

Programs and Regions draw on the following compliance activities to tailor and deliver enforcement strategies in support of the Department's desired outcomes:

Safe and accessible waterways; Healthy and Productive Aquatic Ecosystems ; and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture



1. The purpose of this framework is to provide a solid foundation for the activities the department undertakes to achieve and maintain compliance; integrating cross-sectoral compliance issues and needs in a comprehensive compliance regime.

2. It has eight underlying principles...



It has eight underlying principles (continued)...



It has eight underlying principles (continued)...



Handout Available

1. The approaches and principles guide the application of compliance tools organized into the three pillars of compliance management:

2. Education and shared stewardship;

Building support for the future through:

Informal Education;

Formal Education;

Co-management/Partnerships.

HANDOUT

3. Monitoring, control and surveillance;

Traditional Enforcement Activities like: Departmental MCS Programs; New Technologies; Third Party Monitoring Activities; Inter-Agency Partnerships; Response to Non-Compliance HANDOUT

4. Major case/special investigations.

Enhanced Investigative Capacity through:

Formal Intelligence Gathering & Analysis;

Retroactive Offence Detection and Investigation;

Specialized Skills

HANDOUT

Fisheries and Ocea Canada	Pêches et Océans Canada	
America	Eel, Time Inve	sted (Last 5 Years)
Sum of total (Hours)		22969 hours in the last
Row Labels	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 Grand T	
C&A / C ET A GULF / GOLFE	170.5 11.5 1354.5 1210.75 621 769.5 481.25 124.5 4	182 five years.
MARITIMES		
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR	796.5 668 1293.5 580.25 466.25 12.5	• Approximately 4,500
Grand Total	4816.5 6586.5 3951.75 2700 4742.25 172.5 22	hours per year.
	8	Canada

- 1. Fishery Officer Enforcement Activity Tracking
- 2. Roughly 22,000 Hours spent on American Eel Enforcement in the last 5 years.
- 3. Equates to approximately 4,500 Hours per annually.

	êches et Oce anada	éans						
American	Eel,	00	CCI	urr	rend	ces	(La	ast 5 Years)
	,						•	
Occurrences - 2013 - 2018 - Ee	/Elvers						•	205 occurrences in the last five years.
Count of Occ Id							•	(when officers are individually engaged
Row Labels			2015		2017 Gran			regardless of
GULF / GOLFE	9	13	5	2	3	32		violations).
MARITIMES	36	18	23	36	27	140		
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR	4	5	6	6	12	33	•	Approximately 41 times
Grand Total	49	36	34	44	42	205		per year.
								F 7
				9				Canada

- 1. An occurrence is a notation of each separate call for service, complaint or selfgenerated work event, regardless of the number of persons, offences or charges.
- 2. "Self generated work" meaning inspections, information gathering, etc.
- 3. 205 Occurrences in the last 5 years.
- 4. Approximately 41 occurrences per year.
 - 1. Relatively small commercial fishery.
 - 2. Competing Priorities.

Fisheries an Canada	d Oceans	Pêche Cana	es et Oc da	céans			
Ame	rica	n	Ee	I, V	iola	tion	s (Last 5 Years)
Violations - 2013 - 2 Eel/Elvers	2018 -						Items investigated such as:
Count of Action Row Labels	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Gran	d Total	Area/Time Illegal Gear/Gear used illegally
GULF / GOLFE	9	5	1		1	16	Gear Conflict
MARITIMES	31	8	9	17	18	83	Habitat
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR	5	2	15	3	7	32	Illegal buy, sell, possess
Grand Total	45	15	25	20	26	131	Registration/License Reporting Species/Size Limit
					1	0	Canada

1. A violation is a notation recorded for each legal action undertaken against each person (or organization) related to a specific occurrence. A violation action can be Charges Laid, Seizure(s) - Persons Unknown, Ticket Issued, Warning Issued, etc.

- 2. A range of items with relation to:
 - Area/Time Illegal Gear/Gear used illegally Gear Conflict Habitat Illegal buy, sell, possess Registration/License Reporting Species/Size Limit
- 3. No significant levels of direct poaching determined/detected.
- 4. Average 21 Violations/year.

Range from education, warnings, tickets, etc.

Convictions posted online.



With regard to harvest:

1. Remote locations, ease of catch, high value and market demand.

2. Competing enforcement priorities, number of officers available.

3. Record keeping systems and ability to search entries and/or produce quality reports for analysis.



With regard to harvest:

1. Inefficiencies regarding management and control such as license conditions regarding:

records of weight notifications monitoring reporting systems

2. When I speak to license conditions, I am talking about the difference with straight regulations versus items/rules set out in commercial or indigenous licenses.

3. Our offences tend to be dual procedure (summary or indictable), strict liability.

4. At times we discover inefficiencies with listed conditions and the complexity or availability of evidence to all of the elements of the offence that can be supported in court and meet the intent of the rule itself.

5. We work closely with resource management to make sure we are able to help management by effectively enforcing the conditions they set.



1. With regard to harvest:

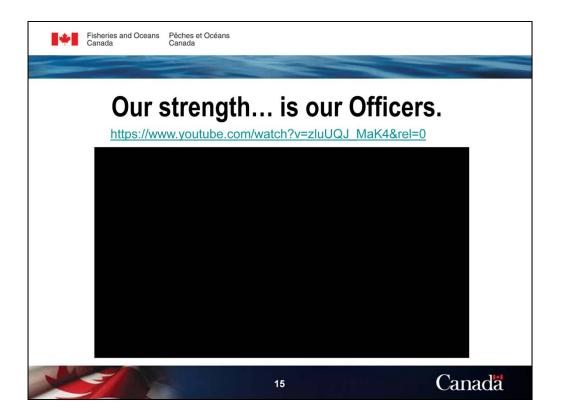
2. Indigenous partners are being consulted for assistance and fisheries management is being asked to revisit some conditions of communal food, social, & ceremonial license conditions.

3. Eighteen recommendations regarding commercial management were brought forward by conservation and protection in 2014 and most mitigated to different degrees by senior fisheries management advisors working with species advisory groups.



1. Partnerships, intelligence led planning.

2. Pressing National Conservation & Protection Headquarters for updates to data entry systems and for additional systems staff.



1. Our strength is our dedicated teams of officers in the field. (YouTube link to new Fishery Officer video, 3 Minutes, 17 Seconds Long)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zluUQJ_MaK4&rel=0