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*)

Rockfish (*Sebastes spp. and Sebastolobus spp.*)

Lingcod (*Ophiodon elongates*)

Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthius*)

Sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)

Skate (*Rajidae*)

Sole and Flounder (*Pleuronectiformes other than Hippoglossus stenolepis*)

Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*)

3. GEAR

Hook and line.

4. QUOTAS AND OPEN TIMES

4.1. Season Length

The 2006 halibut fishery opened 12:00 hours Pacific Time, March 5, 2006 and will close at 12:00 hours Pacific Time, November 15, 2006. Following the closure of the fishery,

all halibut must be validated by a Fisheries and Oceans Canada certified observer no later than 12:00 hours Pacific Time on November 22, 2006.

4.2. Fishing Areas

The waters in which commercial halibut fishing is permitted to be carried out are:

Areas 1 to 11, 21, 23 to 27, 101 to 111, 121, 123 to 127, 130, 142, Subareas 12-14, 20-1 to 20-3 (“outside” areas).

To harvest halibut in Subareas 12-1 to 12-13, 12-15 to 12-48, 19-3 to 19-5, 20-4 to 20-5 (“inside” area), an amendment to the halibut Conditions of Licence is required from the Halibut Co-ordinator. There is also a small allocation of yelloweye rockfish available for those vessels fishing on the inside; this will be specified on the licence amendment.

The Department will closely monitor the fishing activity in these areas and if the yelloweye total allowable catch (TAC) for the Strait of Georgia Rockfish Management Area is reached, the fishery in these areas will be closed.

4.3. Annual Total Allowable Catch

For 2006, the IPHC recommended a Canadian catch limit of 13,220,000 pounds (head off, dressed weight) for Area 2B (B.C.) for the commercial-recreational fishing sectors. For commercial-recreational allocation purposes, the TAC was adjusted to 13,240,000 pounds to include the projected commercial wastage. The projected recreational catch for 2006 is estimated at 1,600,000 pounds based on the 2004 season. Since the projected catch for the recreational fishery is at the 12 percent catch ceiling, there will be no in-season allocation available to be held in reserve.

The 2006 total allowable catch (TAC) for the Canadian commercial Pacific halibut fishery is 11,631,200 lbs. pounds of fresh, dressed, head-off halibut.

5. LICENSING

5.1. Licence Category

A halibut category L or communal commercial category FL licence is required to commercially harvest pacific halibut. Category L halibut eligibilities are limited entry and vessel based. Category FL eligibilities are party based; a First Nations group is the licence eligibility holder and the eligibility must be designated to a commercially registered fishing vessel that meets established length restrictions.

Vessels authorized to fish under authority of these licences are also permitted to catch and retain other groundfish species as outlined in Conditions of Licence. These vessels are also permitted to fish for species described in *Schedule II, Part 2 of the Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993*, according to the conditions of each licence, transport fish caught by other vessels, and be designated to fish under the authority of a category Z licence.

5.2. Application Fees

The application fees are \$310 multiplied by the number of tonnes of halibut allocated, less 40 percent up to a maximum reduction of \$1,000. There is no application fee for communal commercial licences.

5.3. Licence Application and Issuance

Category L applications must be completed and submitted with the required fee to a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit (PFLU) by December 31 of each year, in order to maintain the eligibility whether fishing will take place or not.

The vessel owner(s)/licence eligibility holder may sign the application form. If the vessel owner(s)/licence eligibility holder is a company or First Nations group, only an authorized signing authority may sign the application. The PFLU must have on record a copy of either a Confirmation of Signing Authorities or an Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities listing the signing authorities. Licence eligibility holders/vessel owners are required to list parties authorized to request amendments on the application form and meet any Ministerial conditions placed on the licence eligibility.

5.4. Licence Amendment

A valid licence amendment must be on board while fishing. This amendment outlines the total amount of fish by species and area that the vessel can land for the fishing season. Without this amendment the vessel is not permitted to fish. A licence amendment can be obtained by contacting the Groundfish Management Unit (GMU) at (604) 666-5865 and filling out an amendment request form and faxing it to (604) 666-8525.

5.5. Vessel Replacement

The owner(s) of a category L licensed halibut vessel may make an application to replace the commercial fishing vessel. Both the replacement vessel and the vessel being replaced must have a survey on file with the PFLU or submitted with the vessel replacement application. Vessels must be surveyed according to the Department guidelines.

A single category L halibut licence eligibility may be placed on a vessel that does not hold another vessel based licence eligibility up to the overall length (OAL) of the original vessel, (the vessel licensed as at January 31, 1993.)

A single category L halibut licence eligibility may be placed on a vessel that does hold another vessel based licence eligibility up to the maximum vessel length (MVL) of the halibut licence eligibility (the length of the original vessel licensed as at January 31, 1993, plus 25 feet.)

A L halibut licence eligibility may be split from other licence eligibilities and placed on a vessel that does not exceed the MVL, as long as the replacing vessel holds another vessel based licence eligibility.

Where the replacing vessel has a category C, Schedule II licence eligibility, the C licence eligibility is relinquished (permanently retired), except when the placement is temporary,

then the C licence eligibility is held until the halibut licence eligibility is permanently placed on a vessel.

Where the vessel from which the category C, Schedule II licence eligibility is relinquished has an OAL that does not exceed the MVL but is greater than the OAL of the vessel licensed as at January 31, 1993, in future, the licence eligibility may be placed on a vessel that does not hold another vessel based licence eligibility up to the OAL of the vessel relinquishing the category C licence eligibility. There will be no change to the MVL for the licence eligibility.

Vessels may hold more than one halibut licence eligibility in a year, but not at the same time. Vessels may not fish halibut under the authority of more than one licence eligibility a year. When vessel owners wish to swap two married halibut licence eligibilities, neither licence may exceed the MVL assigned to the licence eligibility.

5.6. Temporary Vessel Replacement

The temporary placement of halibut licence eligibilities is only allowed when the vessel to be replaced becomes a total loss. Temporary replacement vessels may not have harvested halibut in the current fishing year and may not exceed the MVL of the halibut licence eligibility. If a halibut licence eligibility is temporarily split from other vessel licence eligibilities, the remaining eligibilities may not be placed on a third vessel.

6. IVQ/ SECTOR RULES

6.1. Initial Halibut Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) Allocation

In 2006, 10 percent of the commercial halibut TAC (excluding quota allocated to FL licences) will be allocated to a licence held by the PHMA. For L licences the initial percentage of halibut TAC held by a vessel is the percentage of TAC the vessel permanently held as of December 6, 2005. This initial percentage will be applied to the remaining 90 percent of the commercial TAC. This initial quota will then be adjusted for any underage/overage (including excess overages) from 2005.

6.2. Rockfish IVQ

Each licensed halibut vessel is allocated IVQ of these species of rockfish by area: yelloweye, quillback (copper, china, and tiger), canary, silvergray, roughey, shortraker, and shortspine thornyhead). Rockfish IVQ are calculated by multiplying the species area TAC by the halibut percentage held by a licensed vessel at the start of the season (before any overage/underage is added on). Rockfish IVQ will be subject to temporary reallocation guidelines and annual species caps outlined below.

6.3. Annual IVQ Species Caps

All halibut licences are subject annual IVQ species caps for non-directed species caught while fishing halibut. These IVQ species caps are graduated for some species based on the amount of halibut landed. For other species there is a set amount. Temporary reallocations of IVQ, up to the species caps listed below, will be permitted.

Species	Species Cap in Lbs	Species Cap in Lbs	Species Cap in Lbs
Yelloweye	4,000 if < 58,156 of halibut landed	8,000 if < 116,312 of halibut landed	10,000 if > 116,312 of halibut landed
Rougheye	8,000 if < 58,156 of halibut landed	16,000 if < 116,312 of halibut landed	18,000 if > 116,312 of halibut landed
Shortraker	4,000 if < 58,156 of halibut landed	8,000 if < 116,312 of halibut landed	10,000 if > 116,312 of halibut landed
Quillback, Copper, China, Tiger	3,500		
Silvergray	4,000		
Canary	2,000		
Shortspine Thornyhead	8,000		
Sablefish	17,500		
Lingcod	25,000		

58,156 = 0.5% of halibut TAC 116,312 = 1.0% of halibut TAC

No halibut vessel may hold quota holdings in excess of the above annual species holdings caps.

6.4. Trip Limits

For non-directed species of groundfish caught while fishing halibut there will be trip limits:

Species	Trip Limit
Sablefish	15% of halibut landed per trip
Lingcod	50% of halibut landed per trip
Pacific Cod	500 pounds
Skate	6,000 pounds
All other Rockfish	8,000 pounds

There is no limit on sole and flounder permitted to be landed.

6.5. Fishing Restriction for exceeding an IVQ

Vessels that exceed their total IVQ for a non directed species by more than 30% will be restricted from further fishing activity for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time that sufficient additional IVQ is reallocated on to the licensed vessel to cover any overages.

6.5. Reallocation of Halibut IVQ and Other Groundfish IVQ

The following guidelines for the reallocation of halibut IVQ and other groundfish species IVQ will be implemented for the 2006 fishery:

- 6.5.1. Subject to annual IVQ species caps and sector caps, upon application, vessel owners will be permitted to apply for unlimited reallocations of halibut IVQ and unlimited temporary reallocations of other groundfish IVQ. FL licence holders will be permitted to make unlimited temporary re-allocations of halibut IVQ and unlimited temporary reallocations of other groundfish IVQ. A “Request for Reallocation of Groundfish IVQ” must be faxed to the GMU and, if approved, a licence amendment will be issued to reflect new IVQ. This licence amendment must be on board when fishing.
- 6.5.2. For permanent halibut IVQ reallocations, all vessel owners/licence eligibility holders of record must sign this form and all signatures must be notarized. For temporary re-allocations of halibut IVQ only one owner is required to sign this form.
- 6.5.3. If the vessel owner is a company or First Nations group, only an authorized signing authority may sign the application. A copy of either a “Confirmation of Signing Authorities” or an “Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities” listing the signing authorities must be on file with the PFLU.
- 6.5.4. The 2006 halibut licence must be issued prior to any halibut IVQ or other groundfish IVQ being reallocated.
- 6.5.5. Requests for reallocation of halibut IVQ and other groundfish species IVQ must be received by 12:00 hours Pacific Time on January 31, 2007 in order to be processed.
- 6.5.6. IVQ that has already been caught or deemed “fished” cannot be reallocated.
- 6.5.7. Permanent reallocations of halibut IVQ will be expressed as a percentage of the TAC, and will be added to the receiving vessel’s percentage of the TAC. (For example, the poundage held by any licence is dependent on the total TAC for the year and the percent of the allocation that vessel holds at any given time).
- 6.5.8. Temporary reallocations of halibut IVQ and all reallocations of other groundfish IVQ are only valid for the current fishing year.
- 6.5.9. The minimum quantity of halibut IVQ that may be reallocated is one pound.
- 6.5.10. The maximum quantity of halibut IVQ that can be held by a vessel is 1.0 percent of the current year’s TAC (after both permanent and temporary transfers, but not including any carryover of IVQ overage or underage from the previous year). However, vessels that fished greater than 1.0 percent of the TAC in any year from 1993 to 1998 are allowed to hold quota up to their individual maximum.

6.5.11. The minimum quantity of halibut IVQ that must be held permanently by a vessel is 0.011494 percent of 90 percent of the total commercial TAC. With the 2006 commercial TAC at 11,631,200 pounds, the minimum poundage that must be permanently held by a vessel for 2006 is 1,203 pounds.

6.5.12. Reallocations will not be permitted while the vessel from which the quota is being reallocated (the “from” vessel) is hailed out.

6.6. Rules for Carryover of Quota Overage and Underage

6.6.1. Carryover of Halibut IVQ Underage

Licensed halibut vessels that are 10% or less under the vessel’s total halibut IVQ, (this amount includes any reallocations made during the year) at the end of 2006, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel’s licence IVQ in 2007.

Licensed halibut vessels that are more than 10% under the vessel’s total halibut IVQ at the end of 2006 will have the poundage equivalent to 10% of the 2006 vessel’s licence halibut IVQ added to the vessel’s licence IVQ in 2007, and the 2007 licence will forego the remainder of the underage.

6.6.2. Carryover of other Groundfish IVQ Underage

For all other groundfish species IVQ, vessels will be permitted to carry over 30% or less of the licences uncaught IVQ into the following licensing year.

For sablefish, vessels that are 15% or less under the vessel’s sablefish IVQ, at the end of July 31, 2006, will have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel’s licence IVQ on August 1, 2006. Vessels that are more than 15% under the vessel’s IVQ, will have 15% added and will forego the remainder.

6.6.3. Carryover of Halibut IVQ Overages

On the vessel’s last trip, for any overage the first 10% of the non-fished halibut IVQ, or 400 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel’s IVQ in 2007. In addition, any amount over the 10 percent or 400 pounds will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

6.6.4. Carryover of Rockfish and Non-Directed Species IVQ Overage

For any overage, up to 30% of the total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel’s IVQ in 2007/2008. In addition, any amount over the 30% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

In cases where an overage has already been recorded against a vessel’s existing IVQ during the year and an application is made to reallocate additional IVQ on to

the vessel, then the full amount of the overage will be automatically subtracted from any subsequent IVQ reallocations to that licensed vessel.

7. BAIT

Commercial fishers wishing to use licensed catch as bait may do so (with the exception of rockfish). All such catch must be accurately recorded in the Integrated Groundfish Fishing Log and its use as bait should be noted in the comments section. Rockfish may not be used as bait but must be retained and landed.

Octopus caught incidentally may be retained and used for bait under authority of a halibut licence but cannot be landed and sold.

8. COMBINED HALIBUT AND SABLEFISH FISHING

Vessels conducting combined halibut and sablefish trips will be required to identify their intentions at the time of hail-out and will receive two hail-out numbers. Landing of halibut or sablefish will be recorded against the directed licence; there are no bycatch allowances of halibut or sablefish permitted.

While fishing a combination trip it is the vessel master's responsibility to ensure that both sets of Conditions of Licence are being followed.

9. RECREATIONAL FISHING

Fishers are reminded that under Section 14. of *the British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations, 1996*, it is unlawful to have halibut on board taken by sport fishing if there are any other fish on board the vessel destined for commercial sale.

10. CLOSURES

10.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas

Currently there are 102 Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in effect and are outlined in the "Protecting British Columbia's Rockfish" booklet. These booklets are available at any Pacific Fishery Licence Unit or can be downloaded from the Department's internet site at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/restricted_areas. Additional RCAs in the Strait of Georgia are expected to be implemented early summer 2006. Once these new RCAs have been implemented a new booklet will be distributed to the fleet.

10.2. General

Queen Charlottes

Subareas 2-1, 2-31 to 2-37, 2-63 to 2-68; and that portion of Subarea 2-69 from Hunter Point to Fame Point shoreward of the 50 fathom contour line as shown on Chart No. 3869 as published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service of the Department. These areas are closed year round for all commercial groundfish fisheries. The intent of the closure is to reduce harvesting pressure on localized stocks of fish and to provide improved access for First Nations food, social and ceremonial purposes.

Swiftsure

Those portions of Subareas 121-1 and 121-2 inside a line:

that begins at	48°34.0' N	125°06.0' W
then true east to	48°34.0' N	124°54.2' W
then to	48°29.62' N	124°43.4' W
then following the International Boundary between Canada and the United States of America to	48°29.3' N	124°58.0' W

then to the beginning point.

11. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Through licence fees, the commercial sector currently pays approximately \$1.3 million for access to the halibut resource.

Through a joint project agreement (JPA), the Department and Pacific Halibut Management Association of British Columbia (PHMA) have established roles and responsibilities and planned expenditures for both parties. The JPA is effective for the period from January 1, 2003 through to March 31, 2007. Each year a work plan is developed jointly to develop guidelines for spending and programs. Currently, the PHMA and individual harvesters contribute either through the JPA or directly \$1.6 million for these activities:

- a) Dockside Monitoring Program
- b) At-sea Monitoring Program
- c) Halibut Advisory Board
- d) Partial Salary Coverage of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- e) Partial Operating and Maintenance Coverage of Fisheries and Oceans Canada

In addition to regular duty fishery officers, there are five Halibut/Sablefish IVQ (HSIVQ) fishery officers dedicated to the halibut and sablefish fisheries. The two commercial fleets cooperatively fund these officers under the Joint Project Agreements (JPAs) enabling a specialized approach to IVQ violators, poaching detection and enforcement in both fisheries. Industry has been funding these five positions since 1991. The HSIVQ fishery officers in partnership with the Groundfish Enforcement Co-ordinator and the regionally focused Special Investigations Unit (SIU) employ proactive presence, overt and covert observations, market place education and intelligence based enforcement to detect and disrupt illegal activity that has potential to impact halibut stocks and the commercial halibut fishery.

In-kind costs borne by the Department include such items as administration, salaries for fishery managers, scientists, biologists, support staff, enforcement staff, research, patrol vessels and aircrafts.

Appendix 7: Sablefish Commercial Harvest Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. MANAGEMENT CHANGES AND CLARIFICATION FOR 2006/20073
 - 1.1. In-Season Changes under Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan.....3
 - 1.2. Reallocation of Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ)3
 - 1.3. Split Landings3
 - 1.4. Combined Halibut and Sablefish Trips3
- 2. SPECIES3
- 3. GEAR4
- 4. QUOTAS AND OPEN TIMES4
 - 4.1. Open Times4
 - 4.2. Annual Total Allowable Catch4
 - 4.3. Licensed fishing areas – K licensed vessels5
 - 4.4. Licensed fishing areas – non K licensed vessels (non directed fishing).....5
- 5. LICENSING5
 - 5.1. Licence Category5
 - 5.2. Application Fees5
 - 5.3. Licence Application and Issuance6
 - 5.4. Licence Documents6
 - 5.5. Licence Amendments.....6
 - 5.6. Vessel Replacement6
- 6. IVQ/SECTOR RULES7
 - 6.1. Initial Sablefish Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) Allocation7
 - 6.2. Annual IVQ Species Caps7
 - 6.3. Trip Limits8
 - 6.4. Fishing Restrictions for Exceeding IVQ Species Caps8
 - 6.5. Reallocation of Sablefish IVQ and Other Groundfish IVQ.....9
 - 6.6. Rules for Carryover of Quota Overage and Underage10
- 7. BAIT11
- 8. COMBINED HALIBUT AND SABLEFISH FISHING11
- 9. RECREATIONAL FISHING11
- 10. CLOSURES11
 - 10.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas11
 - 10.2. Year Round Closures12
 - 10.3. Seasonal Closures12
- 11. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES13
- 12. OFFSHORE SEAMOUNT FISHERY14
 - 12.1. Open Times14
 - 12.2. Authorized Areas14
 - 12.3. Licensing Category15
 - 12.4. Species15
 - 12.5. Gear15
 - 12.6. Licence Application Fees.....16
 - 12.7. Licence Application Requirements, Issuance and Selection Process16

12.8. Biological Sampling Requirements17
12.9. General.....17
12.10. Other Conditions (Seabirds, EM, Logs, DMP, Size limits, Bait, QSR, FIN, etc) .17

1. MANAGEMENT CHANGES AND CLARIFICATION FOR 2006/2007

1.1. In-Season Changes under Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan

All groundfish hook and line and trap fishers must ensure that they read both the Groundfish Integrated Fisheries Management Plan and Appendix 1: Hook and Line/Trap Mortality Rates, Size Limits, At-Sea Monitoring, and Dockside Monitoring, in addition to the commercial harvest plan for their fishery.

1.2. Reallocation of Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ)

Each sector has developed rules to allow for access to other groundfish species to cover for non-directed catch encountered while fishing sablefish.

1.3. Split Landings

There will no longer be an option to conduct split offloads of sablefish. All fish on board the vessel must be landed at the same time.

1.4. Combined Halibut and Sablefish Trips

When a vessel is fishing both a halibut and a sablefish licence and has obtained two hail-out numbers to fish both licences simultaneously, the permitted quantities of Other rockfish, Pacific cod and Skate as set out under the halibut licence conditions is zero (0) pounds. This is to allow the higher trip limit for those species to be used. The vessel master must also ensure that both sets of Conditions of Licence are being followed.

If fishing on a combination trip you can only fish in areas open to sablefish.

2. SPECIES

The following species are permitted to be retained under Part 1 of a valid sablefish licence condition with the appropriate amendment.

Sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)

Rockfish (*Sebastes spp. and Sebastolobus spp.*)

Lingcod (*Ophiodon elongates*)

Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthius*)

Halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*)

Skate (*Rajidae*)

Sole and Flounder (*Pleuronectiformes other than Hippoglossus stenolepis*)

Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*)

3. GEAR

Longline and Trap gear

Under Section 18 of the International Pacific Halibut Commission Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulation, halibut cannot be retained taken under any gear other than hook and line gear.

By regulation, no person shall fish for sablefish with a trap, unless the trap has in a side wall a section that has been laced, sewn or otherwise secured by a single length of untreated natural fibre not larger than two mm in diameter and that, on deterioration or parting, produces in the side wall an opening with four sides, each of which is at least 20 cm in length.

No person shall fish for sablefish with a trap unless the trap has in the side walls at least two escape openings each having an inside diameter of not less than 8.89 cm (3.5 inches) which creates an unrestricted exit out of the trap.

No person shall set a trap and leave the trap in the water for more than four consecutive days without lifting the trap from the water and removing all of the catch. Vessels leaving unattended trap gear in the water for more than four consecutive days will be required to take an observer at the vessel's expense for the remainder of the season.

4. QUOTAS AND OPEN TIMES

4.1. Open Times

The 2006/2007 sablefish fishery runs from August 1, 2006 until July 31, 2007. Fishing may occur until midnight July 31 2007 but all vessels must commence offloading with a DFO certified dockside observer by noon on August 2, 2007.

If a vessels chooses to fish near the end of the fishing season, the vessel will not be able to start fishing under the following years licence until such time that the previous years paper work have been processed in the appropriate systems.

4.2. Annual Total Allowable Catch

For the 2006/2007 fishery, the sablefish coastwide TAC was set at 3,900 tonnes, (fresh round weight). There is 110 tonnes subtracted for research allocation and 45.36 tonnes subtracted for First Nation Food, Social and Ceremonial purposes. This leaves 3,744.64 tonnes available to the commercial sectors. The trawl allocation of 8.75% is 328 tonnes. The allocation available for harvest by the commercial sablefish fleet during the 2006/2007 fishing season is 3,417 tonnes of sablefish (fresh round weight).

4.3. Licensed fishing areas – K licensed vessels

Category K licence holders can only fish a directed sablefish fishing trip in the following areas:

Areas: 1, 2, 101, 108 to 111, 121, 123 to 127, 130, 142, Sub-area 102-3 and that portion of Sub-area 102-2 that lies southerly of a line from 52°10.00' north latitude and 130°57.395' west longitude to 52°27.020' north latitude and 130°16.621' west longitude subject to variation order closures and closures described in section 10.

If fishing on a combination trip (L and K simultaneously) you can only fish in areas open to sablefish.

4.4. Licensed fishing areas – non K licensed vessels (non directed fishing)

If while fishing under authority of a category L (Halibut), category ZN (Rockfish) or a Schedule II licence, legal sized sablefish caught as by-catch may be retained from any Area or Sub-area as described in the L, ZN and Schedule II fishery except Area 4B and the closed areas outlined in section 10.

5. LICENSING

5.1. Licence Category

A commercial, category K or a communal commercial category FK, sablefish licence is required to commercially harvest sablefish species. Commercial sablefish licence eligibilities are limited entry and vessel-based. Communal commercial eligibilities are party-based; an Aboriginal group is the licence eligibility holder and the eligibility must be designated to a registered Canadian commercial fishing vessel that meets established length restrictions.

Vessels authorized to fish under the authority of a sablefish licence are also permitted to fish for Schedule II species according to the conditions of each licence, transport fish caught by other vessels, and be designated to fish under the authority of a category Z licence.

5.2. Application Fees

Annual commercial licence application fees are \$241 multiplied by the number of tonnes of sablefish authorized to be taken under the licence, minus 40 percent of that product where the product is less than \$2,500, or minus \$1,000 where the product is \$2,500.00 or more. In other words, fees are \$241 per tonne based on the initial allocation of a licence, less 40 percent up to a maximum reduction of \$1,000.

There is no application fee for communal commercial licences.

5.3. Licence Application and Issuance

Commercial, category K applications must be completed and submitted with the required fees to a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit (PFLU) by July 31 of the next calendar year, whether fishing will take place or not.

The vessel owner(s)/licence eligibility holder must sign the application. If the vessel owner(s)/licence eligibility holder is a company or an Aboriginal group, the PFLU must have on record a copy of either a Confirmation of Signing Authorities form or an Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities form listing the signing authorities.

Prior to annual application, vessel owner(s)/licence eligibility holders are required to:

- a) List on the application all parties authorized to request amendments.
- b) Meet any Ministerial conditions placed on the licence eligibility.
- c) Produce a letter confirming that the arrangements have been made with a DFO approved service provider for the season.

5.4. Licence Documents

Sablefish licence documents are valid from the date of issue to July 31 of the next calendar year.

Replacement for lost or destroyed licence documents may be obtained by completing a Declaration Concerning Licence Documents form. Please contact a PFLU for further details.

5.5. Licence Amendments

The vessel owner/master must have on board a sablefish licence amendment prior to fishing. A valid sablefish licence must be issued prior to the processing of a request for licence amendment or Reallocation of Sablefish Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ).

A 'Request for Licence Amendment' must be completed by the vessel owner/licence eligibility holder or the designated agent and faxed to the Groundfish Management Unit at (604) 666-8525. Request forms are available on the internet at:

<http://www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/xnet/content/groundfish/forms06/forms.htm>

5.6. Vessel Replacement

The owner(s) of a commercial sablefish licensed vessel may make application to replace the commercial fishing vessel. Both the replacement vessel and the vessel being replaced must have a survey on file with the PFLU or submitted with the vessel replacement application. Vessels must be surveyed according to the Department's guidelines.

Communal commercial licenses are not eligible for vessel replacement as the licence eligibility is party-based and is not held by the vessel but designated to a vessel annually.

An existing single commercial sablefish vessel may be replaced with an unlicensed vessel as long as the replacing vessel does not exceed the overall length of the existing vessel.

A sablefish licence eligibility may be separated from any combination of married licence eligibilities as long as it is placed on another commercially licensed fishing vessel of any length, that holds a salmon, geoduck, halibut, crab, shrimp trawl, groundfish trawl or prawn and shrimp by trap licence eligibility. Sablefish licence eligibilities may not be stacked.

Where a sablefish licence eligibility is permanently placed on a vessel which holds Schedule II Species (category C) licence eligibility, then the schedule II licence privilege must be permanently retired.

Where the sablefish licence eligibility is temporarily placed on a vessel which holds Schedule II Species licence eligibility, then the schedule II licence must be returned to a PFLU. The schedule II licence will be held for the duration of the time the sablefish licence is temporarily placed.

Vessel owners wishing to make permanent or temporary vessel replacements for commercial sablefish licence eligibilities must apply to a PFLU.

6. IVQ/SECTOR RULES

6.1. Initial Sablefish Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) Allocation

At the commencement of the 2006/2007 fishing year, the percentage of each vessel's IVQ for sablefish as of midnight July 19, 2006 will be applied against the 2006/2007 sablefish TAC available for harvest by the sablefish fleet. This is to determine the actual poundage of sablefish initially allocated to the vessel for the year.

To allow for adequate time to process all permanent re-allocations prior to the start of the 2007/2008 commercial sablefish fisheries, permanent re-allocations will not be permitted between 16:00 hours July 19, 2007 and 23:59 hours July 31, 2007.

6.2. Annual IVQ Species Caps

There is no limit on the level of permanent or temporary sablefish IVQ that may be held by a vessel. All sablefish licences will have annual IVQ species caps for many non-directed species caught while fishing sablefish. IVQ species caps for each species have been identified in pounds based on the sablefish sector's access (reference Section 13.14 of the Groundfish IFMP). Temporary reallocations of IVQ, up to the species caps listed below, will be permitted.

Species	Percentage of non-directed species access	Species Cap in Lbs
Halibut	5%	65,466
Lingcod	5%	33,772
Canary rockfish	10%	14,542
Silvergray rockfish	10%	9,836
Yelloweye rockfish	10%	6,652
Quillback, Copper, China & Tiger rockfish (combined)	10%	1,945
Rougeye rockfish	10%	85,699
Shortraker rockfish	12%	20,967
Shortspine Thornyhead	10%	10,512

6.3. Trip Limits

For non-directed species of groundfish caught while fishing sablefish there will be trip limits:

Species (round weight except Halibut)	Trip Limit (round weight)
Halibut (fresh-dressed head off weight)	15% of sablefish landed per trip
Lingcod	15% of sablefish landed per trip
Canary rockfish	30% of sablefish landed per trip
Silvergray rockfish	30% of sablefish landed per trip
Yelloweye rockfish	30% of sablefish landed per trip
Quillback, Copper, China and Tiger rockfish combined	30% of sablefish landed per trip
Rougeye rockfish	30% of sablefish landed per trip
Shortraker rockfish	30% of sablefish landed per trip
Shortspine Thornyhead	30% of sablefish landed per trip
All other rockfish	12,000 pounds
Pacific Cod	500 pounds
Skate	6,000 pounds

There is no limit on the amount of sole and flounder permitted to be retained and landed.

The commercial halibut fishery varies each year but normally is open from early March until November 15. Vessel that encounter legal sized halibut after the closure of the fishery (November 15, 2006) will have the corresponding mortality rate applied to their licence. Each vessel will be responsible to cover off the mortality of the fish.

6.4. Fishing Restrictions for Exceeding IVQ Species Caps

Vessels that exceed their total IVQ for non-directed species by more than 30% will be restricted from further fishing activity for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time that sufficient IVQ is reallocated to the licence to cover any overages.

6.5. Reallocation of Sablefish IVQ and Other Groundfish IVQ

The following guidelines for the reallocation of sablefish IVQ and other groundfish species IVQ will be implemented for 2006/2007 fishery:

- 6.5.1. Subject to annual IVQ species caps and sector caps, upon application, K vessel owners will be permitted to apply for unlimited reallocations of sablefish IVQ and unlimited temporary reallocations of other groundfish IVQ. FK licence holders will be permitted to make unlimited temporary re-allocations of sablefish IVQ and unlimited temporary reallocations of other groundfish IVQ. A “Request for Reallocation of Groundfish IVQ” must be faxed to the GMU and, if approved, a licence amendment will be issued to reflect new IVQ. This licence amendment must be on board when fishing.
- 6.5.2. To allow for adequate time to revise the sablefish database systems from one year to the next, permanent re-allocations will not be permitted between 16:00 hours July 19, 2007 and 23:59 hours July 31, 2007.
- 6.5.3. For permanent sablefish IVQ reallocations, all vessel owners/licence eligibility holders of record must sign this form and all signatures must be **notarized**. For temporary re-allocations of sablefish IVQ only one owner is required to sign this form.
- 6.5.4. Permanent reallocations of sablefish will be expressed as a percentage of the TAC, and will be added to the receiving vessel’s percentage of the TAC. (For example, the poundage held by any licence is dependent on the TAC for the year, and the percent of the allocation that vessel holds at any given time).
- 6.5.5. If the vessel owner is a company or First Nations group, only an authorized signing authority may sign the application. A copy of either a “Confirmation of Signing Authorities” or an “Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities” listing the signing authorities must be on file with the PFLU.
- 6.5.6. The 2006/2007 sablefish licence must be issued prior to any sablefish IVQ or other groundfish IVQ being reallocated.
- 6.5.7. Quota that has already been caught or deemed “fished” cannot be reallocated.
- 6.5.8. The minimum quantity that may be reallocated is one pound.
- 6.5.9. Temporary sablefish reallocations are only valid for the current fishing year.
- 6.5.10. Temporary other groundfish IVQ reallocations are only valid until March 31, 2007.

6.6. Rules for Carryover of Quota Overage and Underage

6.6.1. Carryover of Sablefish IVQ Underage

Sablefish vessels that are 15% or less under the vessel's total sablefish IVQ (uncaught and caught quota) at the end of the sablefish fishing year (July 31) may have the equivalent poundage of the underage added to the vessel's sablefish IVQ in the following year.

Sablefish vessels at the end of the sablefish fishing year (July 31) that are more than 15% under the vessel's total sablefish IVQ (uncaught and caught quota), may have the equivalent poundage for 15% of the vessel's IVQ for that year added to the vessel's IVQ in the following year and will forego the remainder.

6.6.2. Carryover of Other Groundfish IVQ Underage

The total other groundfish IVQ that was on your 2006/2007 licence will automatically be added the sablefish licence in the 2007/2008 fishing year. The other groundfish fisheries run from April 1 to March 31 and therefore the other groundfish species associated with the sablefish licence run during the same time frame. On March 31, 2007, vessels will be permitted to carry over 30% or less of the vessel's total IVQ for each of the other groundfish species into the following licensing year.

6.6.3. Carryover of Sablefish IVQ Overages – July 31, 2007

Licensed sablefish vessels landing over up to 10% percent or 1,000 pounds (whichever is greater) over the vessel's total sablefish IVQ will have the equivalent poundage of the overage subtracted from the vessel's IVQ in the following year. The total poundage of the excess overage will be subtracted from the vessel's sablefish IVQ in the following fishing year. In addition, any amount over the 10% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

6.6.4. Carryover of Other Groundfish IVQ Overages – March 31, 2007

For any overage, up to 30% of the total rockfish or non-directed species IVQ, or 100 pounds, whichever is greater, will be deducted from the vessel's IVQ in 2007/2008. In addition, any amount over the 30% will be deducted by twice the excess amount.

In cases where an overage has already been recorded against a vessel's existing IVQ during the year and an application is made to reallocate additional IVQ on to the vessel, then the full amount of the overage will be automatically subtracted from any subsequent IVQ reallocations to that licensed vessel.

7. BAIT

Commercial fishers wishing to use licensed catch as bait may do so (with the exception of rockfish). All such catch must be accurately recorded in the Integrated Groundfish Fishing Log and its use as bait should be noted in the comments section. Rockfish may not be used as bait but must be retained and landed.

Octopus caught incidentally may be retained and used for bait under authority of a sablefish licence but cannot be landed and sold.

If a quota species is used as bait, the vessel will be charged the agreed upon average weight for that species.

8. COMBINED HALIBUT AND SABLEFISH FISHING

Vessels conducting combined halibut and sablefish trips will be required to identify their intentions at the time of hail-out and will receive two hail-out numbers. Landing of halibut or sablefish will be recorded against the directed licence; there are no bycatch allowances of halibut or sablefish permitted.

When a vessel is fishing both a halibut and a sablefish licence and has obtained two hail-out numbers to fish both licences simultaneously, the permitted quantities of Other rockfish, Pacific cod and Skate as set out under the halibut licence conditions is zero (0) pounds. This is to allow the higher trip limit for those species to be used. The vessel master must also ensure that both sets of Conditions of Licence are being followed.

9. RECREATIONAL FISHING

Fishers are reminded that under Section 14 of *the British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations, 1996*, it is unlawful to have halibut on board taken by sport fishing if there are any other fish on board the vessel destined for commercial sale.

10. CLOSURES

10.1. Rockfish Conservation Areas

Currently there are 102 Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in effect and are outlined in the "Protecting British Columbia's Rockfish" booklet. These booklets are available at any Pacific Fishery Licence Unit or can be downloaded from the Department's internet site at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/restricted_areas. Additional RCAs in the Strait of Georgia are expected to be implemented early summer 2006. Once these new RCAs have been implemented a new booklet will be distributed to the fleet.

10.2. Year Round Closures

The following areas are closed year round to Hook & Line and Trap fishing for all species:

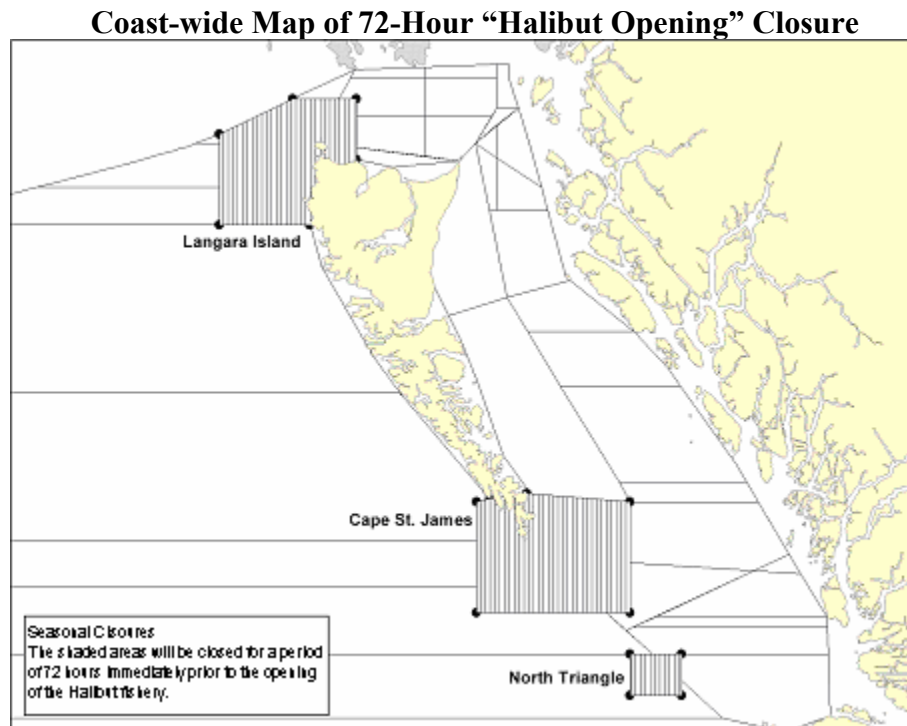
(Queen Charlottes) Sub-areas 2-1, 2-31 to 2-37, 2-63 to 2-68; and that portion of Sub-area 2-69 from Hunter Point to Fame Point shoreward of the 50 fathom contour line as shown on Chart No. 3869 as published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service of the Department. The intent of this closure is to reduce harvesting pressure on localized stocks of fish and to provide improved access for First Nations food, social and ceremonial purposes.

(Swiftsure) Those portions of Subareas 121-1 and 121-2 inside a line:

that begins at	48°34.0' N	125°06.0' W
then true east to	48°34.0' N	124°54.2' W
then to	48°29.62' N	124°43.4' W
then following the International Boundary between Canada and the United States of America to then to the beginning point.	48°29.3' N	124°58.0' W

10.3. Seasonal Closures

These closures go into effect 72 hours prior to the halibut opening each year for all commercial hook and line fishing vessels. Their intent is to ensure a fair and orderly opening for the halibut fishery.



Those portions of Area 101 that are:
 east of the meridian passing through 134°00.0' west longitude;
 west of the meridian passing through 132°40.0' west longitude; and
 south of the parallel passing through 54°30.0' north latitude.

Those portions of Subareas 102-2, 102-3, 108-2, 130-2, 130-3 and 142-1 that are inside a line that:

that begins at	52°11.0' N	131°22.16' W
then westerly to	52°10.0' N	131°30.0' W
then true south to	51°30.0' N	131°30.0' W
then true east to	51°30.0' N	130°00.0' W
then true north to	52°10.0' N	130°00.0' W
then westerly to	52°13.0' N	131°00.3' W

Those portions of Area 111 and Subarea 130-1 that lie inside a line that:

begins at	51°15.0' N	130°00.0' W
then true east to	51°15.0' N	129°30.0' W
then true south to	51°00.0' N	129°30.0' W
then true west to	51°00.0' N	130°00.0' W

then true north to the beginning point.

11. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Through the JPA, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the CSA have established roles and responsibilities and planned expenditures for both parties. The current JPA runs from August 1, 2001 to March 31, 2007. Each year a work plan is developed jointly to develop guidelines for spending and programs. Currently, the CSA and individual harvesters contribute either through the JPA or directly \$2.4 million for these activities:

- a) Dockside Monitoring Program
- b) Sablefish Advisory Committee (consultative process)
- c) At-Sea Monitoring Program
- d) Biological Sampling Program
- e) Biological Data Collection Program
- f) Stock Assessment Program
- g) Seamount Program
- h) Fishing Log Program
- i) Cost Recovery Funding
- j) Fishery Management Program

In-kind costs borne by the Department include such items as administration, salaries for fishery managers, scientists, biologists, support staff and enforcement staff and research, patrol vessels and aircraft.

