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DFO Atlantic Fisheries
Research Document 94/ 71

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MPO Pêches de l'Atlantique
Document de recherche 94/71

Management Measures for
1993 and Early 1994

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¹La présente série documente les bases scientifiques des évaluations des ressources halieutiques sur la côte atlantique du Canada. Elle traite des problèmes courants selon les échéanciers dictés. Les documents qu'elle contient ne doivent pas être considérés comme des énoncés définitifs sur les sujets traités, mais plutôt comme des rapports d'étape sur les études en cours.

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Abstract

Management measures for 1993 emphasized the conservation of small and juvenile fish and the adherence to $F_{0.1}$ management through the submission of harvesting plans by all gear sectors before licence conditions were issued. This caused some controversy as the fixed gear fleet in 4X was required to follow a strict management approach i.e. the 3,300 lb. trip limit was no longer an option once the quota was reached. Later in the year, given the concern over most stocks, the Minister requested a mid-year review, and based on the most recent biological information reduced quotas or closed stocks. This was also a controversial move, resulting in severe disruption in the industry from premature closures and the ITQ and EA decreases. For 1994, conservation requirements again included all fleets to submit conservation and harvesting plans, including strict bycatch provisions to minimize the capture of closed species. Overall the recommended TACs for 1994 were 60% lower than the initial TACs set in 1993.

Résumé

Les mesures de gestion de 1993 étaient axées sur la conservation des juvéniles et des petits poissons ainsi que sur la conformité à la gestion au niveau $F_{0.1}$. Ainsi, toutes les flottilles ont dû soumettre un plan de récolte avant qu'on n'établisse les conditions des permis. Il en est résulté certaines controverses, la flottille de pêche aux engins fixes de 4X étant obligée de se conformer à un régime de gestion rigoureux (p. ex., suppression de la limite de 3 300 lb par sortie une fois le quota atteint). En milieu d'année, suite aux inquiétudes que suscitaient la plupart des stocks, le Ministre a demandé un réexamen de la situation et, en se fondant sur les données biologiques les plus récentes, a réduit les quotas ou mis fin à certaines pêches. Cette mesure aussi a suscité des controverses, occasionnant des fermetures prématurées ainsi que des diminutions de QIT et d'EA qui ont profondément perturbé l'industrie. Toutes les flottilles ont dû à nouveau soumettre pour 1994 des plans de récolte et de conservation, qui comportaient des dispositions strictes sur les prises accidentelles afin de réduire la capture d'espèces dont la pêche est fermée. Globalement, les quotas recommandés pour 1994 étaient inférieurs de 60 % aux quotas initiaux de 1993.

Management Measures 1993

Introduction

In the announcement of the 1993 Groundfish Management Plan, the Minister placed particular emphasis on various aspects of harvesting, including a sharp reduction in the fishing mortality of small and juvenile fish and a strict adherence to $F_{0.1}$ management strategy, with the exception of the 4X and 5Z stocks. As well, all groundfish fleets operating on the Eastern Scotian Shelf were required to produce conservation harvesting plans to ensure the protection of small fish. Fisheries in ENS were not opened until acceptable harvesting plans were approved by DFO. Fleets were requested to submit draft harvesting plans by December 31, 1992. The final date to finalize all plans was targeted for February 28, 1993.

The Department adopted several new management measures for the 1993 fishery which included the mandatory landing of all groundfish, increased closure of spawning areas and closure of areas where there are a significant number of small fish. Changes in regulations amended December 31, 1992, came into effect January 13, 1993, and included the following:

- Increased powers were given to the Minister to attach terms and conditions to a licence.
- Licence conditions could be amended at any time for the conservation and protection of the resource.
- Compliance with the Fisheries Act and regulations was made a condition of every licence, then violation of the Act or regulations resulted in a violation of the licence conditions.
- The discarding of any groundfish caught in fishing gear, was prohibited with the exception of cod traps, thus making it mandatory to land all groundfish.
- Minimum fish size limits were revoked from regulation for cod, haddock, pollock and halibut. Instead, CHP fisheries were monitored, and if 15% of species by count are less than the previous minimum size, 17 inches, except 16 inches in 4Vn, then the fishery was closed to that gear sector.
- Each NAFO subdivision was further subdivided into smaller test areas (Fig. 1) which were tested periodically for the presence of small fish. Fishermen were requested to carry observers to conduct sampling procedures, or to carry out their own sampling for the presence of small fish. Closures were to be established on the basis of a single day's catch, for a period of 10 days, to be applied to all fleets and gear sectors where a minimum fish size has been applied.