In addition to regular duty fishery officers, there are five Halibut/Sablefish IVQ (HSIVQ) fishery officers dedicated to the halibut and sablefish fisheries. The two commercial fleets cooperatively fund these officers under JPA enabling a specialized approach to IVQ violators, poaching detection and enforcement in both fisheries. Industry has been funding these five positions since 1991.

The HSIVQ fishery officers in partnership with the Groundfish Enforcement Co-ordinator and the regionally focused Special Investigations Unit (SIU) employ proactive presence, overt and covert observations, market place education and intelligence based enforcement to detect and disrupt illegal activity that has potential to impact sablefish stocks and the commercial sablefish fishery.

12. OFFSHORE SEAMOUNT FISHERY

The 2006 seamount fishery opened April 1, 2006 and will remain open until September 30, 2006. Selected applicants through the lottery draw require a licence amendment in order to fish. Sampling requirements remain in place and new at-sea monitoring requirements consistent with the commercial fishery have been implemented to continue monitoring the fishery.

In consultation with the Sablefish Advisory Committee, the CSA and other interested parties, the Department is currently developing a Marine Protected Area (MPA) plan for the Bowie Seamount, including a research and management program. Implementation of Bowie Seamount as a MPA may result in Bowie Seamount being removed from the Seamount Fishery in-season.

The seamount fishery will continue in 2007. A limited number of applicants will be selected for this fishery by way of a lottery draw.

12.1. Open Times

The seamount fishery will run from April 1, 2007 until September 30, 2007. Each licence amendment will be valid for a calendar month.

12.2. Authorized Areas

For the purpose of the sablefish seamount fishery, Canada's Pacific offshore waters have been divided into two areas (north and south).

A description of the areas is as follows:

Within Canadian waters not less than 100 nautical miles due west of all points of land and due west of a line drawn between Triangle Island (50°51'20" N 129°05'24" W) and Kerouard Islands (51°54'20" N 130°58'12" W) and either north or south of 50°52' N.

The opportunity for the vessels selected in the seamount draws to fish outside the 200 mile limit remains in effect. The opportunity for one additional vessel per month to fish for sablefish beyond the 200 mile limit north of 50°52' N will also be permitted. A Section 68 licence is required to fish beyond the 200 mile limit.

12.3. Licensing Category

Any vessel eligible for a sablefish licence may apply for a licence amendment to fish for sablefish from the seamounts within Canadian fisheries waters. Vessels with licence amendments may obtain sablefish from seamount areas in quantities additional to the individual quota issued to that vessel.

Eligible vessels wishing to fish outside the 200 mile limit must obtain a High Seas licence issued pursuant to Section 68 of the *Fishery (General) Regulations* authorising fishing or trans-shipping on the high seas of the Pacific Ocean, other than Canadian and United States fisheries waters. Applications and a \$500 fee must be sent to the PFLU.

12.4. Species

Sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*).

Rockfish (*Sebastes* and *Sebastes* spp.).

Vessels will be permitted to retain all legal sized sablefish caught each trip over and above their vessel's IVQ.

Rockfish by-catch is permitted subject to the following:

- Vessels fishing with trap gear are permitted to land an amount of rockfish equivalent to 10 percent of the landed round weight of sablefish each trip.
- Vessels fishing with longline gear are permitted to land an amount of rockfish equivalent to 40 percent of the landed round weight of sablefish each trip.
- Vessels landing rockfish in excess of the permitted rockfish by-catch amount shall relinquish the overage to the Crown.
- For any trip, trap vessels landing rockfish in excess of 20 percent of the landed round weight of sablefish, or longline vessels landing rockfish in excess of 50 percent of the landed round weight of sablefish shall not be permitted to participate in the remainder of the 2007 sablefish seamount fishery or in the 2008 sablefish seamount fishery.

12.5. Gear

Fishing for sablefish on the seamounts is permitted by trap or longline gear only.

By regulation, no person shall fish for sablefish with a trap, unless the trap has in a side wall a section that has been laced, sewn or otherwise secured by a single length of untreated natural fibre not larger than two mm in diameter and that, on deterioration or parting, produces in the side wall an opening with four sides, each of which is at least 20 cm in length.

No person shall set a trap and leave the trap in the water for more than seven consecutive days without lifting the trap from the water and removing all of the sablefish from it. Vessels leaving unattended gear in the water for more than seven consecutive days will be required to take an onboard observer at the vessel's expense for the remainder of the season.

12.6. Licence Application Fees

There is no fee for eligible vessels participating in the seamount fishery within Canadian fisheries waters.

Licence fees are \$500 for those vessels wishing to obtain a high seas licence to fish the seamounts outside of the 200 mile limit (waters of the Pacific Ocean that are not Canadian fisheries waters or United States fisheries waters).

12.7. Licence Application Requirements, Issuance and Selection Process

Due to the limited number of seamounts available and the productivity of the seamounts, only one licence amendment within Canadian fisheries waters will be issued in the northern and southern areas for the months of April to September.

The Department will conduct a draw of sablefish amendment applications received by month and area to select participants for the fishery. The draw generates a priority list of vessels eligible for sablefish seamount licence amendments for each month and area. The first vessel drawn will have first option on participating in the fishery for that area and month. Each vessel is eligible to be drawn for each month and each area. Vessels may apply for amendments for either or both areas during any fishing period; however should a vessel be selected for two areas in the same month; the amendment issued will be on the basis of the order of preference indicated by the vessel owner in the application.

For 2007 the designated service provider will co-ordinate, document and notify vessels from the amendment eligibility list of their option to participate in the sablefish seamount fishery. The designated service provider will notify successful candidates as fishing opportunities become available. The first vessels (north and south) on the list for each fishing period will be given ten working days from the time of notification to decide whether they wish to exercise their option to participate. In the event that the initial vessel for a fishing period declines the fishing opportunity, each subsequent vessel provided the opportunity to participate shall be given 48 hours to decide whether they will accept. It is the vessel owner's responsibility to inform the designated service provider of their decision. Vessel owners not contacting the designated service provider in the prescribed time or deciding not to participate will be declared ineligible and the licence amendment eligibility will be offered to the next eligible vessel.

Should all vessels eligible elect not to exercise their option when requested, the Department reserves the right to issue a sablefish seamount licence amendment to any other K or FK licensed vessel.

Seamount amendment application forms will be mailed out to vessel owners/licence eligibility holders at the beginning of the 2007 calendar year (prior to the start of the seamount fishery). Seamount amendments must be submitted (prior to the deadline noted on the seamount application mail out), by mail or faxed to the following:

Sablefish Co-ordinator
Groundfish Management Unit

Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Suite 200 - 401 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3S4
Phone (604) 666-3279
Fax (604) 666-8525

For fishing or trans-shipping on the high seas (beyond the 200 mile limit), a licence issued pursuant to Section 68 of the *Fishery (General) Regulations* is required for applicants who have been selected, by way of the lottery draw, to fish in the seamount fishery. Vessels wishing to fish must fill out an Application For Licence to Fish or Trans-Ship Fish in Waters Other Than Canadian Fishing Waters form which is available from the PFLU and submit it along with a \$500 licence fee.

12.8. Biological Sampling Requirements

Vessels operating under a sablefish seamount licence amendment are required to collect one random sample of approximately 60 fish from each seamount fished each month unless a certified at-sea observer is on board. Sampling instructions will be provided by the designated service provider prior to fishing.

12.9. General

Prior to fishing under authority of the sablefish seamount licence amendment, all fish, other than fish used for bait purposes, shall be offloaded from the vessel. Additionally, all fish taken from the authorized areas shall be offloaded prior to the commencement of any other fishing activity.

12.10. Other Conditions (Seabirds, EM, Logs, DMP, Size limits, Bait, QSR, FIN, etc)

Seabird Avoidance Measures and Devices, Catch Monitoring, At-Sea observer Coverage, Electronic Monitoring System, Integrated Groundfish Fishing Log, Bait, Dockside Monitoring and Validation, Size Limits, Fishing Log Audit, Quota Status Report, Fisher Identification Numbers and Fish Slips are as laid out in Appendix 1 of the Pacific Region Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for Groundfish April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008.

Appendix 8: 2006/2007 Groundfish Trawl Commercial Harvest Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1..... MANAGEMENT CHANGES AND REMINDERS FOR 2006/2007 3

 1.1. In-season Changes 3

 1.2. Changes to Sponge Reef Closures 3

 1.3. Revised Total Allowable Catches 3

 1.4. One Year Delay In Implementing New Reallocation Rules “Lock-On” 3

 1.5. New temporary vessel caps 3

2..... APPLICATION 4

3..... OPEN TIMES 4

 3.1. Notice of In-season Closures and Changes 4

4..... SPECIES CLOSURES 4

 4.1. Lingcod 4

 4.2. Rockfish 5

5..... IN-SEASON GROUND FISH TRAWL CLOSURES - OUTSIDE WATERS 5

 5.1. Sponge Reef Closures 5

 5.2. Queen Charlottes 9

 5.3. McIntyre Bay/Masset 10

 5.4. Tide Marks 10

 5.5. Hecate Strait/Dixon Entrance - Protection of Pacific Cod 11

 5.6. Hecate Strait/Dixon Entrance - Protection of Soft Shell Crabs 11

 5.7. Lower West Coast Vancouver Island - Protection of Pacific Cod 12

 5.8. Area 23 (Barkley Sound) 12

 5.9. Area 24 (Clayoquot Sound) 13

6..... IN-SEASON GROUND FISH TRAWL CLOSURES - INSIDE WATERS 13

 6.1. Satellite Channel 13

 6.2. Gulf - Bottom Trawl Closures by Subarea 14

 6.3. Gulf - Mid-water Trawl Closures by Subarea 15

7..... GEAR 16

 7.1. Mesh Size 16

 7.2. Gear Restrictions 16

8..... LICENSING 17

 8.1. Licence Category 17

 8.2. Application Fees 18

 8.3. Licence Application and Issuance 18

 8.4. Licence Documents 19

 8.5. Vessel Replacement Rules for Groundfish Trawl 20

9..... GROUND FISH SPECIES AND ALLOWABLE CATCHES 20

 9.1. Prohibited Species 20

 9.2. Species Allowed to be Fished 21

 9.3. Annual Trawl Total Allowable Catches 23

 9.4. Bocaccio Rockfish Measures 25

 9.5. Groundfish Size Limits 25

10..... TRAWL INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTA ALLOCATIONS 25

11..... INDIVIDUAL VESSEL ALLOCATION FORMULA 26

 11.1. Initial 1997 Allocation Formula 26

11.2.	Annual Allocation of Individual Vessel Quota.....	26
12.....	Individual vessel quota Reallocation Rules	27
12.1.	Reallocation Rules for Inter-Sector Non-T IVQ.....	27
12.2.	Groundfish Trawl 2006/2007 Reallocation Sector Rules	27
12.3.	Groundfish Trawl 2007/2008 Reallocation Sector Rules	28
12.4.	Individual Vessel Quota Species Cap.....	29
12.5.	Individual Vessel Quota Holdings Cap.....	30
12.6.	Groundfish Equivalents	30
12.7.	Quota Overage/Underage Rules	31
13.....	GROUND FISH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	32
13.1.	Groundfish Development Quota.....	33
13.2.	Code of Conduct Quota	33
14.....	CATCH MONITORING AND VALIDATION	34
14.1.	Catch Reporting	34
14.2.	Port Monitoring.....	34
14.3.	At Sea Monitoring.....	35
14.4.	Conversion Factors	36
15.....	HALIBUT BY-CATCH MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	37
15.1.	Halibut Prohibition.....	37
15.2.	Halibut Mortality Fleet Cap.....	37
15.3.	Halibut Species Mortality Cap.....	37
15.4.	Halibut By-catch Reallocation.....	37
15.5.	Halibut By-catch Quota Overage.....	37
15.6.	Halibut By-catch Underage.....	37
16.....	FISH RELEASED AT SEA	37
16.1.	Marketable Size Limits.....	37
16.2.	Mortality Rates.....	38
17.....	HAKE FISHERY	39
18.....	FUTURE USE OF CATCH HISTORY	39
19.....	GROUND FISH TRAWL ADVISORY COMMITTEE	39
20.....	EXAMPLE OF GROUND FISH TRAWL FISHING LOGBOOK.....	41

1. MANAGEMENT CHANGES AND REMINDERS FOR 2006/2007

Following is a summary of changes adopted for the Groundfish trawl fishery for the 2006/2007 season following consultation with the Groundfish Trawl Advisory Committee (GTAC). Refer to the specific section within the plan for details of these changes.

1.1. In-season Changes

- i) Management actions to address inshore rockfish conservation, Species at Risk Act (SARA) and other proposed protected areas continue to be developed. In-season changes to the 2006/2007 IFMP may be required with respect to area openings, closures and other in-season restrictions.
- ii) Offshore Pacific hake management measures are not included in the IFMP and will be released in-season. The coast-wide total allowable catch (TAC) is 95,128 tonnes. Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) has initially set the shore side TAC at 80,000 tonnes, pending finalization of the plan.

1.2. Changes to Sponge Reef Closures

Since July 19, 2002, groundfish trawl fishing in the vicinity of the four sponge reef areas has been prohibited by the Department. Recent side scan surveys of the sponge areas have led to modification of the original closed areas to increase protection.

1.3. Revised Total Allowable Catches

Revised TACs have been established coast-wide for Rock Sole, Arrowtooth Flounder, Pacific Ocean Perch, Sablefish, Shortraker, Roughey, Yelloweye, China, Quillback, Copper, and Tiger rockfish.

1.4. One Year Delay In Implementing New Reallocation Rules “Lock-On”

New rules governing the reallocation of Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) in the trawl fleet were scheduled to take effect April 1, 2006. However, at the industry's request implementation of the new rules has been delayed for a year to allow the Department and industry to analyze potential effects of discussions on integrating the commercial trawl fishery with other commercial groundfish fisheries. As of April 2007 a phased implementation schedule for new restrictive quota reallocation rules will govern the fishery for the next seven years. For 2006/2007 season the interim guidelines for IVQ reallocations utilized in the 2005/2006 season will continue. Details of the impending new reallocation rules are contained in section 12 of this appendix.

1.5. New temporary vessel caps

New temporary vessel caps have been established for the 2006/2007 season for Rock and Lemon Sole, Canary, Redstripe and Yellowtail Rockfish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and Arrowtooth Flounder. Only temporary quota reallocations are permitted to will allow temporary holdings to exceed the individual species holding cap to the temporary species cap level. See section 11.6.

2. APPLICATION

The management strategies and harvest levels contained in this plan apply to vessels operating under the authority of a 2006/2007 groundfish trawl licence off the west coast of Canada.

3. OPEN TIMES

With the exception of those seasonal and permanent closures noted in this plan, or closures announced in-season the groundfish trawl fishery will be open from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

Refer to “Map of the Management Areas” in the Groundfish Integrated Management Plan for the general location of the major areas referred to in the plan. A full description of Areas and Subareas referenced in this plan can be found in the *Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations*.

3.1. Notice of In-season Closures and Changes

To maintain orderly management of the fishery, the Department may vary fishing period limits and institute area or species closures at any time during the season. Closures can be implemented by two methods:

- i) Conditions of Licence: Vessels may be restricted from fishing in an area via licence conditions. It is imperative that vessel masters carefully read their licence amendments.
- ii) Variation Order: A variation order is used to open or close an area to fishing by gear and species. This action supersedes licence conditions.

For in-season updates, vessel owners and masters are encouraged to call the Groundfish Trawl Activity Line at (604) 666-1388 or access the Department’s Groundfish Internet site at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/Groundfish/default_e.htm

Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) Radio (MCTS) broadcasts fishery announcements and notices of commercial groundfish and shellfish closures, openings or boundary changes on live marine radio channel broadcasts once weekly. A pre-announcement prior to the actual broadcast is announced on Channel 16 VHF (International Safety and Distress) the live voice broadcast read over the appropriate CCG VHF Weather Channel in your area. Fishery Broadcast schedules is as follows:

Tofino MCTS	Mondays at 13:15 hours.	14:15 hours.
Comox MCTS	Tuesdays at 07:20 hours.	08:20 hours.
Prince Rupert MCTS	Tuesdays at 11:05 hours.	12:05 hours.

4. SPECIES CLOSURES

The following species closures (non-retention) are in effect.

4.1. Lingcod

Closed year-round in Areas 12 to 20 and 29, (includes all of Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait).

4.2. Rockfish

Closed year-round in Areas 12 to 20 and 29, (includes all of Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait).

5. IN-SEASON GROUND FISH TRAWL CLOSURES - OUTSIDE WATERS

The following area closures are in effect for all trawl vessels during the 2006/2007 season. The closures described may change in-season and fishers are reminded to refer to current Fisheries Public Notices prior to conducting any fishing activity. A full description of Areas and Subareas referenced on these figures can be found in *the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations*. The illustrations set out below are for information purposes only.

5.1. Sponge Reef Closures

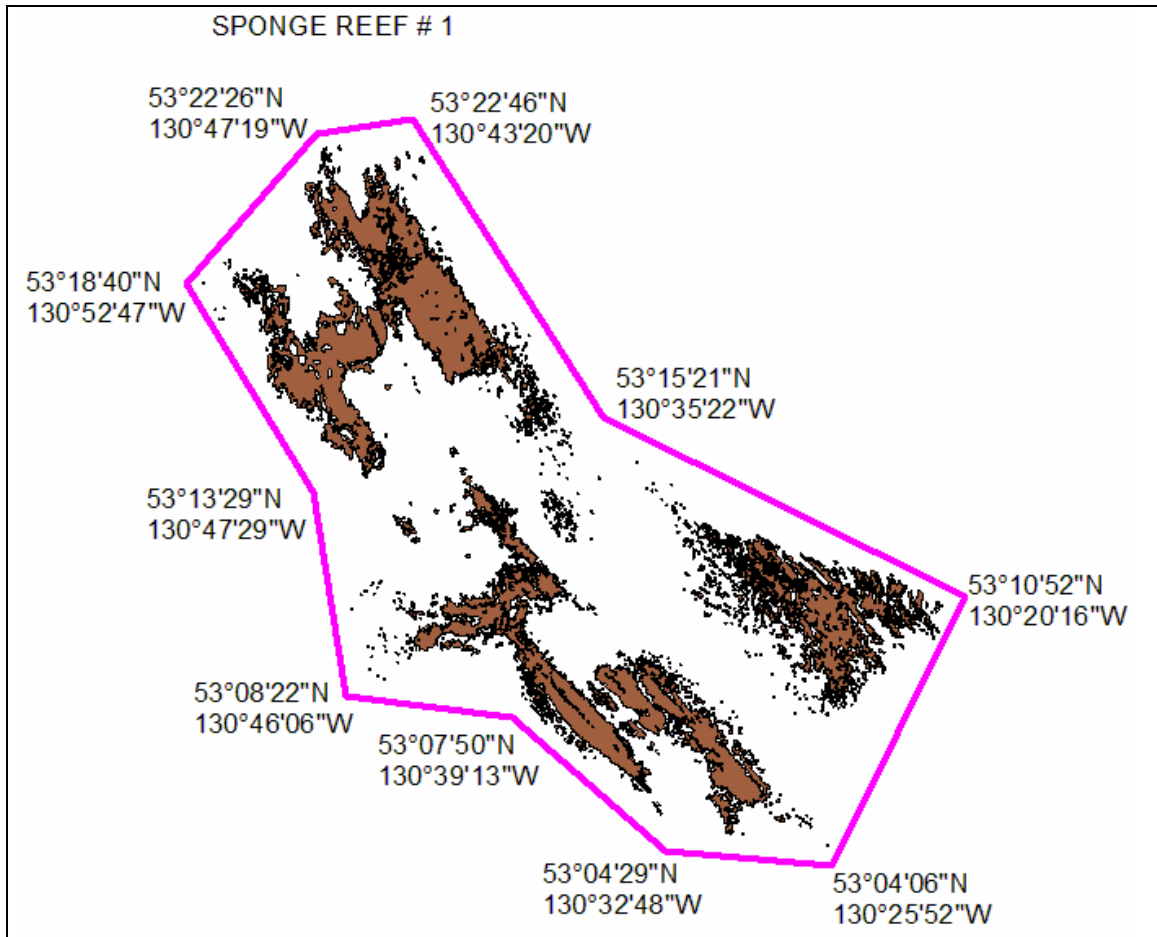
Closed year round to all bottom trawling, are four reef areas located in waters of the Eastern Queen Charlotte Sound and Hecate Strait. The following graphic illustrations of each closed area are for information purposes only.