- Authorized bycatches of groundfish were also revoked from regulations as these would contravene the mandatory landing requirement. If a fleet sector can't stay within their prescribed bycatch limits the fishery can be closed.

In general, each fleet sector was asked to consider the following elements in developing a fishing plan for Ministerial approval.

- 1) Avoidance of small fish, through area and seasonal closures, hook or mesh size, and a minimum movement when small fish are detected.
- 2) Prevention of discards and mandatory landing procedures, including measures to account for small fish, detection of discards, quota deductions and forfeiture, proper species mix and prevention of highgrading.
- 3) Effort controls such as matching effort to available quota, seasonal closures, pooling of vessels or quotas and the scheduling of the number of vessels that can fish at any one time.
- 4) Monitoring of small fish and closure procedures using a sampling program with minimum fleet coverage levels, scheduling of fishing trips and closure notification.

As well, the fishing plan was to maintain quota limits, provide monitoring provisions, a sanction policy and some thought given to appropriate enforcement measures.

In summary, the 1993 quotas were set for all stocks with concern over the small fish in the East. Latter given the concern over the status of all stocks the Minister requested a mid-year review, and based on the most recent biological advice information, reduced or closed most stocks. This was a controversial move resulting in severe disruption in the industry from premature closures and the ITQ and EA decreases.

Monitoring the Catches of Small Fish in 1993

The small fish closure procedures were applied to cod, haddock and pollock under 43 cm in length in 4VsW, 4X5 and under 41 cm in 4Vn. Fixed Gear was not required to initially test an area in order to open it; however, test fisheries were required to reopen any subsequently closed area. Mobile Gear were required to test an area prior to opening a fishery. An area was then closed to a specified fleet sector when the number of undersized fish reached or exceeded 15% of the catch of any of the above species caught in one day. Closures were in effect for a minimum of 10 consecutive days. Tests were conducted in the closed area on day 9 of the closure for a minimum period of 1 day. For each test fishery, the test included a minimum of five sets for the offshore fleet and a minimum sample of 2,000 lbs for other fleets. Sampling by observers involved at-sea monitoring of the size of the fish caught, according to a specific protocol. For the fixed gear fleet sampling generally

occurred at dockside. The Observer Program was responsible for the collection of the at-sea data with additional data collected at dockside through other means, i.e. Fishery Officers. The analysis were completed by the Observer Program with results generally available within a few hours after the completion of the test fishery.

The decision to close an area to a specific fleet sector was then taken by Resource Management Division. During the 1993 fishery, the offshore fleet was the only fleet sector where fishery activity was constrained due to the application of the small fish regulations (Table 1).

In July the number of test areas in Eastern Nova were reduced and in 4X three new areas were established and one in 5Z (Fig. 2). The reduction in test areas in ENS was implemented in an effort to reduce the demand on DFO resources and observers.

Fleet Sector Quotas for Haddock

4VW Haddock

Traditional fleet sector shares were abandoned in 1987 as this stock was reduced to a bycatch level. Since then various sharing formulas for bycatch have been used based mainly on the ratio of other stocks held, such as 4VsW cod and pollock for the mobile gear sectors, and minimal trip limits for Fixed Gear. Discard problems were experienced in the past when individuals exceeded trip or bycatch limits, or caught only haddock. As well, individuals tended to direct for the haddock limit if it was not reached during the normal fishing for other species. Because of these problems a bycatch percentage with minimal trip limits was not seen as the best way of ensuring that the maximum suggested catch levels were not exceeded for 1993. Specific fleet quotas were seen as preferable, consistent with the changes in the regulations, which removed the authorized bycatch and stated that fleets would be required to stay within their specific fleet quotas. Quota levels were recommended for each fleet sector as follows:

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Offshore >100	1400 t
Fixed Gear <65	1935 t
ITQ fleet < 65	650 t
Fixed Gear 65-100	5 t
Mobile Gear 65-100	10 t

ITQs and EAs were established for 4VW haddock, based on a percentage of the other stocks caught in the area. Each licence holder was allocated quota based on 35% of his 1993 4VsW cod allocation and 17.5% of his pollock reported caught in the 4VW area during 1986-1989. Because of the method used, permanent transfers were not approved for the ITQ sector for

this stock in 1993. The ITQ Committee recommended that appropriate catch history be used in 1994 to allocate the haddock quota.