The intent of these closures is to provide protection for the four unique sponge reef ecosystems. These closures have been amended for 2006. Fisheries and Oceans Canada will continue to monitor fishing activity in adjacent areas and should current measures not be providing needed protection further modifications to the closed areas or additional management measures may be considered.

5.1.1. Sponge Reef Number 1

Those waters of Subareas 105-2 and 106-1 that lie inside a line that:

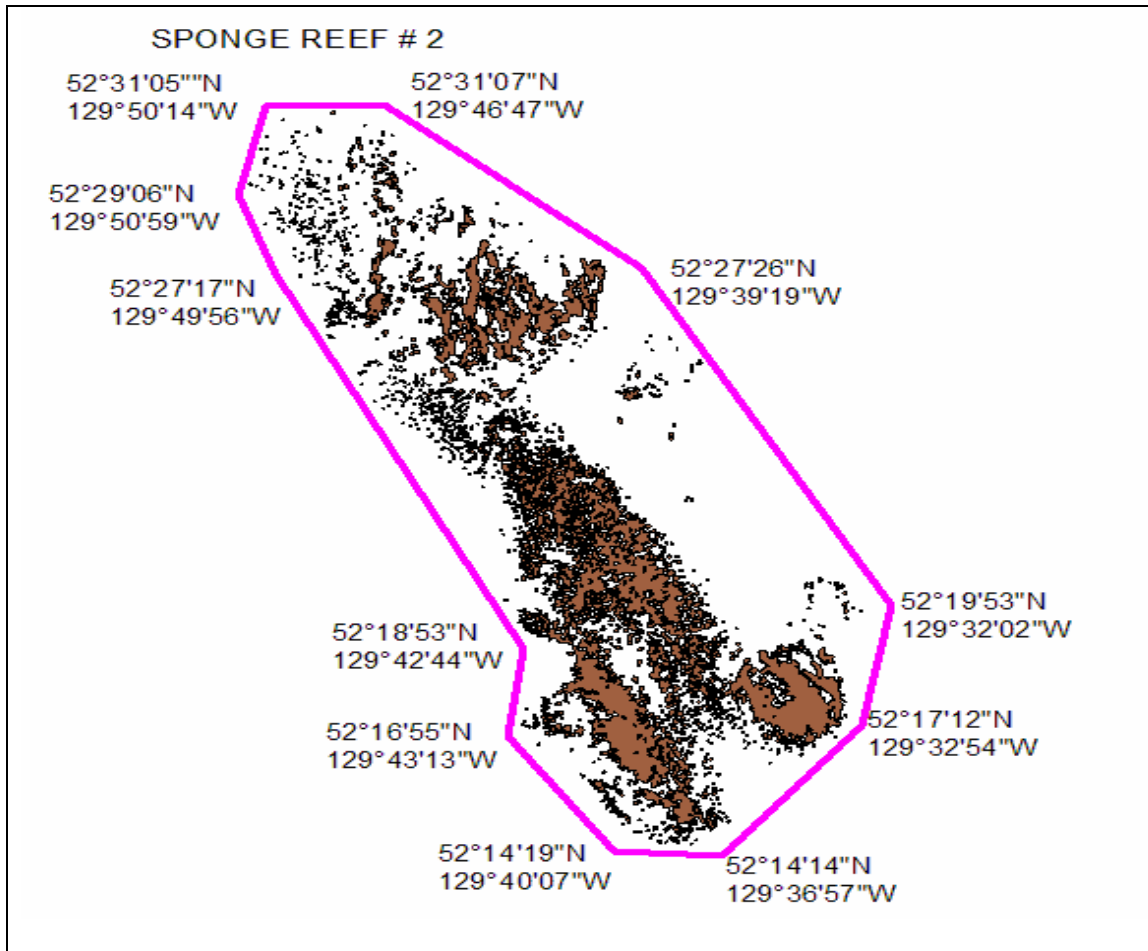
Begins at	53°18'40"N latitude	130°52'47"W longitude
Then southerly to	53°13'29"N latitude	130°47'29"W longitude
Then to	53°08'22"N latitude	130°46'06"W longitude
Then to	53°07'50"N latitude	130°39'13"W longitude
Then to	53°04'29"N latitude	130°32'48"W longitude
Then to	53°04'06"N latitude	130°25'52"W longitude
Then to	53°10'52"N latitude	130°20'16"W longitude
Then to	53°15'21"N latitude	130°35'22"W longitude
Then to	53°22'46"N latitude	130°43'20"W longitude
Then to	53°22'26"N latitude	130°47'19"W longitude
Then to the beginning point		



5.1.2. Sponge Reef Number 2

Those waters of Subareas 106-2 and 107-1 that lie inside a line that:

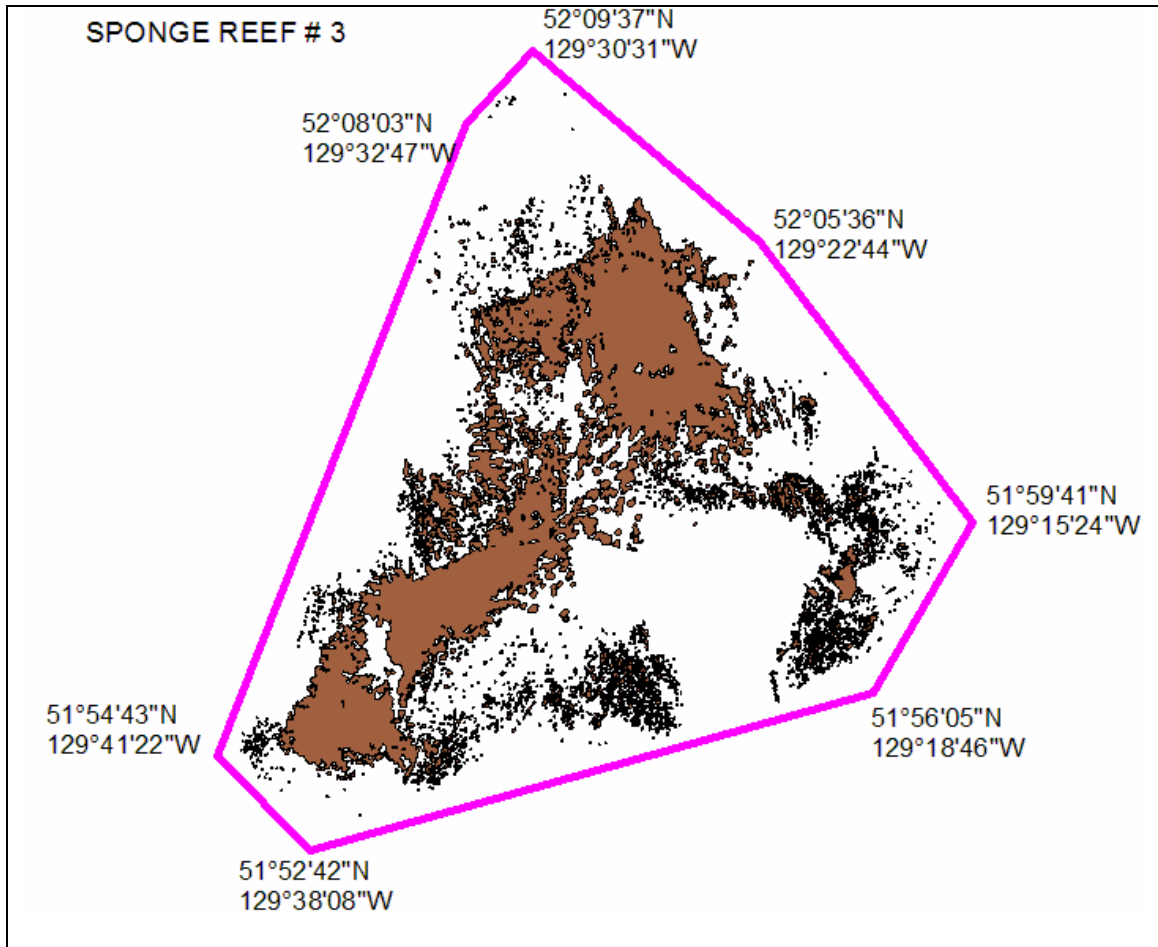
Begins at	52°31'05"N latitude	129°50'14"W longitude
Then southerly to	52°29'06"N latitude	129°50'59"W longitude
Then to	52°27'17"N latitude	129°49'56"W longitude
Then to	52°18'53"N latitude	129°42'44"W longitude
Then to	52°16'55"N latitude	129°43'13"W longitude
Then to	52°14'19"N latitude	129°40'07"W longitude
Then to	52°14'14"N latitude	129°36'57"W longitude
Then to	52°17'12"N latitude	129°32'54"W longitude
Then to	52°19'53"N latitude	129°32'02"W longitude
Then to	52°27'26"N latitude	129°39'19"W longitude
Then to	52°31'07"N latitude	129°46'47"W longitude
Then to the beginning point		



5.1.3. Sponge Reef Number 3

The waters of Subarea 107-2 that lie inside a line that:

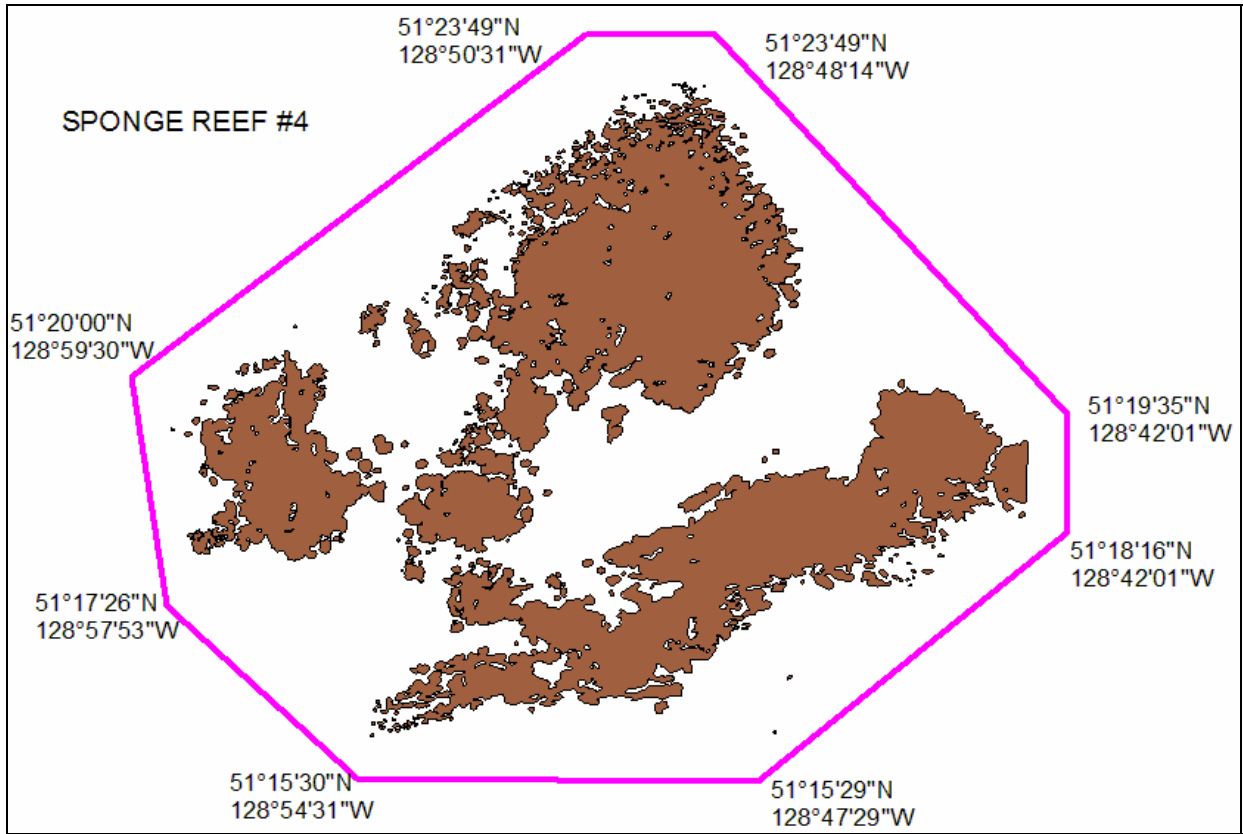
Begins at	52°09'37"N latitude	129°30'31"W longitude
Then southerly to	52°08'03"N latitude	129°32'47"W longitude
Then to	51°54'43"N latitude	129°41'22"W longitude
Then to	51°52'42"N latitude	129°38'08"W longitude
Then to	51°56'05"N latitude	129°18'46"W longitude
Then to	51°59'41"N latitude	129°15'24"W longitude
Then to	52°05'36"N latitude	129°22'44"W longitude
Then to the beginning point		



5.1.4. Sponge Reef Number 4

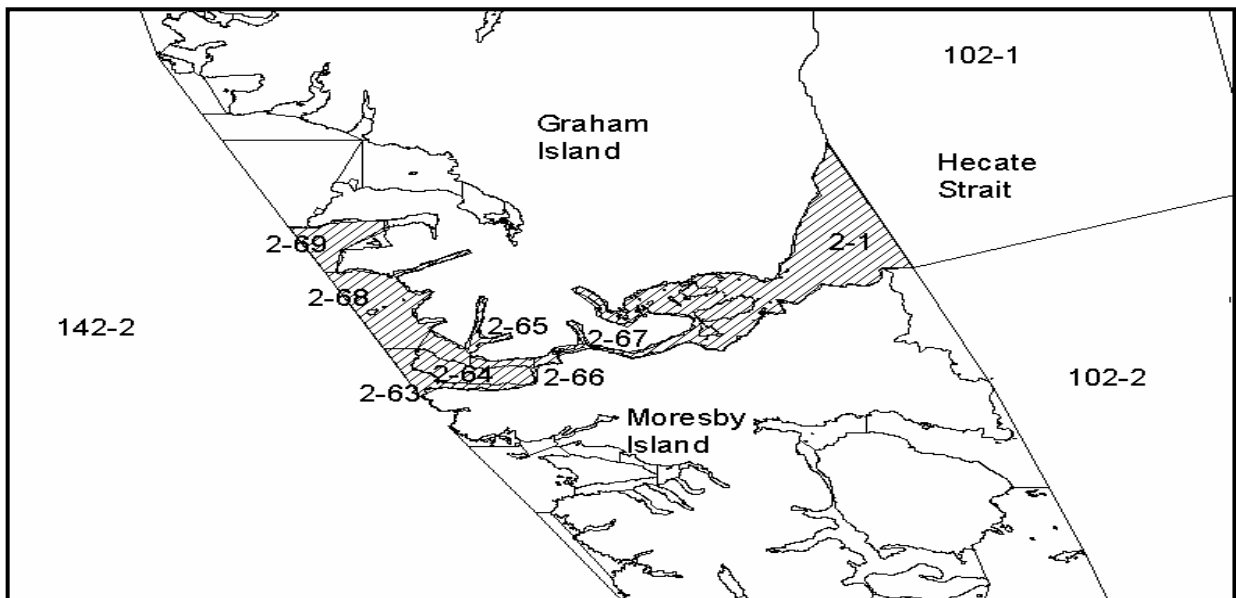
The waters of Area 110 that lie inside a line that:

Begins at	51°23'49"N latitude	128°50'31"W longitude
Then southerly to	51°20'00"N latitude	128°59'30"W longitude
Then to	51°17'26"N latitude	128°57'53"W longitude
Then to	51°15'30"N latitude	128°54'31"W longitude
Then to	51°15'29"N latitude	128°47'29"W longitude
Then to	51°18'16"N latitude	128°42'01"W longitude
Then to	51°19'35"N latitude	128°42'01"W longitude
Then to	51°23'49"N latitude	128°48'14"W longitude
Then to the beginning point		



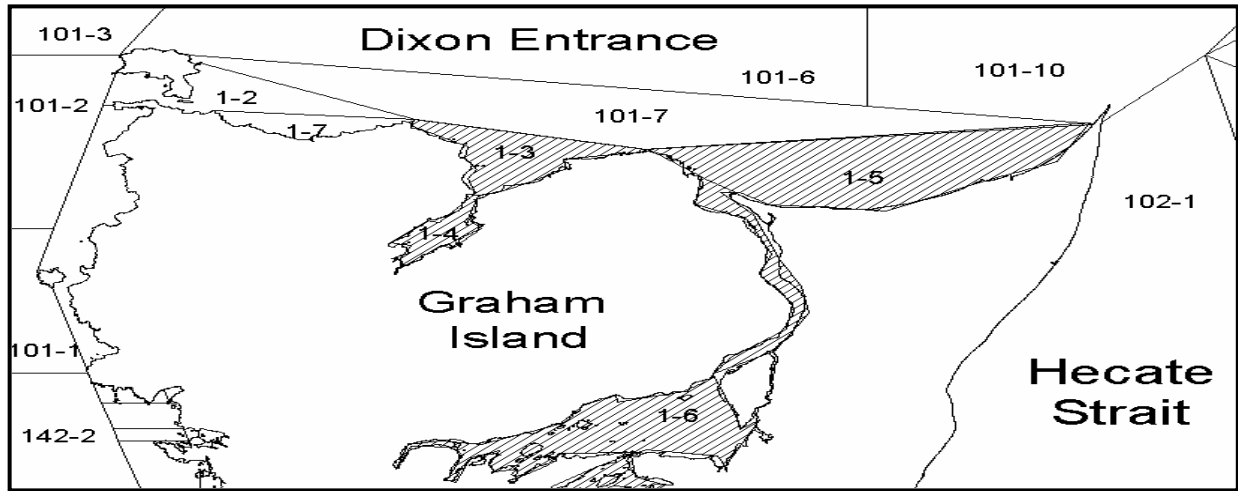
5.2. Queen Charlottes

Closed year-round in Subareas 2-1, 2-63 to 2-68 and those portions of Subarea 2-69 Hunter Point to Fame Point shoreward of the 50-fathom contour line as shown on CHS Chart No. 3869. The intent of the closure is to reduce harvesting pressure on localized stocks of fish and to provide improved access to food, social and ceremonial fish for the Haida First Nations.



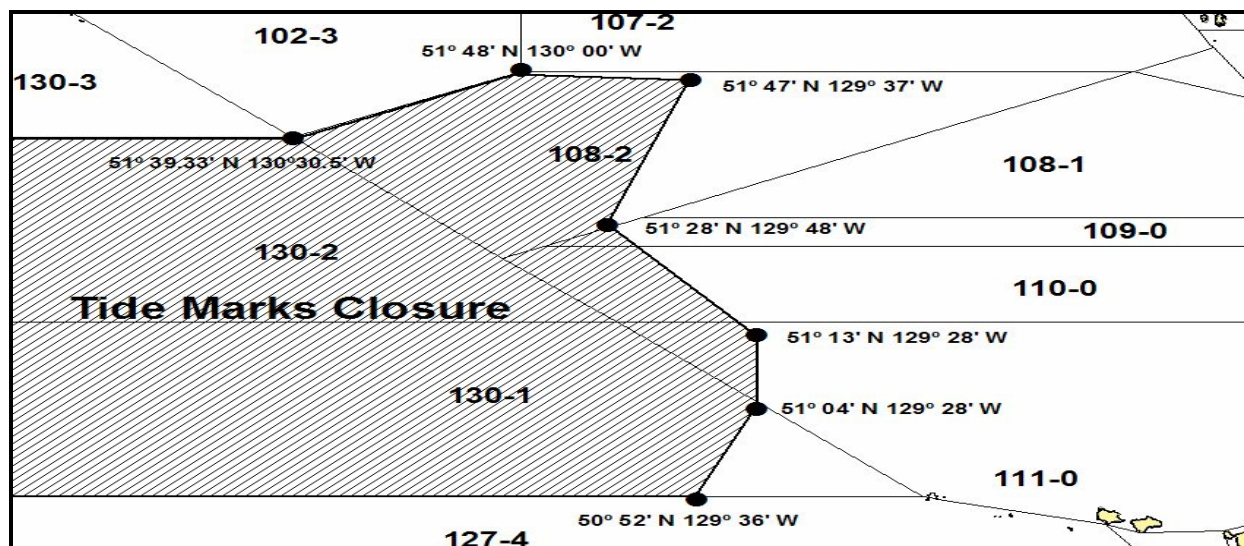
5.3. McIntyre Bay/Masset

Closed to all trawling year-round in Subareas 1-3, 1-4, 1-5 and 1-6. The intent of this closure is to reduce harvesting pressure on localized stocks of fish, minimize the catch of juvenile halibut and to provide improved access to food fish for the local First Nations.



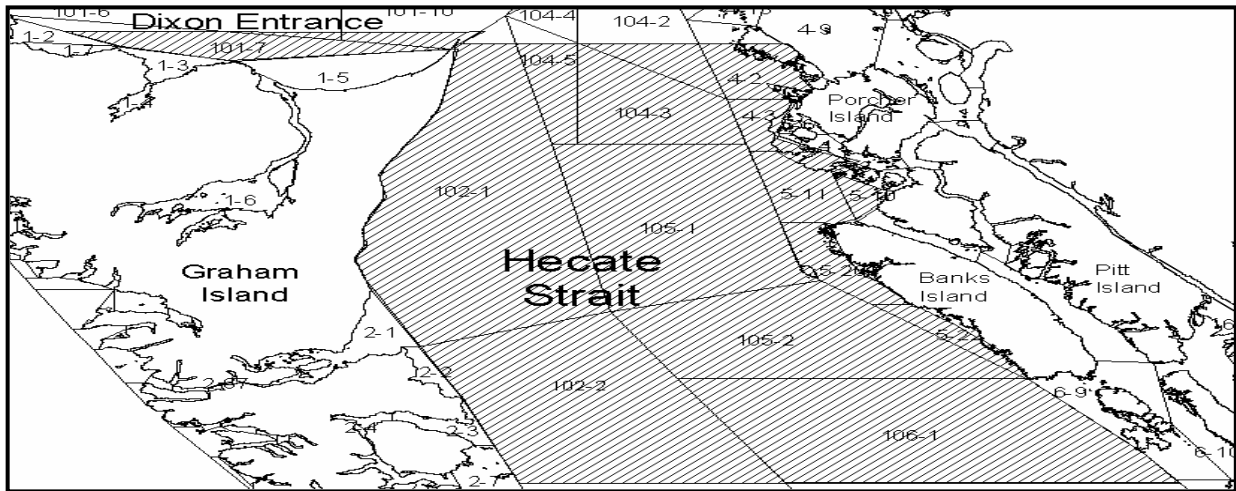
5.4. Tide Marks

Closed to all trawling from April 1, 2006 to May 31, 2006 and from October 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007 in Subarea 130-2 and those portions of Areas 109 to 111 and Subareas 108-2 and 130-1 west of a line: that begins at 51 deg 39.33 min N. lat. 130 deg 30.5 min W. long. then to 51 deg 48 min N. lat. 130 deg 00 min W. long. then to 51 deg 47 min N. lat. 129 deg 37 min W. long. then to 51 deg 28 min N. lat. 129 deg 48 min W. long. then to 51 deg 13 min N. lat. 129 deg 28 min W. long. then true south to 51 deg 04 min N. lat. 129 deg 28 min W. long. then to 50 deg 52 min N. lat. 129 deg 36 min W. long. The intent of this closure is to reduce harvesting pressure on Pacific Ocean perch stocks during the spawning period.



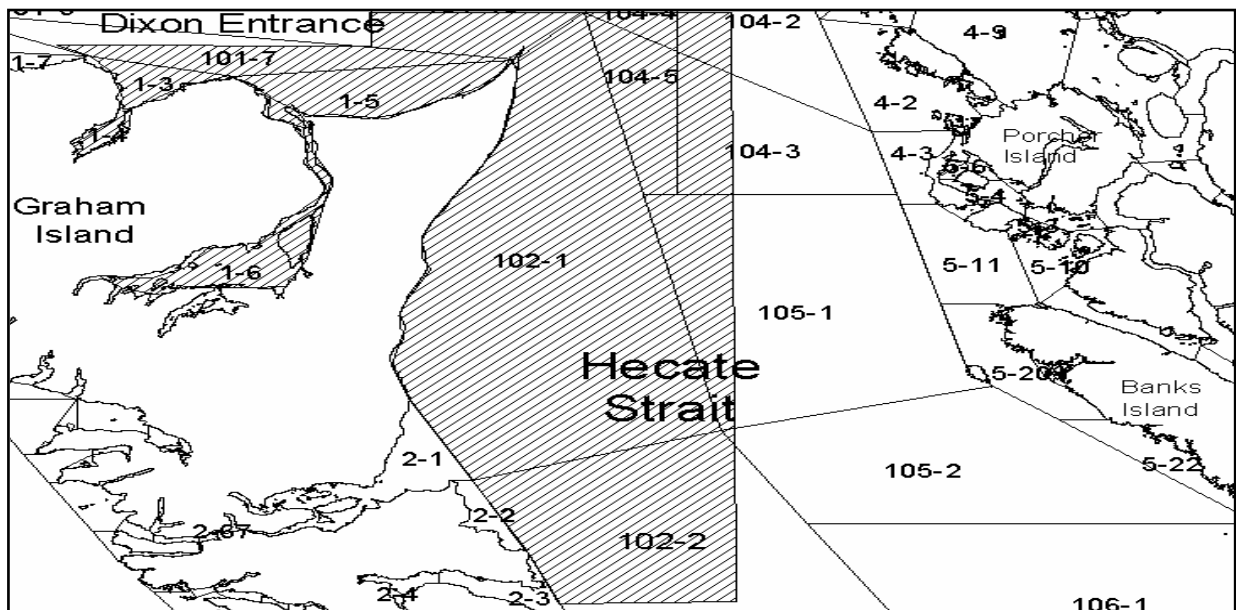
5.5. Hecate Strait/Dixon Entrance - Protection of Pacific Cod

Closed to all trawling from April 1, 2006 to April 30, 2006 and from January 1, 2007 through April 30, 2007 in area 105, and those portions of area 101, south of 54°12'N latitude and those portions of 102, 104, and Area 4 south of 54°10'N latitude, and Subareas 4-3, 5-10, 5-11, 5-20 to 5-22, 106-1 and that portion of 102-2 north of 52°51'N. This action is to protect the spawning biomass of pacific cod found in Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance.



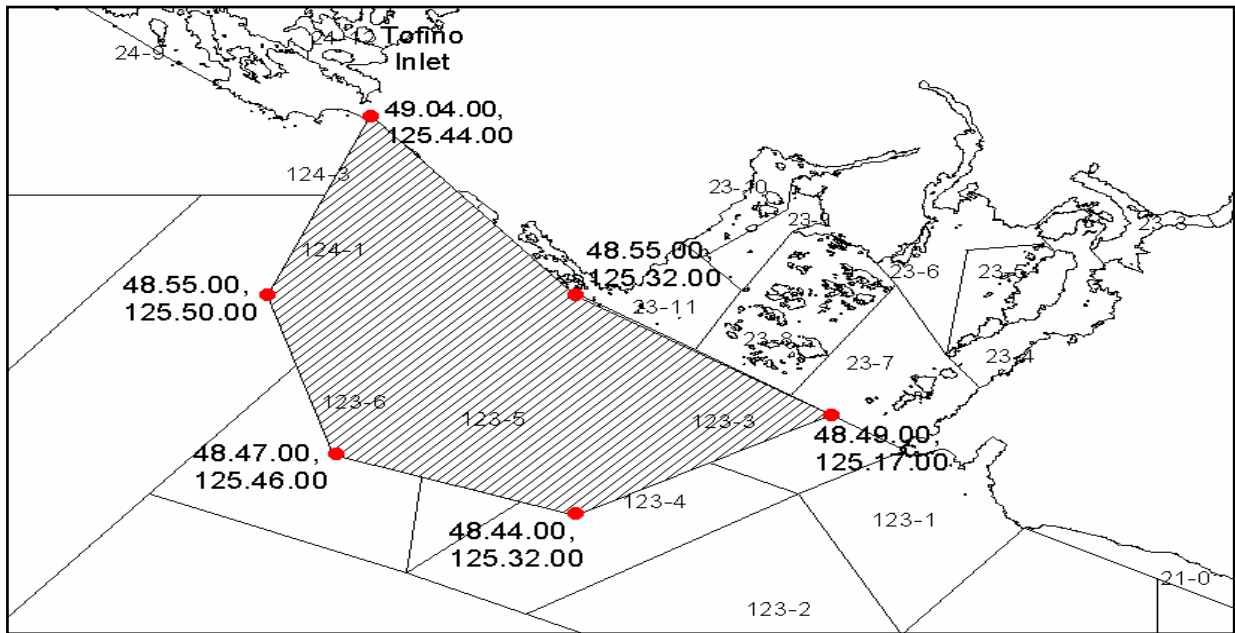
5.6. Hecate Strait/Dixon Entrance - Protection of Soft Shell Crabs

Closed from June 1, 2006 through July 15, 2006 to bottom trawling in Subareas 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 102-1 and 104-5; that portion of Subarea 101-7, south of 54°11'N, and east of 132°43'W; those portions of Subareas 101-10 and 104-4, south of 54°15'N; that portion of Subarea 102-2, that is both north of 53°00'N, and west of 131°10'W; that portion of Subarea 104-2, that is both south of 54°15'N, and west of 131°10'W; that portion of Subarea 104-3, that is west of 131°10'W; that portion of Subarea 105-1, that is west of 131°10'W; that portion of Subarea 105-2, west of 131°10'W. The intent of this closure is to protect crabs during the soft-shell period.



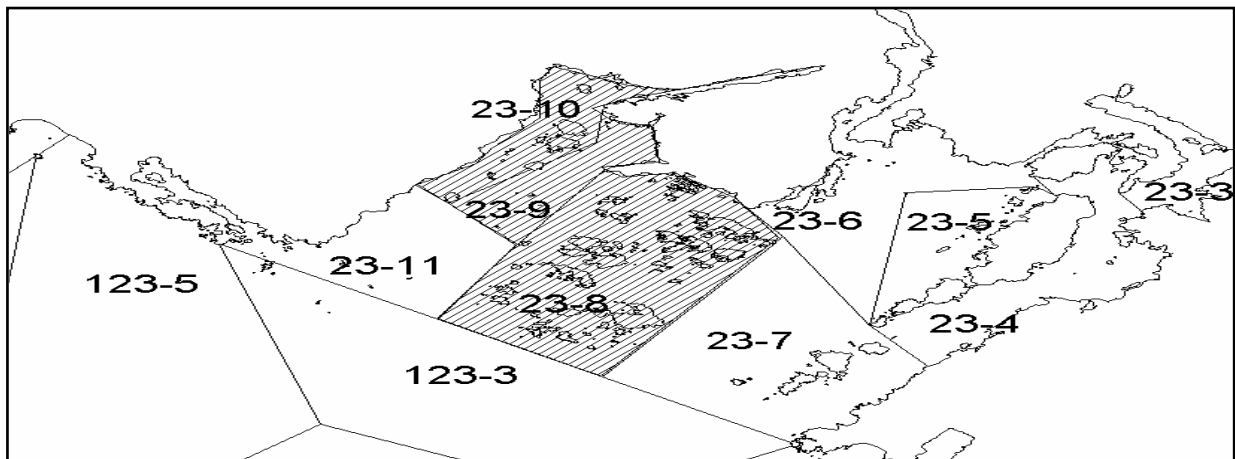
5.7. Lower West Coast Vancouver Island - Protection of Pacific Cod

Closed from January 1, 2007 through to March 31, 2007 to both bottom and mid-water trawling in those portions of Subareas 123-3, 123-4, 123-5, 123-6, 124-1 and 124-3 that are found within the area bounded by a line that begins on the Vancouver Island shore near Amphitrite Point lighthouse at 48°55'N latitude 125°32'W longitude; then westerly to 49°04'N latitude 125°44'W longitude; then southerly to 48°55'N latitude 125°50'W longitude; then southerly to 48°47'N latitude 125°46'W longitude; then easterly to 48°44'N latitude 125°32'W longitude; then easterly to 48°49'N latitude 125°17'W longitude; then northerly along the surf line to the point of commencement. The intent of this closure is to reduce the harvesting of pacific cod during the spawning period.



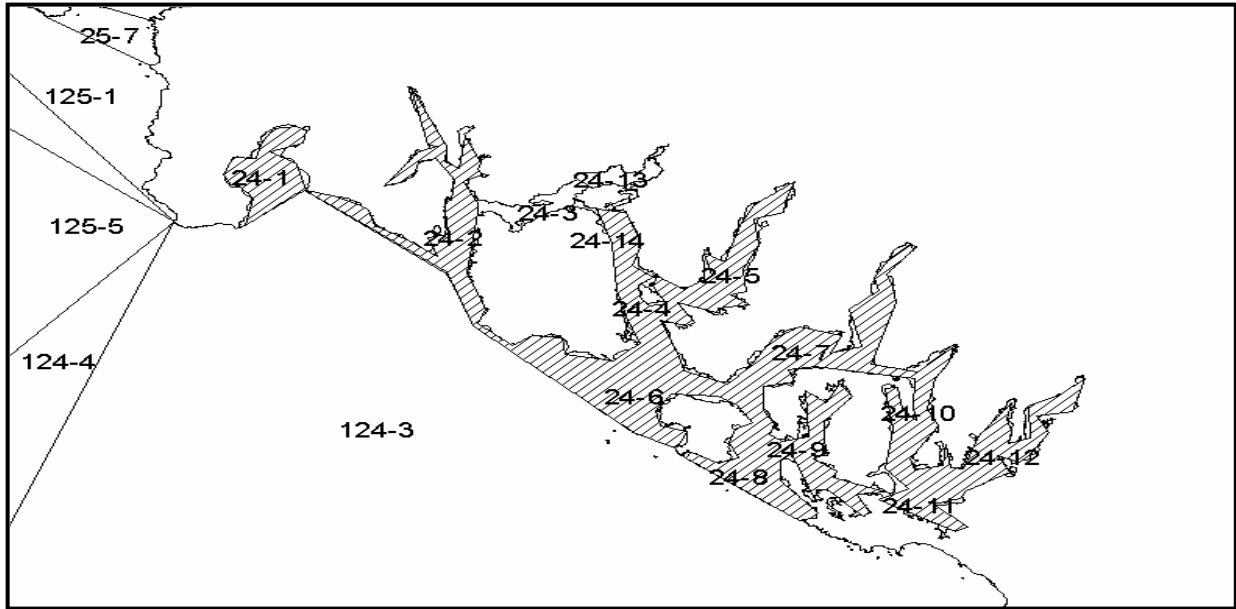
5.8. Area 23 (Barkley Sound)

Closed from February 25, 2007 through March 25, 2007 to all trawling in Subareas 23-8 to 23-10. The intent of this closure is to reduce gear conflicts during the roe herring season.



5.9. Area 24 (Clayoquot Sound)

Closed year-round to all trawling in Subareas 24-1, 24-2, 24-4 to 24-12 and 24-14. The intent of this closure is to address shellfish interception and shallow water habitat concerns.



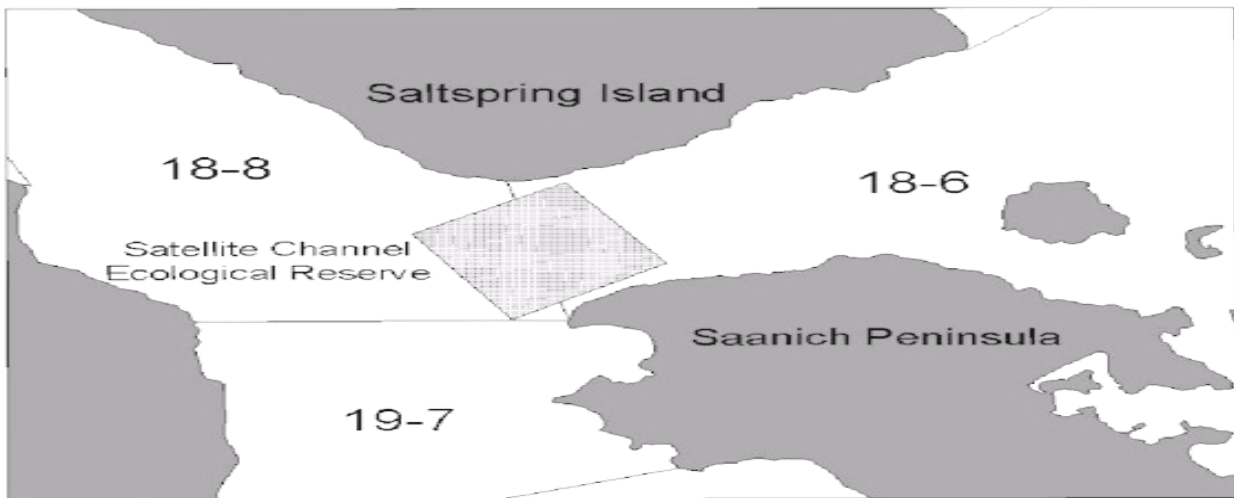
6. IN-SEASON GROUND FISH TRAWL CLOSURES - INSIDE WATERS

There are a number of Subareas within the Johnstone, Georgia and Juan de Fuca Straits that are closed to both bottom and mid-water trawling. The closures have been implemented for reasons that include: herring spawn areas, salmon/herring holding areas, conflicts with crab gear, harbour congestion and reduction of harvesting pressure on localized groundfish stocks. A full description of Areas and Subareas referenced on these figures can be found in *the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations*.

The closures described in the following may change in-season. Current Fisheries Public Notices should be referred to prior to fishing.

6.1. Satellite Channel

Closed year round in that portion of Subarea 18-6 inside a line: that begins at 48 deg 41.46 min N. lat. 123 deg 29.48 min W. long. then to 48 deg 41.96 min N. lat. 123 deg 28.178 min W. long. then to 48 deg 42.82 min N. lat. 123 deg 28.92 min W. long. then to 48 deg 42.32 min N. lat. 123 deg 30.23 min W. long. then to the beginning point. (B.C. Provincial Ecological Reserve Number 67.)



6.2. Gulf - Bottom Trawl Closures by Subarea

Subarea(s)	Closure Description	Period Closed
12-6	Those portions of Subarea 12-6 inside a line commencing at Red Point on the north-western shore of Harbledown Island, thence north-westerly to 50°38'N and 126°45'W, thence true east to 50°38' N and 126°35'W, thence true south to Dead Point on the northern shore of Harbledown Island, thence westerly along the north shore of Harbledown Island to the point of commencement at Red Point on Harbledown Island.	All year
12-20	Entire Subarea	All year
12-29, 12-34	Entire Subareas	February 16 to April 30
12-39	Those portions of Subarea 12-39 inside a line commencing at Slope Point on the southern shore of Gilford Island, thence north-westerly in a straight line to the navigational light on Duff Islet in lower Fife Sound, thence north-easterly in a straight line to Powell Point on Gilford Island, thence southerly along the western shore of Gilford Island to the point of commencement at Slope Point.	All year
12-42	Entire Subarea	All year
12-46	Entire Subarea	February 16 to April 30
13-1 to 13-17	Entire Subareas	All year
13-33,13-34	Entire Subareas	All year
14-1,14-8	Entire Subareas	All year
14-11,14-14,14-15	Entire Subareas	All year
14-2 to 14-7	Entire Subareas	April 1 to September30
14-9,14-10,14-12	Entire Subareas	April 1 to September30

Subarea(s)	Closure Description	Period Closed
16-3,16-4	Entire Subareas	All year
17-1,17-3,17-7	Entire Subareas	All year
17-9,17-14,17-17	Entire Subareas	All year
17-20,17-21	Entire Subareas	All year
18-2	Entire Subareas	All year
18-7, 18-8, 18-9	Entire Subareas	All year
19-1,19-2	Entire Subareas	All year
19-6 to 19-12	Entire Subareas	All year
20-6,20-7	Entire Subareas	All year
28-1 to 28-14	Entire Subareas	All year
29-3,29-4,29-6	Shoreward of 100 m contour line as shown on CHS charts # 3463 and # 3512.	All year
29-7 to 29-17	Entire Subareas	All year

6.3. Gulf - Mid-water Trawl Closures by Subarea

Subarea(s)	Closure Description	Period Closed
12-20	Entire Subarea	All year
12-29,12-34,12-46	Entire Subareas	February 16 to April 30
13-1 to 13-17	Entire Subareas	All year
13-33,13-34	Entire Subareas	All year
14-1,14-8	Entire Subareas	All year
14-11,14-14,14-15	Entire Subareas	All year
16-3,16-4	Entire Subareas	All year
17-1,17-7,17-9	Entire Subareas	All year
17-14,17-20,17-21	Entire Subareas	All year
18-7, 18-8	Entire Subareas	All year
18-10	Entire Subareas	All year
19-1,19-2	Entire Subareas	All year
19-6 to 19-12	Entire Subareas	All year
20-6,20-7	Entire Subareas	All year
28-1 to 28-14	Entire Subareas	All year
29-7 to 29-17	Entire Subareas	All year

7. GEAR

Subject to the licence option selected, species closures, area closures and IVQ holdings, a vessel holding a valid groundfish trawl licence may fish with either bottom and/or mid-water trawl gear.