4X haddock

The 1992 landings exceeded 10,000 t, with the fixed gear sector responsible for approximately 6,500 t that occurred under the 3,300 lb trip limit allowance once the quota was reached. The actual 1992 allocation to Fixed Gear based on a proportional share of the 4,600 t interim TAC was reached by the end of February and a trip limit of 3,300 lbs was implemented until December 31, 1992.

Controversy arose when the Fixed Gear sector were advised that they had to adhere to their fleet quota in 1993, and that the 3,300 lb trip limit was no longer an option once the quota had been reached. In view of the change in the fixed gear trip limit management (no bycatch allowance), proportional shares were not recommended. Rather, each sector was allocated its proportional share based on a TAC of 4,600 t, then fixed gear was allocated 1,400 t of additional quota for a total TAC of 6,000 t. This quota was allocated on a temporary basis similar to the way the additional 4,000 t of 4X cod was allocated to the ITQ fleet in 1991. Footnotes were added to the Management Plan indicating that 50% restoration of the 4X haddock quota is expected in 1994 and full proportional shares by 1995.

The ITQ fleet did not support this recommendation and insisted on its proportional share of 6,000 t. The Fixed Gear fleet supported the additional 1,400 t of quota, but did not support the loss of the 3,300 lb trip limit after the quota had been reached. Fixed Gear were requested by DFO to submit a revised fishing plan to outline their strategy to stay within the available quota for the sector. The Fixed Gear committee rejected the loss of the 3,300 lb continual trip limits and refused to accept Licence Conditions for January. The fishery remained closed at the choice of the committee until January 28, 1993. After much discussion, quota levels were recommended for each gear sector as follows:

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Offshore mobile gear >100	240 t
Fixed Gear <65	2940 t
ITQ fleet <65	2770 t
Fixed Gear 65-100	25 t
Mobile Gear 65-100	25 t

Flounder Management

An interim flatfish quota of 200 t was put in place to March 31, with the hope that flatfish ITQs could be developed by then. By May it became apparent that the addition of flounder

to the ITQ program was still a controversial subject. Both the consensus to implement ITQs, and even the sharing formula remain unresolved. Within the ITQ Committee, the group was divided into a Southwest and Eastern Nova camp. The Generalist also put forward their own plan which included 1,000 t of flatfish as well as their percentage share under an ITQ 1986-1989 sharing formula. In view of the many industry concerns and the lack of progress, an ITQ program for flounder in 1993 was not recommended. Rather DFO recommended that ITQs be established for January 1994.

Management Measures for the Eastern Shelf

ITQ Fleet

Licence conditions were not available for any of the ENS stocks until a Management Plan addressing the presence of small fish had been approved and test areas approved for fishing. Changes to the 1993 licence conditions included the following:

- The 3:2:1 quota exchange option was no longer available, rather overruns were accounted for through forfeiture to the crown or the use of the 30 days to arrange a transfer from another licence holder.
- Permanent transfers were put in place.

In general, the ITQ harvesting plan for ENS stocks included the use of 130 square mesh in 4Vn and 4VsW in order to avoid small fish. Seiners were permitted to use diamond mesh while directing for flatfish. Any ITQ vessels who wished to participate in a directed cod fishery were required to first test the area for the presence of small fish. An area around Sable Island was closed to the fleet to protect small fish.

As of June 21, 4Vn was closed to mobile gear Gulf-based vessels <45' due to their 24 t quota being reached.