7.1. Mesh Size

“Mesh size” means the total length of twine measured along two contiguous sides of a single mesh, including the distance across the knot joining those sides but not including any other knots. Where a minimum mesh size is prescribed, no person shall use any device by means of which openings that are smaller in size than the original mesh are created. Mesh size shall be measured when the net is wet.

7.2. Gear Restrictions

7.2.1. Trawl Net Size

Subject to Sections 6.2.1.2 and 6.2.1.3, the coast-wide mesh size in any part of a bottom trawl or mid-water trawl net, including the cod-end, shall not be less than 76 mm (approximately three inches).

In Areas 13 to 19 and 29: the mesh size in a bottom trawl net shall not be less than 108 mm (approximately 4.25 inches) in the final 50 meshes, including the cod-end. In all other parts of a bottom trawl net, the mesh size shall not be less than 76 mm (approximately three inches). In Hecate Strait and Eastern Dixon Entrance: the mesh size in a bottom trawl net shall not be less than 140 mm (approximately 5.5 inches) in the last 100 meshes of the net, including the cod-end. In all other parts of a bottom trawl net, the mesh size shall not be less than 76 mm (approximately three inches). This restriction applies to that area bounded on the south by 52°51'N in Hecate Strait, bounded on the north by the Canada/United States International boundary, bounded on the west by 132°00'W in Dixon Entrance, and bounded on the east by the mainland of British Columbia.

All bottom trawl nets and mid-water trawl nets, when used in fishing for Pacific hake destined for delivery to a foreign fishing vessel licensed under the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Regulations*, shall have an escape panel fitted to permit the release of unwanted fish. This panel shall be located in the intermediate portion of the trawl net commencing at a point six feet from where the intermediate is attached to the cod-end. The panel shall be composed of not less than one row of meshes running parallel to the long axis of the intermediate for a distance of not less than six feet. The row(s) of mesh shall be cut and sewn with a length of twine or similar material having a breaking strength not exceeding 70 pounds.

7.2.2. Cod-end Protection Device

For the purpose of preventing wear and tear to a trawl net, there may be attached to the underside of the cod-end any hides, canvas, netting or similar material. For the purpose of preventing wear and tear to a trawl net, there may be attached to the topside of the cod-end, one of the following topside chafers.

7.2.2.1. Regular Topside Chafer

A rectangular piece of netting that: is at least one and half times the width of the area of the cod-end that is covered, where the width is measured at right angles to the long axis of the cod-end; has a mesh size that is not less than the mesh size of the cod-end and; is fastened to the cod-end only along the forward and lateral edges of the netting in a manner that will permit it to extend where a splitting strap is used, over not more of the cod-end than that part between the fourth mesh forward of the cod line mesh and the fourth mesh forward of the splitting strap, and where a splitting strap is not used, over not more than one third of the cod-end, measured from not less than the fourth mesh forward of the cod line mesh.

7.2.2.2. Modified Polish Topside Chafer

A rectangular piece of netting that: is made of twine of the same material and size as that of the cod-end, or of any single, thick, knotless twine material; has a mesh size that is twice as large as the mesh size of the cod-end; is attached to the rear portion of the topside of the cod-end; and is fastened to the cod-end along the forward, lateral and rear edges of the netting in a manner that will cause each mesh to exactly overlie four meshes of the cod-end over which it extends.

7.2.2.3. Multiple Flap-Type Topside Chafer

A series of pieces of netting where the aggregate length extends less than two-thirds of the length of the cod-end; and each piece of netting is attached to the topside of the cod-end so that it overlaps the piece of netting immediately to its rear, if any, has a mesh size that is not less than the mesh size of the cod-end, is at least as wide as the cod-end, where the width is measured at right angles to the cod-end, is not more than 10 meshes long, and is fastened by its forward edge only across the cod-end at right angles to its long axis.

The above description of mesh size and gear restrictions are provided for reference purposes only. Groundfish trawl vessel owners, captains and crews must carefully read their 2006/2007 groundfish trawl licence and the attached conditions of licence and, regulations (*Fishery [General] Regulations* and *Pacific Fishery Regulations, 1993*) to ensure a full understanding of all gear restrictions in effect.

8. LICENSING

8.1. Licence Category

A groundfish trawl licence is required to commercially harvest groundfish trawl species. Groundfish trawl licence eligibilities are limited entry and vessel based. Vessels authorised to fish under the authority of a groundfish trawl licence are also permitted to fish for species described in Schedule II Part 2 of the *Pacific Fishery Regulations 1993*, transport fish caught by other vessels and be designated to fish under the authority of a category Z licence.

Groundfish trawl vessel owners and fishers are reminded to carefully review and familiarize themselves with the groundfish trawl licence and attached conditions.

8.2. Application Fees

Application fees are based on the combination of a base licence fee of \$500.00 and the IVQ holdings of the licence on April 1, 2005 measured in pounds.

IVQ Species	Fee Per Tonne of IVQ	Fee Per Pound of IVQ
All Rockfish Species	\$15.00	\$.0068
All Sole Species	\$16.00	\$.0073
Lingcod	\$16.00	\$.0073
Pollock	\$7.50	\$.0034
Hake	\$4.00	\$.0018

8.3. Licence Application and Issuance

Applications must be completed and submitted with the required fees to a Pacific Fishery Licence Unit (PFLU) by March 31, of the next calendar year, in order to maintain the licence eligibility whether fishing will take place or not.

The vessel owner must sign the application form. If the vessel owner is a company, the PFLU must have on record a copy of either a Confirmation of Signing Authorities or an amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities form listing the signing authorities.

Parties authorized to request amendments must be identified on the application.

8.3.1. Groundfish Trawl Licence Option Selection

Prior to Licence issue, each groundfish trawl vessel owner(s) is required to choose a fishing option for the current fishing year. The options are:

8.3.1.1. Option A

- i) Permitted to fish by bottom trawl in all areas, except management Area 4B (Areas 12 to 20 and 29).
- ii) Permitted to fish by mid-water trawl coast-wide.
- iii) Subject to 100 percent dockside monitoring for all landings.
- iv) Subject to 100 percent onboard observer coverage when fishing with bottom or mid-water gear except when mid-water trawling for hake in Area 3C/D or in Area 4B.
- v) Subject to 10 percent observer coverage only when the vessel is engaged in mid-water trawling for pacific hake only in Area 3C/D or in Area 4B.
- vi) Permitted to fish throughout the year for groundfish species subject to TAC up to the amount of the IVQ specified on the licence.
- vii) Permitted to reallocate IVQ holdings subject to the transferability and other rules governing such reallocations.

- viii) Limited to 15,000 pound per trip for all combined rockfish species not subject to TAC.
- ix) Permitted to retain incidentally caught mackerel equal to six percent of the offshore pacific hake IVQ portion of quota holdings.
- x) No trip limit for groundfish species (excluding rockfish) not subject to a TAC.
- xi) Not permitted to fish for and retain wolf-eels.
- xii) By-catch mortality caps for halibut will be issued and monitored on an individual vessel basis (exceeding by-catch limit results in restrictions against individual vessels, not the fleet).

8.3.1.2. Option B

- i) Permitted to fish by bottom trawl in Area 4B (Areas 12 to 20 and 29) only.
- ii) Not permitted to fish by mid-water trawl in any Area.
- iii) Limited to a maximum of 15 landings per calendar month.
- iv) Subject to 100 percent dockside monitoring for all landings.
- v) Subject to 10 percent onboard observer coverage.
- vi) A 15,000 pound calendar month limit for all groundfish species combined other than dogfish, lingcod and rockfish; of which no more than 200 pounds shall be sablefish, and of which no more than 200 pounds shall be Petrale sole, and of which no more than 500 pounds shall be pacific cod.
- vii) Not permitted to fish for and retain rockfish, squid, octopus, wolf-eels or lingcod.
- viii) No limit on the quantity of dogfish.

8.3.2. In Season Change of Groundfish Trawl Licence Option

Owners of a groundfish trawl licensed vessel choosing Option B are permitted to make a once a year change from Option B to Option A.

Owners of a groundfish trawl licensed vessel choosing Option A may not change their selection for the remainder of the fishing year.

Prior to commencing to harvest under the authority of a groundfish trawl licence, a Request for a 2006/2007 Groundfish Trawl Licence Amendment form must be completed and submitted to the groundfish management unit. The owner of a groundfish trawl licensed vessel or the party authorised to request amendments must complete the amendment request form. Contact the Groundfish Quota officer at (604) 666-0010 for further information.

8.4. Licence Documents

2006/2007 Groundfish Trawl licence documents are valid from the date of issue until March 31, 2007.

Replacement for lost or destroyed licence documents may be obtained by completing a Declaration Concerning Licence Documents form. Please contact a PFLU for further details.

8.5. Vessel Replacement Rules for Groundfish Trawl

A groundfish trawl licence eligibility may be placed either permanently or temporarily on any commercially registered vessel which does not exceed the length of the vessel that held the licence eligibility as of December 1, 1998 (commonly referred to as the original vessel length) by greater than 20 percent. This is subject to departmental policies governing the placement of other vessel based licence eligibilities also held on the vessel being replaced.

An application for a temporary replacement may be made where a vessel has been declared a loss, or the vessel is out of service due to an accident or unforeseen damage. Written confirmation from an insurance company, shipyard or marine engineer explaining why the vessel is inoperative is required. Vessels that are in disrepair at the time of purchase, vessels with engine problems, delays in annual maintenance or rebuilds do not qualify for a temporary transfer.

Where single groundfish trawl licence eligibility is being placed on a shorter vessel, there remains a future opportunity to place the licence eligibility on a commercially registered vessel up to 20 percent longer than the length of the vessel that held the licence eligibility as of December 1, 1998.

A groundfish trawl licence eligibility may not be separated from other vessel based licence eligibilities on a vessel except where swapping occurs.

Groundfish trawl licensed vessel owners are allowed to swap groundfish trawl eligibilities within the groundfish trawl fleet subject to the length guidelines described within this section. Where swapping occurs, the IVQ and holdings caps follow each licence eligibility.

Vessels involved in the swapping of groundfish trawl licence eligibilities are able to hold and fish under the authority of the swapped groundfish trawl licence eligibilities in the same fishing year. This is subject to once a vessel has commenced fishing under the authority of a groundfish trawl licence, that vessel may not fish under the authority of another groundfish trawl licence in the same fishing year.

For further information on vessel replacement policies, please contact one of the PFLUs or any of the groundfish trawl management contacts listed in section 1 of the IFMP.

9. GROUND FISH SPECIES AND ALLOWABLE CATCHES

9.1. Prohibited Species

The following species of vertebrate fish are not allowed to be fished for or retained when fishing under the authority of a groundfish trawl licence.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pacific Halibut	<i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>
Salmon Species	<i>Onchorhynchus sp.</i>

Pacific Herring	<i>Clupea harengus pallasii</i>
Green Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>
White Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>
Wolf-Eel	<i>Anarrhichthys ocellatus</i>

9.2. Species Allowed to be Fished

Common Name	Scientific Name
Aurora rockfish	<i>Sebastes aurora</i>
Black rockfish	<i>Sebastes melanops</i>
Blue rockfish	<i>Sebastes mystinus</i>
Bocaccio	<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>
Brown rockfish	<i>Sebastes auriculatus</i>
Canary rockfish	<i>Sebastes pinniger</i>
Chilipepper rockfish	<i>Sebastes goodei</i>
China rockfish	<i>Sebastes nebulosus</i>
Copper rockfish	<i>Sebastes caurinus</i>
Darkblotched rockfish	<i>Sebastes crameri</i>
Dusky rockfish	<i>Sebastes ciliatus</i>
Greenstriped rockfish	<i>Sebastes elongatus</i>
Harlequin rockfish	<i>Sebastes variegatus</i>
Longspine thornyhead	<i>Sebastolobus altivelis</i>
Northern rockfish	<i>Sebastes polyspinis</i>
Pacific Ocean Perch	<i>Sebastes alutus</i>
Puget Sound rockfish	<i>Sebastes emphaeus</i>
Pygmy rockfish	<i>Sebastes wilsoni</i>
Quillback rockfish	<i>Sebastes maliger</i>
Redbanded rockfish	<i>Sebastes babcocki</i>
Redstripe rockfish	<i>Sebastes proriger</i>
Rosethorn rockfish	<i>Sebastes helvomaculatus</i>
Rougeye rockfish	<i>Sebastes aleutianus</i>
Sharpchin rockfish	<i>Sebastes zacentrus</i>
Shortbelly rockfish	<i>Sebastes jordani</i>
Shortraker rockfish	<i>Sebastes borealis</i>
Shortspine thornyhead	<i>Sebastolobus alascanus</i>
Silvergray rockfish	<i>Sebastes brevispinis</i>
Splitnose rockfish	<i>Sebastes diploproa</i>
Stripetail rockfish	<i>Sebastes saxicola</i>
Tiger rockfish	<i>Sebastes nigrocinctus</i>
Vermilion rockfish	<i>Sebastes miniatus</i>
Widow rockfish	<i>Sebastes entomelas</i>
Yelloweye rockfish	<i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i>
Yellowmouth rockfish	<i>Sebastes reedi</i>
Yellowtail rockfish	<i>Sebastes flavidus</i>
Skate	

Big skate	Raja binoculata
Longnose skate	Raja rhina
Black skate	Raja kincaidi
Starry skate	Raja stellulata
Deepsea skate	Raja abyssicola
Flatfish	
Arrowtooth flounder	Atheresthes stomias
Butter sole	Isopsetta isolepis
C-O sole	Pleuronichthys coenosus
Curlfin sole	Pleuronichthys decurrens
Dover sole	Microstomus pacificus
Lemon/English sole	Parophrys vetulus
Flathead sole	Hippoglossoides elassodon
Pacific sanddab	Citarichthys sordidus
Petrale sole	Eopsetta jordani
Rex sole	Glyptocephalus zachirus
Rock sole	Lepidopsetta bilineata
Sand sole	Psettichthys melanostictus
Slender sole	Lyopsetta exilis
Speckled sanddab	Citharichtys stigmaeus
Starry flounder	Platichthys stellatus
Yellowfin sole	Limanda aspera
Tuna	
Albacore	Thunnus alalunga
Bluefin	Thunnus thynnus
Pacific bonito	Sarda chiliensis lineolata
Skipjack	Euthynnus pelamis
Yellowfin	Thunnus albacares
Smelt	
Surf smelt	Hypomesus pretiosus pretiosus
Rainbow smelt	Osmerus mordax dentex
Night smelt	Spirinchus starski
Mackerel	
Chub Mackerel	Scomber japonicus
Pacific Mackerel	Trachurus symmetricus
Roundfish	
Greenlings	Hexagrammos sp.
Lingcod	Ophiodon elongatus
Pacific cod	Gadus macrocephalus
Sablefish	Anoplopoma fimbria

Sculpins	Family Cottidea
Walleye pollock	Thragra chalcogramma
Pacific hake	Merluccius productus
Any Other Vertebrate Fish Except those listed in 9.1 above	

9.3. Annual Trawl Total Allowable Catches

TACs listed below have been set for the commercial groundfish trawl fishery for the 2006/2007 fishing season.

In some cases, the coast-wide total differs slightly from the amount obtained by summing the Species Management Areas values. This difference is due to the TAC being expressed in whole numbers within the table. For the exact TAC values, please contact a member of the Groundfish Management Unit (see Section 1).

Species	Management Area	TAC ¹ (tonnes)
Yellowtail Rockfish	3C ⁵	995
	3D, 5A/B, 5C/D/E ⁵	3,427
	Coast-wide total	4,422
Widow Rockfish	Coast-wide total	2,316
Canary Rockfish	3C/D	529
	5A/B	265
	5C/D	101
	5E	151
	Coast-wide total	1,046
Silvergrey Rockfish	3C/D	216
	5A/B	421
	5C/D	382
	5E	248
	Coast-wide total	1,267
Pacific Ocean Perch	3C	300
	3D	230
	5A/B	2,070
	5C/D ^{2,6}	2,118
	5E ²	730
	Coast-wide total	5,448
Yellowmouth Rockfish	3C	219
	3D, 5A/B	1,135
	5C/D ²	685
	5E ²	325
	Coast-wide total	2,365
Rougheye Rockfish	Coast-wide	636
Shorthead Rockfish	Coast-wide	126
Redstripe Rockfish	3C	173
	3D, 5A/B	772
	5C/D	330

Species	Management Area	TAC ¹ (tonnes)
	5E	246
	Coast-wide total	1,521
Shortspine Thornyheads	Coast-wide	736
Longspine Thornyheads	Coast-wide	405
Yelloweye Rockfish	Coast-wide ⁴	7
Quillback, Copper, China And Tiger Rockfish	Coast-wide ⁴	6
Pacific Cod	3C/D	500
	5A/B	390
	5C/D/E	800
	Coast-wide total	1690
Dover Sole	3C/D	1,375
	5C/D/E	1,100
	5A/B	598
	Coast-wide total	3,073
Rock Sole	3C/D	102
	5A/B	450
	5C/D	673
	Coast-wide total	1,225
Lemon Sole	3C/D, 5A/B	186
	5C/D/E	544
	Coast-wide total	730
Petrale Sole	Coast-wide	600
Lingcod	3C	800
	3D	220
	5A/B	862
	5C/D/E	580
	Coast-wide total	2,462
Dogfish	4B	960
	Rest of Coast	3,840
	Coast-wide total	4,800
Sablefish	Coast-wide	328
Pollock	Gulf ³	1,115
	5A/B (includes Area 11, 12)	1,790
	5C/D/E	1,320
	Coast-wide total	4,225
Hake	Gulf ³	10,000
	Offshore	95,128
Big Skate	5C/D	567
Longnose Skate	5C/D	47
Arrowtooth Flounder	Coast-wide	15,000

Species	Management Area	TAC ¹ (tonnes)
¹ All quotas are in round weight and metric tonnes.		
² Pacific ocean perch and yellow mouth rockfish caught within Subarea 102-3 and those portions of Subareas 142-1, 130-3 and 130-2 found southerly and easterly of a straight line commencing at 52°20'00"N 131°36'00"W thence to 52°20'00"N 132°00'00"W thence to 51°30'00"N 131°00'00"W and easterly and northerly of a straight line commencing at 51°30'00"N 131°00'00"W thence to 51°39'20"N 130°30'30"W will be deducted from the vessel's 5C/D IVQ for those two species.		
³ TAC for the Gulf applies to hake catches occurring in Areas 13 to 19 and 29. All other hake catches are applied against a vessel's Offshore Hake quota holdings.		
⁴ Yelloweye, quillback, copper, china and tiger rockfish will not be allocated as IVQ. All landing of these rockfish species will be relinquished and the fishing restrictions for IVQ shall not apply.		
⁵ Yellowtail rockfish caught in the offshore pacific hake fishery can be deducted from IVQ coast-wide. The vessel master is responsible for designating the area at the time of the offload.		
⁶ DFO has reduced the 5C/D Pacific Ocean Perch TAC by 700 tonnes for use in possible research programs.		

9.4. **Bocaccio Rockfish Measures**

To address a concern for bocaccio rockfish identified through a Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee (PSARC) review a voluntary program for the trawl fleet was developed and implemented in 2004 in which groundfish trawl vessels directed the proceeds of all landed bocaccio rockfish for research and management purposes. This action has greatly reduced bocaccio catches and will be continued in 2006/2007.

9.5. **Groundfish Size Limits**

Fishers are reminded of the following groundfish size limits:

9.5.1. Lingcod

Head-on: not less than 65 cm in length, measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

Head-off: not less than 50 cm in length, measured along the shortest length of the body to the tip of the tail.

9.5.2. Sablefish

Head-on: not less than 55 cm in length, measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail.

Head-off: not less than 39 cm in length, measured from the origin of the first dorsal fin to the fork of the tail.

10. **TRAWL INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTA ALLOCATIONS**

For the 2006/2007 fishing year, the commercial groundfish trawl TACs are allocated as IVQ accordingly:

- i) 80 percent of each TAC will be allocated directly to groundfish trawl licensed vessels as IVQ based on the percentage of IVQ holdings for each species by species/area group held by each licence holder as of midnight March 31, 2006.
- ii) 20 percent of each TAC will be allocated to groundfish trawl licensed vessels in-season by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, taking into consideration advice from the Groundfish Development Authority (GDA).

11. INDIVIDUAL VESSEL ALLOCATION FORMULA

11.1. Initial 1997 Allocation Formula

In 1997, the initial formula used to allocate all groundfish species subject to TAC, with the exception of hake, was based 30 percent on vessel length and 70 percent on average catch of groundfish (excluding hake) during the five year term 1988 to 1992. For this purpose, the length of vessel used in the calculation is the length that was recorded on the Pacific Licensing System on January 31, 1997. The groundfish species included in the catch history calculations are all rockfish, all soles, pacific cod, lingcod, dogfish, sablefish and pollock. For initial allocation purposes, quota catch history attributed to the licence is defined as the quantity of fish landed by the vessel holding that groundfish trawl licence at the time of landing.

The hake IVQ allocation formula was based 30 percent on vessel length, based on the total length of hake vessels only, and 70 percent on average hake catch history for the five year term 1987 to 1991. If a vessel had no history of hake previous 1992, but did participate in the fishery after this date, then they received an allocation based solely on the 30 percent vessel length. However, no vessel qualified for participation in the 30 percent vessel length allocation unless its average landings for the 1987 to 1991 period exceeded 2,000 pounds of hake, or its average landings for the 1992 to 1996 period exceeded that sum.

Based on the above two formulae, each fisher with a groundfish trawl licence received two initial IVQ allocations expressed as percentages; one for groundfish other than hake, and one for hake (which may be zero if they do not meet the qualifying criteria). These percentages were then applied to each area and species specific TAC to generate the area and species specific IVQ allocations.

11.2. Annual Allocation of Individual Vessel Quota

At the commencement of each fishing year, the percentage of each vessel's IVQ permanent holdings for each species and species/area group as of midnight March 31 of the previous fishing year, are applied against the new year's groundfish trawl TAC's to determine the initial actual poundage of fish that a vessel may fish during that fishing season.

12. INDIVIDUAL VESSEL QUOTA REALLOCATION RULES

12.1. Reallocation Rules for Inter-Sector Non-T IVQ

The 2006/2007 Integrated Groundfish Management Fishing Plan makes provisions for the temporary reallocation of IVQ between different groundfish licence sectors. Each sector has established reallocation rules that govern the temporary movement of IVQ between vessels into and within each sector. For the purposes of the groundfish trawl fishery, all IVQ originating from outside the trawl sector reallocated to the trawl sector will be referred to as Non-T IVQ. Specific rules governing the reallocation of Non-T IVQ are included below.

12.2. Groundfish Trawl 2006/2007 Reallocation Sector Rules

Rules in place governing the reallocation of IVQ within and into the Groundfish Trawl sector for the 2006/2007 season are as follows:

12.2.1. Reallocation Rules Effective April 1, 2006

- i) All IVQ reallocations must be requested from Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
- ii) Groundfish trawl IVQ and Non-T groundfish IVQ can be reallocated between groundfish trawl vessels holding a valid 2006/2007 groundfish trawl licence and vessels holding valid appropriate groundfish licences.
- iii) The IVQ percentage held on a groundfish trawl licence as of midnight March 31, 2006 will be determined as the permanent IVQ holdings for that groundfish trawl licence.
- iv) Upon application, groundfish trawl vessel owners will be permitted, subject to other requirements outlined below, to make unlimited permanent and temporary reallocations of groundfish IVQ or Non-T IVQ, subject to each individual groundfish trawl licence holdings cap and the fleet wide species caps set out in this plan.
- v) Requests for reallocation of groundfish IVQ must be received by 16:00 hours local time on March 31, 2007 in order to be processed.
- vi) Only uncaught IVQ is eligible for reallocation.
- vii) Permanent reallocation requests can be submitted either as a percentage of IVQ of the TAC for that species/species area group (SAG) or in pounds. Any permanent reallocation request submitted in pounds will be interpreted as to include both the IVQ and CCQ.
- viii) Permanent reallocations will be expressed as a percentage of the TAC and will be added to the receiving vessel's percentage of the TAC. (For example, the

poundage on a groundfish trawl licence is dependent on the total TAC for the year multiplied by the percent of the allocation that vessel holds).

- ix) Temporary reallocations will be expressed in IVQ pounds and will remain valid for the current fishing year.
- x) The minimum quantity of IVQ that may be temporarily reallocated is one pound.
- xi) The maximum quantity of IVQ on a groundfish trawl licence is subject to the individual vessel holdings cap and coast-wide species caps.

12.3. Groundfish Trawl 2007/2008 Reallocation Sector Rules

The following are new trawl IVQ rules that are scheduled for implementation on April 1, 2007. The rules are included in this year's IFMP for groundfish trawl licence holders for information purposes only and will become effective on an annual basis as each annual groundfish trawl IFMP is approved by the Department.

12.3.1.1. Percentage of IVQ Holdings

Effective April 15, 2007 the percentage of IVQ holdings on a groundfish trawl licence will become permanent, as expressed in Groundfish Equivalents (GFE's), meaning that the total percent of the IVQ on a groundfish trawl licence cannot be changed, except as set out below:

- i) Permanent IVQ holdings can be increased at any time, subject to species and vessel holdings caps.
- ii) Only uncaught IVQ is eligible for reallocation.
- iii) For the three year period from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2010, the following reallocation rules will be in effect:
 - 25 percent of the permanent IVQ holdings in GFE's is ineligible for temporary reallocation, and
 - Each groundfish trawl licence will be restricted to two (2) permanent reallocations that reduce Permanent IVQ on that groundfish trawl licence; a permanent reallocation request may involve Permanent IVQ being distributed to more than one groundfish trawl licence.
- iv) Permanent IVQ reallocations of equal GFEs of unfished quota between groundfish trawl licences are permitted at any time.
- v) Effective April 1, 2007, temporary reallocations of IVQ will be permitted subject to applicable licence holdings and fleet wide species caps.

12.3.1.2. Reallocation Rules

For the subsequent four year period beginning April 1, 2010, the following reallocation rules will be in effect:

- i) 40 percent of the permanent IVQ holdings in GFEs is ineligible for temporary reallocation.

- ii) Each groundfish trawl licence will be allowed two (2) permanent reallocations that reduce permanent IVQ on that groundfish trawl licence.

12.4. Individual Vessel Quota Species Cap

The following species caps are set on a coast-wide basis for all IVQ species, except hake. The hake species caps are individually applied to Gulf hake and offshore hake allocated for onshore delivery and offshore hake for joint venture delivery. New temporary vessel caps have been implemented for the 2006/2007 season for some species (highlighted below). Only temporary quota reallocations are permitted to exceed the individual species holding cap to the temporary species cap level.

Species	Permanent Species Cap	Temporary Species Cap	Non-T Temporary Species Cap
	(% of coast-wide TAC)	(% of coast-wide TAC)	(% of coast-wide TAC)
Yellowtail Rockfish	5%	7%	0%
Widow Rockfish	5%	7%	0%
Canary Rockfish	4%	6%	10%
Silvergrey Rockfish	4%	6%	10%
Pacific Ocean Perch	5%	5%	0%
Yellowmouth Rockfish	5%	5%	0%
Rougheye Rockfish	7%	10%	10%
Shortraker Rockfish	7%	10%	10%
Redstripe Rockfish	5%	7%	0%
Shortspine Thornyheads	10%	10%	10%
Longspine Thornyheads	10%	10%	10%
Yelloweye Rockfish	4%	4%	0%
Quillback, Copper, China and Tiger Rockfish Combined	4%	4%	0%
Pacific Cod	4%	6%	0%
Dover Sole	5%	5%	0%
Rock Sole	5%	7%	0%
Lemon Sole	6%	8%	0%
Petrale Sole	4%	6%	0%
Lingcod	5%	7%	10%
Dogfish	10%	10%	10%
Sablefish	5%	7%	10%
Pollock	10%	15%	0%
Hake (Gulf of Georgia)	15%	15%	0%
Hake (Offshore)	10%	10%	0%
Big Skate	7.5%	7.5%	0%
Longnose Skate	7.5%	7.5%	0%
Arrowtooth Flounder	8.0%	15%	0%

12.5. Individual Vessel Quota Holdings Cap

Each groundfish trawl licence is subject to a total holdings cap, set at a level which allows vessel owner(s) to adjust their IVQ holdings to a viable level while ensuring that operators cannot accumulate an unreasonably large amount of IVQ. Non-T IVQ will not be included in the calculation of holdings against the vessels individual holdings cap.

A reallocation request which results in one of the groundfish trawl licences involved holding more than its total IVQ holdings cap, measured in groundfish equivalents, will not be approved by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

IVQ holdings caps were calculated for each groundfish trawl licence, during the first year of the IVQ program. The total IVQ holdings cap for each groundfish trawl licence was measured in groundfish equivalents (described below) as a percentage of total groundfish equivalents. These holdings caps, determined in 1997, continue to remain in effect. Groundfish trawl vessel owners seeking further information on their individual holdings cap are requested to contact the Groundfish Trawl Coordinator:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
#200 - 401 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3S4
Fax: (604) 666-8525

12.6. Groundfish Equivalents

For the purposes of calculating the total IVQ holdings cap for each groundfish trawl licence, for measuring IVQ holdings of a groundfish trawl licence against its cap, and for quota swapping purposes, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has set the following groundfish equivalents (GFE). GFE will be based on price relative to pacific ocean perch (pacific ocean perch = 1.00). These GFE values may be updated at the start of each fishing year.

Species	GFE
Yellowtail Rockfish	1.26
Widow Rockfish	0.96
Canary Rockfish	1.19
Silvergrey Rockfish	1.20
Pacific Ocean Perch	1.00
Yellowmouth Rockfish	1.19
Rougheye Rockfish	1.15
Shortraker Rockfish	1.24
Redstripe Rockfish	0.73
Shortspine Thornyheads	3.38
Longspine Thornyheads	3.38
Yelloweye Rockfish	1.23
Quillback, Copper, China and Tiger Rockfish	1.21
Pacific Cod	1.69

Species	GFE
Dover Sole	1.33
Rock Sole	1.65
Lemon Sole	1.37
Petrale Sole	3.22
Lingcod	1.75
Dogfish	0.49
Sablefish	6.30
Pollock	0.66
Hake (Gulf of Georgia)	0.14
Hake (Offshore)	0.22
Big Skate	0.37
Longnose Skate	0.26
Arrowtooth Flounder	0.37
For example:	10,000 lb. of pacific ocean perch + 10,000 lb. of lingcod
	= 10,000 lb. GFE + 17,500 lb. GFE
	= 27,500 lb. GFE

12.7. Quota Overage/Underage Rules

In addition to any of the rules set out in this plan, vessels that exceed by 30 percent the area specific IVQ holdings for a species (excluding halibut and Pacific Hake), shall be restricted to mid-water trawl fishing for the area in which the species IVQ has been exceeded for the remainder of the fishing year, or until such time as sufficient IVQ is transferred onto the groundfish trawl licence to cover overages in excess of the 30 percent permitted.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada will amend the licence conditions to restrict the vessel to mid-water trawling operations and deliver this amendment to the vessel owner by hand or by registered mail. The amendment will take effect from the date the licence amendment is provided to the vessel owner.

12.7.1. Quota Overage/Underage and Quota Carryover

To accommodate fishers where difficulties have arisen and catches do not meet the exact IVQ holdings in a given area for a given species, a carryover/underage policy has been implemented which allows fishers to carry uncaught quota forward, or apply catch against its next year's IVQ allocation. For all species of groundfish subject to IVQ, other than offshore Pacific hake, halibut by-catch and Non-T sablefish IVQ the carryover/underage limit is 30 percent of the vessels IVQ holdings for that particular species and species area group.

For onshore hake and joint venture hake (if applicable), the carryover/underage limit is 15 percent of the vessel's onshore hake IVQ holdings.

For halibut by-catch mortality, the underage limit is 15 percent of the vessel halibut by-catch IVQ holdings. There is no allowable overage for halibut by-catch.

For Non-T Sablefish IVQ the carryover/underage limit is 15 percent of the vessels uncaught Non-T sablefish coastwide holdings.

12.7.2. Rules for All Other Carryovers

Groundfish trawl licensed vessels landing up to 30 percent over the species and area specific IVQ holdings, except for Non-T temporary Sablefish which is at the 15% level, for that licence may keep the proceeds from the overage but will have the equivalent poundage of the overage subtracted from the IVQ holdings of the licence in the following year.

All groundfish trawl licensed vessel landings more than 30 percent over the species and area specific IVQ holdings, except for Non-T temporary Sablefish which is at the 15% level, for that groundfish trawl licence must be relinquished.

Vessels transferring additional IVQ onto the groundfish trawl licence following a quota overage and/or relinquishment will have the total overage (entire percent plus the relinquished amount) subtracted from the IVQ that is added to the groundfish trawl licence. The adjustment will be reflected in the groundfish trawl licence amendment. Relinquishments for prior overages will not be reimbursed.

If no further reallocations are done, the total poundage of the all overages will be subtracted from the IVQ holdings of the licence in the following year.

Any groundfish trawl licensed vessel may carry forward uncaught species and area specific IVQ holdings of up to 30 percent of their IVQ holdings at the end of the year. The equivalent poundage of the carry forward will be added to the IVQ holdings of the licence in the following year.

IVQ overage/underage adjustments in the following year will be attributed to the groundfish trawl licensed vessel which did or did not fish the IVQ in the previous season.

IVQ overage/underage adjustments can be reallocated to any other licensed groundfish trawl vessel.

All weights are fresh round weights as determined by information collected from the dockside observers and at-sea observers.

Vessels in an overage situation can avoid a relinquishment by reallocating applicable IVQ prior to hauling out for the vessel's next trip or within 30 days, whichever comes first.

13. GROUND FISH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The GDA was established in 1997 as a result of an agreement reached between Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), to include the Coastal Communities Network (CCN) and fishing industry participants in a process that would continue to provide advice on the evolving west coast groundfish fishery.

The GDA provides advice on groundfish allocations to the Ministers of Fisheries for that portion of the TAC not allocated directly to fishers under the allocation formula. The intent of the recommendations was to allocate TAC in a manner that considers fair crew treatment, assists in regional development, promotes and attains a stable market, employment conditions and encourages sustainable fishing practices.

The GDA consists of seven members (Board of Directors) and a Standing Committee of nine advisors (formerly called non-voting members of GDA), whose role it is to provide background information and expertise to the Board of Directors.

Details of the operation of the GDA, its members and terms of reference, objectives and criteria are set out in a separate GDA Operational Plan. The 2006/2007 GDA Operational Plan can be found on the Fisheries and Oceans Groundfish Internet site at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/Groundfish/default_e.htm or by contacting Bob Humphreys, GDA Executive Director at (604) 467-7970 Fax (604) 467-7956 or email: bbhumphreys@telus.net.

13.1. Groundfish Development Quota

For 2006/2007, 10 percent of each groundfish trawl TAC will be allocated as Groundfish Development Quota (GDQ). The GDA, on the basis of joint proposals submitted by a processor and one or more groundfish trawl licensed vessel owners, provides advice to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada on how best to allocate to vessels involved in the joint proposals for GDQ. The GDA rates each proposal on the merits of the commitments made in the submitted operation plan in addressing the objectives of the GDA for the upcoming fishing year.

13.2. Code of Conduct Quota

Fisheries and Oceans Canada allocates 10 percent of each groundfish trawl TAC as Code of Conduct Quota (CCQ). It is intended to promote fair treatment of crew and safe vessel operation under the IVQ program.

CCQ is initially allocated according to each licence's CCQ rating and in proportion to the IVQ holdings for each species by species/area group on the groundfish trawl licence as of midnight March 31 of the previous fishing year.

Although each groundfish trawl licence has an initial 100 percent CCQ rating, the Minister may alter this rating as a result of advice from the GDA regarding the vessel compliance with the general principles set for the CCQ. The general principles, guidelines, and complaints procedure for CCQ are set out in the GDA 2006/2007 Operations Plan.

14. CATCH MONITORING AND VALIDATION

14.1. Catch Reporting

All groundfish trawl licensed vessels are required to accurately record and keep a record of all fishing activities in a Fisheries and Oceans Canada supplied fishing logbook, (see the example found on page 42).

The fishing master must ensure that the fishing logbook is available for use, prior to fishing, and that sufficient pages are available to cover any fishing trip. Information must be recorded for each tow, immediately after completion of the tow.

Completed original logbook pages must be submitted to the Department at the time of landing fish at the end of each trip.

14.2. Port Monitoring

A comprehensive industry funded 100 percent port monitoring program shall continue in the 2006/2007 fishing year.

All groundfish trawl licensed vessels, regardless of the area or species fished, must have all of their groundfish catches validated, whether landed in Canada or in the United States, to ensure that proper sorting and enumeration by species occurs.

A service provider, under contract to the Canadian Groundfish Research and Conservation Society (CGRCS), will be designated for this program and will supply certified observers to provide the port monitoring services.

Monitoring requirements in effect for the groundfish trawl IVQ fishery include hail-out and hail-in requirements for each trip and landing. The requirement for vessels to hail-out and hail-in continues in the 2006/2007 IFMP. Detailed catch verification requirements are found in the 2006/2007 Groundfish Trawl Conditions of Licence issued with each groundfish trawl licence.

Following completion of the trip, the service provider will finalize the catch record by assigning catch to management areas fished. This information will be forwarded to the vessel owner within 48 hours of the completion of the offload in the form of the Groundfish Quota Status Report. It is the responsibility of the vessel owner to ensure that the Groundfish Quota Status Report is on board the vessel prior to the commencement of the next fishing trip, and is made available, upon request, to a Fisheries and Oceans Canada certified observer.

For the 2006/2007 season there continues the opportunity for Option A vessels to land a portion the fish on board the vessel (either fresh, frozen or live) provided that the vessel master ensures that same groundfish at sea observer that was present on board the vessel during the fishing trip remains onboard for the next fishing trip. All fish caught during one fishing trip and not landed at the conclusion of that trip, must be landed at the conclusion of the next fishing trip.

This measure is to assist fishers and provide greater flexibility in managing their catch and reduce at-sea releases. Specific rules governing split and partial landings are set out in the terms and conditions of the Option A groundfish trawl licence. This privilege will be monitored by the Department in-season to ensure compliance, proper accounting, and control and management of the fishery, and may be subject to change.

Individual vessels may request modified offloading procedures, which are more applicable to their operation. If this is requested, departmental, CGRCS and/or contract personnel shall determine the feasibility of the modifications. Particulars of allowed offloading procedures are set out in the vessel's licence conditions.

14.3. At Sea Monitoring

In order to strengthen stock assessment capabilities, to provide for effective area and species-specific management, and to effectively monitor by-catch, the comprehensive joint industry/Department funded at-sea observer program will continue until December 31st, 2006.

As announced in February 2005 Federal budget the Department will be restructuring the at-sea observer program effective January 1st, 2007 to give the fishing industry a more direct role in the program design and day to day operation, and have licence holders take on full responsibility for program costs.

Vessels choosing Fishing Option A shall be required to carry a DFO certified groundfish at sea observer on each trip with the exception when directed mid-water hake fishing in Area 3C/D or in the Gulf of Georgia (4B). Vessels mid-water trawling for pacific Hake in Areas 3 C/D or in the Gulf of Georgia (4B) are subject to 10 percent coverage.

A vessel, which is on a dedicated offshore hake trip without an observer is permitted a 10 percent by-catch allowance of other groundfish, excluding sablefish, halibut and walleye pollock subject to available IVQ holdings. The by-catch allowance for walleye pollock is restricted to 30 percent of the offshore hake landing. Any catch of groundfish (other than hake) in excess of the set allowance must be relinquished. All by-catch will be deducted from the vessel's IVQ holdings. Fishers who may wish to retain more than the by-catch allowance while on a dedicated hake trip must carry an observer for that trip.