Fixed Gear

Licence conditions for Fixed Gear 45-65' for 4Vn and 4VW were first issued on January 18, 1993, following the acceptance of revised harvesting plans. Separate conditions were required, although no fishing activity was carried out in 4Vn. Fishermen were informed that the 4W nursery area was now closed to all gear, not only mobile gear as in the past. As well, 4Vsb was closed to all fishing January to April 30, 1993. Trip limits were specified for haddock only, to a maximum of 2,500 kg or 15%. Conditions were valid until March 31, with a review of the fishery when 150 t of the 200 t 4VsW cod seasonal quota was reached. As the 45-65' vessels had agreed to a year plan, concentrating on halibut, trip limits for haddock were later reduced to 1,000 lbs. Conditions were then (June 9) extended to

December 31, with a reduced haddock trip limit (200 lbs).

For Fixed Gear <45' in 4VsW and 4Vn daily trip limits of 3,300 lbs of each cod and haddock were established with a seasonal 4VsW cod quota of 160 t from January to May 15 with a review at 100 t. This was to be a halibut directed fishery. Vessels in 4VsW were required to carry observers to test for small fish as required. Large hooks(#14) were agreed to by the Committee but not enforced by DFO. Trip limits were increased from 3,300 lbs (March 31) to 5,500 lbs on April 28, expiring on May 13, as a harvesting plan beyond May 15, was not yet approved. Initial harvesting plans dealt with the spring halibut fishery for Fixed Gear <45' whereas the 45-65' sector had agreed to a year plan concentrating on halibut.

The available cod quota in 3NO for FG <65' was divided between Scotia-Fundy and Newfoundland vessels. 3NO conditions of 3,300 lbs of cod were also continued but a limit of 3,300 lbs of haddock was included with the existing 3,300 lbs of cod for a 15 day trip.

The harvesting plan for all Fixed Gear <65' was approved for 4VsW, May 12, setting out 45-day seasonal quotas of 300 t. The May 15-June 30 quota period included trip limits of 5,500 lbs for haddock and cod. These were later increased to 15,000 lbs on an interim basis, i.e. conditions were only validated for one trip, in order to allow higher trip limits to those vessels taking longer trips instead of day trips. Two options were later made available to Fixed Gear <65' fishing 4VsW cod. By June 7, they had to choose either a daily trip limit of 5,500 lbs or two trips of 15,000 lbs. Regardless of the amount caught, fishermen were not eligible to fish 4VsW after the end of the month.

Licence conditions for Fixed Gear <45' were extended to August 15, under two options; 1) a 5,500 lb trip limit for both cod and haddock with these individuals not eligible for option 2 until after August 15; and, 2) One trip only of 18,000 lbs of cod and 5,500 lbs of haddock valid until July 12. However, those choosing option 2 had to remain there until August 15, even though a final decision on the number of trips had not been finalized. Decisions had to be made by July 5. A second trip under option 2 was approved at a cod trip limit of 15,000 lbs with the condition valid until July 26.

Quota amounts (300 t per 45 day period) were not fully utilized during the May 15-August 15 period and there was some discussion about increased trip limits. However, these were not implemented due to reports of discarding of small cod and haddock and pending FRCC advice later in the month. Trip limits were continued at 5,500 lbs for cod and haddock as well as the higher trip limit option (i.e. three-trips at 15,000 lbs per trip).

Harvesting plans submitted for Fixed Gear <65' fishing in 4Vn during May to November were accepted in April. Beginning May 1, a maximum trip limit for cod was set at 10,000 lbs until August. Effective August 1, trip limits for cod were removed, while the 3,300 lb haddock trip limit remained in place. On September 1 the Minister closed both 4Vn and 4VsW based on FRCC advice.

Management Measures for 4X

ITQ Fishery

Initial 4X conditions were issued to April 28, 1993. Revised April 30 conditions, contained provisions for the fleet to fish for redfish. Initially observers were required to open areas in Unit 3, due to concerns about small fish and the bycatch of CHP using 90 mm redfish gear. The concerns over the other species in 4X and the lack of a developed fishery led to additional restrictions. The Bay of Fundy, Browns Bank and all depths <50 fms were closed for redfish. Unit 3 redfish were considered an underutilized resource, not fished in the past, while Unit 2 was an established fishery and was only monitored for cod bycatch. Once redfish conditions had been added, ITQ conditions were issued to December 31.