If a vessel has discontinued fishing and is transiting directly to an offloading port, the observer may disembark in Port Hardy, Victoria, Ucluelet or Prince Rupert. The following requirements shall apply:

- i) A hail-in as described in the Conditions of the 2006/2007 Groundfish Trawl Licence shall be made to the designated service provider.
- ii) The use of Port Hardy shall only be considered when the vessel is transiting southbound between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia.
- iii) The use of Victoria shall only be considered when the vessel is transiting eastbound to a Canadian landing port or transiting southbound to Blaine, Bellingham or Anacortes in Washington State.

- iv) The use of Ucluelet shall only be considered when the vessel is transiting directly to Port Alberni, southbound to a Canadian landing port or to Blaine, Bellingham or Anacortes in Washington State.
- v) The use of Prince Rupert shall only be considered when a vessel is transiting southbound between Vancouver Island and the Mainland of British Columbia to a Canadian landing port or to the ports of Blaine, Bellingham or Anacortes in Washington State.

Vessels fishing under Option B are subject to 10 percent observer coverage. Fisheries and Oceans Canada has established a random selection process which does not factor in previous coverage into future selections (so vessels may be required to take an observer on back to back trips more or less than the fleet average of 10 percent) as follows:

- i) At the time of vessel trip hail out the service provider will inform the vessel if they are required to take a groundfish at sea observer for that trip.
- ii) Fishers must hail out a minimum of 24 hours prior to the vessel's departure from a port.
- iii) Once notified of the requirement to take an observer, the vessel owner/operator will be expected to make arrangements for the deployment and hosting of an observer with the service provider. Details include departure date, time and location of vessel, the duration of trip, and the anticipated landing port.

A service provider will supply certified groundfish at sea observers to provide the at-sea monitoring services. Details of how to make arrangements for groundfish at sea observers can be made by contacting the Groundfish Trawl Co-ordinator.

14.4. Conversion Factors

To facilitate the conversion of product weight to round weight for the purposes of monitoring catches against TAC and IVQ holdings, the Department shall use set conversion factors and ice/slime and glaze allowances.

The factors and allowances that shall be used at the commencement of the 2006/2007 fishery will be conditions of each groundfish trawl licence issued. As changes may be made in-season, the conditions of the groundfish trawl licence should be referenced to determine what factors and allowances are in effect at any time.

Individual vessels may request in writing to use different conversion factors and/or ice/glaze allowances, which are more applicable to their operation. Testing will be conducted to verify the applicability of different conversion factors/ice/glaze allowance. To facilitate this request verification of these different factors will be conducted at the owner's expense that includes product samples and approved contract personal. Where at-sea testing is required, such testing by DFO approved protocols by approved contract personnel. Test results may result in DFO amending licence conditions to reflect agreed upon new factors. Further testing may be required in-season to verify the continued appropriateness of the amended factors.

15. HALIBUT BY-CATCH MANAGEMENT PLAN

15.1. Halibut Prohibition

Halibut caught while fishing under the authority of a groundfish trawl licence cannot be retained and must be returned to the water as quickly as possible.

15.2. Halibut Mortality Fleet Cap

For the 2006/2007 fishing year, the halibut by-catch mortality cap for the trawl fleet is set at 454 tonnes, 1,000,000 pounds. All estimated halibut by-catch mortality will be deducted from a vessel's individual cap.

15.3. Halibut Species Mortality Cap

No groundfish trawl licence can hold more than four percent of the total halibut by-catch mortality cap for the trawl fleet.

15.4. Halibut By-catch Reallocation

Uncaught halibut by-catch mortality IVQ can be reallocated, subject to the halibut species mortality cap rules set out above. Halibut by-catch IVQ is not to be considered as part of the groundfish trawl vessel's groundfish IVQ holdings for holdings cap calculations/limits.

15.5. Halibut By-catch Quota Overage

Halibut catch in excess of a vessel's individual halibut by-catch cap will result in the vessel being restricted to mid-water species coast-wide for the remainder of the fishing year, or until sufficient additional halibut by-catch cap is reallocated onto the groundfish trawl licence to cover the overage. Halibut overages in the current year will be deducted from the groundfish trawl licence's halibut by-catch mortality cap allocation in the following year.

15.6. Halibut By-catch Underage

A groundfish trawl licensed vessel may carry forward up to 15 percent of their halibut by-catch mortality holdings that are uncaught into the following fishing season.

16. FISH RELEASED AT SEA

All species of groundfish (including Non-T IVQ), other than halibut, that are determined to be unmarketable and that are released at-sea, shall not be deducted from IVQ holdings or annual TAC.

16.1. Marketable Size Limits

Marketability shall be determined by size. Lingcod and sablefish marketability is determined by the legislated size limit for each species. A survey of major groundfish processors has provided the following definitions of marketability, which shall be used, for those species with no legislated size limits.

Species	Size
Rock, Lemon, Petrale and Dover sole.	13 inches (33 cm) and larger ¹
Pacific cod.	18 inches (46 cm) and larger ¹
Pollock	18 inches (46 cm) and larger ¹
Rockfish (not including longspine and shortspine thornyheads).	12 inches (30 cm) and larger ¹
Spiny dogfish.	28 inches (71 cm) and larger ¹
Longspine and shortspine thornyheads.	7.5 inches (19 cm) and larger ¹
Skate (Big and Longnose)	26 inches (66 cm) and larger ¹
¹ Although these sizes are used to define marketability for the purpose of enumerating releases, the industry is advised that fish less than the indicated size may legally be retained, landed and processed. Sizes shall be measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail, except for skate where the measurement is wingspread. Where there is no fork, length shall be measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.	

Only Pacific Hake immediately released at sea will be considered non-marketable. However, hake, which is landed or handled in an onboard processing area, will be deducted from that vessel's quota and rules regarding the overages/underages will apply.

16.2. Mortality Rates

Fish determined to be marketable shall have set mortality rates for any fish released, as follows:

Species	Mortality Rates
Soles	10% mortality for the first two hours fished or portion thereof and, 10% for each additional hour ¹ .
Lingcod	10% mortality for the first two hours fished or portion thereof and, 10% for each additional hour ¹ .
Sablefish	10% mortality for the first two hours fished or portion thereof and, 10% for each additional hour ¹ .
Pacific Cod And Pollock	25% mortality for the first two hours fished or portion thereof and, 25% for each additional hour ¹ .
Spiny Dogfish	5% mortality for the first two hours fished or portion thereof and, 5% for each additional hour.
Big and Longnose Skate	5% mortality for the first two hours fished or portion thereof and, 5% for each additional hour.
Rockfish	100% mortality regardless of time fished.
Longspine/ Shortspine Thornyhead	100% mortality regardless of time fished.
Arrowtooth Flounder	100% mortality regardless of time fished
¹ Fishing time is defined as the period following shooting of the gear during which the trawl winches are locked. For periods less than one hour, mortality shall be determined by multiplying that portion of an hour by the applicable mortality rate.	

The above mortality rates do not necessarily reflect true mortality rates of fish released at-sea, but are intended to provide incentives for vessel operators to reduce towing time and avoid by-catch wherever possible.

As in previous years under the dockside monitoring program, all fish landed, whether considered marketable or not, shall be deducted from the appropriate area and species-specific IVQ or by-catch cap.

For halibut, a DFO certified at-sea observer shall assess the condition of the fish before it is returned to the water, in order to apply the appropriate mortality factor.

17. HAKE FISHERY

The offshore pacific hake fishery will be managed under the general IVQ program in place for the groundfish trawl fishery and to the TAC set out in section 9.3 above.

The 2006/2007 offshore hake TAC and further details of the in-season management processes will be set out in a separate announcement/document when finalized.

18. FUTURE USE OF CATCH HISTORY

Commencing in 1991, DFO issued several notices to groundfish trawl industry participants regarding the use of catch history for determining future allocations of groundfish. Industry is advised that, following the outcome of the Halvorson arbitration process and the implementation of the 1997 IFMP and the trawl IVQ program in general, those notices now cease to have effect.

19. GROUND FISH TRAWL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Department consults on a regular basis with the Groundfish Trawl Advisory Committee (GTAC), which represents groundfish trawl vessel owners, fishers, processors and other industry stakeholders. This committee meets a number of times during the year to review in-season progress of the fishery and receive or make recommendations regarding various management actions. Vessel owner(s) or stakeholders are urged to communicate any comments or concerns to a GTAC representative for discussion at GTAC meetings. The current GTAC members are as follows:

Name	Address	Phone	Email Address
Kelly Andersen	#1502 - 8811 Lansdowne Rd. Richmond, B.C. V6C 3T7	Phone (604) 542-2610 Fax (604) 214-2615	kavikingstorm@shaw.ca
Lawrence Atchison	2101 Graham Ave, Prince Rupert, B.C.	Phone (250) 624-4510 Fax (250) 624-3886	
Mike Buston	10663 River Road Delta, B.C. V4C 2R1	Phone (604) 271-4828 Phone (604) 582-2125 Fax (604) 940-6833	mbuston@telus.net
Brian Dickens	1130 Robertson Blvd, Parksville, B.C. V9P 1Y2	Phone (250) 248-1018 Fax (250) 954-1310	bldickens@shaw.ca

Name	Address	Phone	Email Address
Bob Ingram	#206-288 E. 6 th St. North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1P5	Phone/Fax (604) 980-6885	ingramfishing@telus.net
David Fiddler	121 Anton Road Nanaimo BC, V9V 1G3	Phone (250) 726-7936 Fax (250) 726-2886	dnfiddler@yahoo.com
Brian Mose	641 Hollywood Road Qualicum Beach, B.C. V9K 1M3	Phone (250) 752-2931 Fax (250) 752-1032	bmose@nanaimo.ark.com
Bob Morreau	1417 133A Street, Surrey, B.C. V4A 6M2	Phone (604) 534-1760 Fax (604) 534-2460	highline@telus.net
Allan Williams	Fisher Bay Seafoods 10230 Bowerbank Rd Sidney, B.C. V8L 3X4	Phone (250) 656-8157 Fax (250) 656-8159	abaswill@telus.net
Murray Chatwin	Ocean Fisheries Ltd. 2305 Commissioner St. Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1A4	Phone (604) 254-5751 Fax (604) 254-0957	mchatwin@oceanfish.com
Chris McMillan	J.S. McMillan Fisheries Ltd. 2199 Commissioner St. Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1A4	Phone (604) 216-3040 Fax (604) 255-4600	cmcmillan@jsm.bc.ca
Bob Humphreys	GDA 21540 - 121 Avenue Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 3S4	Phone (604) 467-7970 Fax (604) 467-7956	bbhumphreys@telus.net
Stuart Nelson	Deep Sea Trawlers Association. (DSTA) #2 - 11771 Horseshoe Way Richmond, B.C. V7A 4V4	Phone (604) 541-9386 Fax (604) 541-9387	stuart_nelson@telus.net
Bruce Logan	UFAWU/CAW 1st Floor, 326 12th Street. New Westminster, BC. V3M 4H6	Phone (604) 519-3630 Fax (604) 524-6944	bruce@ufawu.org
Irvin Frigg (Alternate for Bruce Logan)	UFAWU/CAW 1st Floor, 326 12th Street. New Westminster, B.C. V3M 4H6	Phone (604) 519-3630 Fax (604) 524-6944	irvin@ufawu.org
Bruce Turris	Canadian Groundfish and Research Conservation Society 333 Third St, New Westminster, B.C., V3L 2R8	Phone (604) 524-0005 Fax (604) 524-0150	bruce_turris@telus.net
Dennis Chalmers	Province of BC, Ministry of Environment (MoE) PO. Box 9120 Stn. Prov. Gov't, Victoria B.C. V8W 9B4	Phone (250) 356-7642 Fax (250)356-0358	dennis.chalmers@gems3.gov.bc.ca
Sandy Argue (Alternate for Dennis Chalmers)	Province of BC, Ministry of Environment, (MoE) PO. Box 9120 Stn. Prov. Gov't Victoria B.C. V8W 9B4	Phone (250) 472-0475 Fax (250)356-0358	sandy.argue@gems2.gov.bc.ca
Barry Ackerman	Pacific Region Trawl Co-ordinator, DFO - RHQ #200-401 Burrard St. Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3S4	Phone (604) 666-3991 Fax (604) 666-8525	ackermanb@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

20. EXAMPLE OF GROUND FISH TRAWL FISHING LOGBOOK

Groundfish Trawl Fishing Information Log Page 2 of 2

Fisheries and Oceans Canada / Pêches et Océans Canada

Vessel Name: SEA WATER VRN: 29999 Licence #: T0155 Trip #: 55 Hall Out: 21810476

Captain: JOHN DOE CAPT. FIN #: 1234567 Port of Landing: UCL Hall In: 21824596

Offload Location: BORNSTEIN Departure Date: 20/05/04

At Sea Observer: DON TRIP Code: 18637 Buyer/Processor: SEA DRIFT Landing Date: 30/05/04

Tow #	BT or MT	003	B T	004	T	004	T	004	T
Date		26 / 05 / 04		26 / 05 / 04					
Name of Grounds		C. SCOTT SPITT		C. SCOTT SPITT					
Fishing Area		127-04	major area	3D		127-04	major area	3D	
Time (24hr clock)		start 0745	haul	0950		start 1045	haul	1200	
Set: Latitude		504351				504351			
Longitude		283850				283850			
Mid: Latitude		504210				504210			
Longitude		282820				282723			
Haul: Latitude		504291				504291			
Longitude		282723				282723			
Fishing Depth		start 41	mid	36		start 41	mid	36	
Meters		end 36	fish capture	36		end 36	fish capture	36	
Tow Speed - Codend		34	KN	codend/mtr	100	34	KN	codend/mtr	100
Gear Depth		40	TA	40	250	40	TA	40	250
Spread		45	W	24	8	37	W	19	6

TS - Target Species	TS	retained (lb)	released (lb)	TS	retained (lb)	released (lb)	TS	retained (lb)	released (lb)	TS	retained (lb)	released (lb)
418 Yellowtail RF												
417 Widow RF												
437 Canary RF												
406 Silvergrey RF												
396 Pacific Ocean Perch												
440 Yellowmouth RF												
394 Rougheye RF												
403 Shorttraker RF												
439 Redstripe RF												
401 Redbanded RF												
435 Bocaccio												
451 Shortspine TH	3		0	3		110						
453 Longspine TH												
626 Dover Sole	1	14000	100	1	20000	100						
621 Rock Sole												
628 Lemon Sole												
607 Petrale Sole												
610 Rex Sole												
631 Starry Flounder												
602 Turbot	2	100		2	500							
222 Pacific Cod												
467 Lingcod												
044 Dogfish												
455 Sablefish												
228 Pollock												
225 Hake												
056 Big Skate		200			100							
059 Longnose Skate												
540 Cabezon												
472 Sculpin												
614 Halibut		x x x x x x	130		x x x x x x	130		x x x x x x			x x x x x x	

Tow Comments: WEATHER GETTING BAD CUT TRIP SHORT BAD
 GOING TO MAKE ONE WEATHER!
 MORE TOW.

Appendix 9: Fishing Vessel Safety

Vessel owners and masters have a duty to ensure the safety of their crew and vessel. Adherence to safety regulations and good practices by owners, masters and crew of fishing vessels will help save lives, protect the vessel from damage and protect the environment. All fishing vessels must be in a seaworthy condition and maintained as required by Transport Canada (TC), Workers Compensation Board of British Columbia (WCB) and other applicable agencies. Vessels subject to inspection should ensure that the certificate of inspection is valid for the area of intended operation. Before leaving on a voyage the owner, master or operator must ensure that the fishing vessel is capable of safely making the passage.

Critical factors for a safe voyage include the seaworthiness of the vessel, vessel stability, having the required carriage safety equipment in good working order, crew training, and knowledge of current and forecasted weather conditions.

Useful publications include TC publication TP10038 "*Small Fishing Vessel Safety Manual*" which can be obtained from TC or printed from the Internet at:

www.tc.gc.ca/MarineSafety/Tp/Tp10038/tp10038e.htm

On July 30, 2003 all crew with more than 6 months at sea will be required to have taken minimum Marine Emergency Duties (MED) training or be registered for such training. MED provides a basic understanding of the hazards associated with the marine environment; the prevention of shipboard incidents (including fires), raising and reacting to alarms, fire and abandonment situations, and the skills necessary for survival and rescue.

Fishers are reminded of the importance of paying close attention to current weather trends and forecasts during the voyage. Marine weather information and forecasts can be obtained on VHF channels 21B, Wx1, Wx2, Wx3, or Wx4. Weather information is also available from Environment Canada on the Internet at: www.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/marine/region_03_e.html

Vessel stability is paramount for safety. Care must be given to the stowage and securing of all cargo, skiffs, equipment, fuel containers and supplies, and also to correct ballasting. Fishers must be familiar with their vessel's centre of gravity, the effect of liquid free surfaces on stability, loose water or fish on deck, loading and unloading operations and the vessel's freeboard. Know the limitations of your vessel; if you are unsure contact a reputable marine surveyor or the local TC Marine Safety office.

Vessel owners and masters should ensure that all crew are able to activate the Search and Rescue (SAR) system early rather than later by contacting the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG). It is strongly recommended that all fishers carry a registered 406 MHz Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB). These beacons should be registered with the National Search and Rescue Secretariat (www.nss.gc.ca/). Fishers are encouraged to include, as well as maintain, as much information as they can in the database to aid SAR resources. When activated, an EPIRB transmits a distress call which is picked up or relayed by satellites and transmitted via land earth stations to the Joint Rescue Co-ordination Centre (JRCC), which will task and co-ordinate rescue resources.

Vessel owners and masters should monitor VHF channel 16 or MF 2182 KHz and make themselves and their crews familiar with other radio frequencies. All crew should know how to make a distress call and should obtain their restricted operator certificate from Industry Canada.

However, whenever possible, masters should contact the nearest CCG Marine Communications and Traffic Services (MCTS) station (on VHF channel 16 or MF 2182 kHz) prior to a distress situation developing. Correct radio procedures are important for communications in an emergency. Incorrect or misunderstood communications may hinder a rescue response.

As of August 1, 2003 all commercial vessels greater than 20 metres in length are required to carry a Class D VHF Digital Selective Calling (DSC) radio. A registered VHF DSC radio has the capability to alert other DSC equipped vessels in your immediate area and MCTS that your vessel is in distress. Masters should be aware that they should register their DSC radios with Industry Canada to obtain an Marine Mobile Service Identities (MMSI) number or the automatic distress calling feature of the radio may not work.

A VHF DSC radio that is connected to a global positioning system (GPS) unit will also automatically include your vessel's current position in the distress message. More detailed information on MCTS and VHF DSC radio can be obtained from the Internet at:

www.pacific.ccg-gcc.gc.ca

Fishers must be knowledgeable of the *Collision Regulations* and the responsibilities between vessels where risk of collision exists. Navigation lights must be kept in good working order and must be displayed from sunset to sunrise and during all other times of restricted visibility. To help reduce the potential for collision or close quarters situations which may also result in the loss of fishing gear, fishers are encouraged to monitor the appropriate local Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) VHF channel, when travelling or fishing near shipping lanes or other areas frequented by large commercial vessels. Vessels required to participate in VTS include:

- Every ship twenty metres or more in length.
- Every ship engaged in towing or pushing any vessel or object, other than fishing gear.
- Where the combined length of the ship and any vessel or object towed or pushed by the ship is forty five metres or more in length.
- Where the length of the vessel or object being towed or pushed by the ship is twenty metres or more in length.

Exceptions include:

- A ship towing or pushing inside a log booming ground.
- A pleasure yacht **less than** 30 metres in length.
- A fishing vessel that is *less than* 24 metres in length and not **more than** 150 tons gross.

More detailed information on VTS can be obtained by calling (604) 775-8862, or from the Internet at:

www.pacific.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/mcts-sctm/index_e.htm

Fishers are encouraged to use the buddy system when transiting, and fishing as this allows for the ability to provide mutual aid. An important trip consideration is the use of a sail plan which includes the particulars of the vessel, crew and voyage. The sail plan should be left with a responsible person on shore or filed with the local MCTS. After leaving port the fisher should contact the holder of the sail plan daily or as per another schedule. The sail plan should ensure notification to JRCC when communication is not maintained which might indicate your vessel is in distress. Be sure to cancel the sail plan upon completion of the voyage.