The halibut fishery for mobile gear <65' in 4VWX+5 was closed in June as the quota of 95 t had been exceeded. The removal of the minimum size restrictions due to the mandatory landings provision may have resulted in increased landings of small halibut. All mobile gear < 65' fishermen were advised to release all halibut whether dead or alive or face a closure for all groundfish. Discarding was allowed by an exemption to section 93.3 AFR and handled through a change to their licence conditions.

Generalists

Licences were issued to Generalists (January 12) provided that they met the following conditions:

- Participation in a Dockside Monitoring Program.
- Trip limits of 3,300 lbs of cod, haddock and pollock per week.

On January 29, licence conditions were extended to March 30, under the following fishing plan:

- Weekly trip limits of 4000 lbs cod, haddock and pollock, with not more than 500 lbs of haddock.
- Overruns in one week reduced the weekly limit of the following week.
- The seasonal quota limit was 28 t, with an additional 2 t to be fished at 10% if the quota was reached before March 30, 1993.

Effective April 28, generalists were allowed the 6,000 lb per week with a maximum 3,000 lbs of haddock. The licence was valid until July 6, with the proviso that dockside monitoring requirements be adhered to. The haddock limit was then dropped back to 500 lbs and

conditions extended to August 10, then dropped to 100 lbs of haddock.

Generalists were closed on December 4 due to reported discards of haddock, and having exceeded their cod quota.

Fixed Gear <65

Early in 1993 the Fixed Gear Committee rejected the strict management approach in 4X (e.g. closure after the quota was reached), and refused to go fishing until the following conditions were accepted by the Minister:

- The need for a small bycatch once the quota was reached.
- Support for the cancellation of any inactive licences if the individual derives 95-100% of their income from "any" fishery.
- Mandatory landings not to include dogfish and skate.

They argued that the available 4X haddock quota which included a disproportionate increase of 1,400 t was not enough to support full utilization of their 4X cod and pollock fishery. DFO continued to stress that quotas could not be exceeded by any gear sector and reiterated that licences would not be issued until an acceptable management plan was in place. A management plan was eventually agreed to by the Fixed Gear Committee.

Fixed Gear conditions were issued January 28. A seasonal 1,000 t 4X haddock quota was established to February 28, with a review of the situation at 750 t. Daily trip limits of 10,000 lbs were set. Logbooks were required for all vessels greater than 25.5 GRT and vessels >45' were required to hail operations centers. Unfortunately, log books were not available in the quantity necessary to supply the entire Fixed Gear fleet. Only one gear type (i.e. gillnet or longline) was authorized for each condition. Large hooks #12 were encouraged to prevent closure due to small fish. Exceptions to the mandatory landing regulation permitted discards as listed on the licence condition (i.e. halibut <81cm, skate and dogfish).

Trip limits were reduced to 3,300 lbs, as of March 1, and conditions extended only until May 15, given the uncertainty about the 4X haddock quota. One trip was permitted every 24 hours. The 3,300 lb trip limit was continued through to the end of May at which time it was expected that 60% of the annual quota would be taken. Since a consensus was not reached by the Fixed Gear Committee, DFO decided to impose a plan as of June 1, in an attempt to force a consensus of the committee. The Committee still favoured a trip limit allowance when the annual quota was taken.

Between June 1 and July 14, all Fixed Gear vessels in 4X were given a trip limit of 1,000 lb of haddock. There were no trip limits on cod or pollock for any Fixed Gear. A further

reduction to a 200 lb trip limit was recommended when 80% of the quota had been reached with closure when the quota was reached. At various industry meetings fishermen stated that the total closure of 4X haddock would result in demonstrations, and civil disobedience. The blockade of a Soviet transport vessel (July 23) by inshore fishermen was used as a rallying point for fishermen to seek an increase in their own haddock quota as well as protest the presence of foreign fleets fishing on the Scotian Shelf. As of July 18, 1993, the total bycatch of haddock caught in a 26,240 t silver hake fishery was 149 t.

As a result of discussions during the Blockade, DFO agreed to reconcile landings data for 4X haddock, to implement changes in trip limits, and to implement a trial catch monitoring program. It should be noted that the new catch monitoring forms for Fixed Gear do not include effort information, except at the trip level, or any positional information other than NAFO area. It is available in both a trip and weekly format (Table 2). These forms replaced the existing purchase slip and logbook reporting requirements for all <65' Fixed Gear vessels landing in 4X and 5Z. Fixed Gear fishermen agreed to respect the TAC.

The changed trip limits involved the following options:

- 1) 200 lbs of haddock per trip, with one trip permitted in any 24 hour period.
- 2) 1,000 lbs of haddock per trip, with only one trip permitted in any 24 hour period.
- 3) 2,000 lbs of haddock per trip with only two trips permitted per week August 3-August 31.
- 4) 5,500 lbs of haddock per trip with only three trips permitted per month, with conditions re- validated at the end of each trip.
- 5) 200 lbs of haddock per trip on a 4VWX halibut permit. This option was only validated once an individual had completed option 3 or 4 before the end of the month.

The new conditions were validated until August 31, and once an option was chosen the individual was locked in until August 31. Dual 4X/5Z conditions were not issued. Fixed Gear catch monitoring reports were required for options 3 and 4. Fishermen later (August 13) requested a modification to the "no change rule". They were then allowed to move from option 1 to either 2 or 3, but then had to stay with that option until August 31.

By August 31 the Fixed Gear quota including the 300 t correction to the reported catch, approved by the Minister was virtually gone. The increased trip limits resulted in a faster rate of depletion of quota than the Fixed Gear Association had anticipated, with weekly landings of about 200 t. The total catch of 4X haddock by FG < 65' was 2,809 t based on a fleet quota of 2,940 t. The catch discounted the 300 t approved earlier.

On September 9, licence conditions were extended to September 16 with the following conditions; fishermen under the 2,000 lb option were allowed two trips and those under the 5,500 lb option were allowed one trip. Conditions were then extended to September 30 under various provisions.

Handline conditions were first available on April 15, in 4X with a combined trip limit of 1,500 lb of CHP with haddock not exceeding 220 lbs. The condition was valid until April 30. Conditions were then raised to 3500 lbs with a 1000 lb haddock maximum, valid through until the end of May.

Management Measures for Georges Bank

ITQ Fleet

The ITQ fleet was permitted to fish Georges Bank in January/February, where in previous years fishing by this fleet began in June. The Georges Bank triangle outside the haddock spawning closure was closed April 10, to ensure a full closure of Georges Bank during the March 1 to May 31 spawning closure. This is the area in the North-West corner between the spawning area and the Canada/USA boundary line. which offered convenient access to vessels wishing to fish illegally, thus creating enforcement problems. After the spawning closure, 5Z conditions were issued for June 1, valid until December 31.

Fixed Gear Fleet

Conditions issued for 5Z January 28, were similar to those in 4X, although only longline gear was authorized, as 5Z was closed to gillnet and handline until June 1, 1993. Dual 4X and 5Z conditions were not allowed, and trip limits were agreed at 15,000 lbs for haddock. While the triangle closure also applied to Fixed Gear, they were still eligible to fish in spawning area itself using large hooks.

The gillnet fishery for Georges Bank was limited to 26 vessels who had demonstrated a historic presence . To prevent additional competition among gillnets in 4X, those 26 who chose to fish on Georges Bank were not permitted a 4X condition until September 16, 1993. The gillnet season was set from June 1, to October 15.

At the beginning of June, the trip limit for Fixed Gear vessels was set at 10,000 lbs of haddock and remained there until the end of the year. However gillnet vessels were not extended beyond October 15. Although 5Z conditions had been issued to the end of the year, longline fishermen , were only allowed to switch back and forth between 4X and 5Z at the beginning of each month when new conditions were issued to those wanting to change areas.

Management measures for EA vessels

The offshore plan required testing, before opening of the smaller test areas for the whole offshore sector. Their harvesting plan agreed to the use of 155 diamond mesh gear when directing for cod in 4VW while mesh size in 4X remained at 130 mm square or 145 mm diamond. The offshore was permitted to fish for redfish in Units 1, 2, and 3 until February 28, 1993 with midwater gear only and a minimum mesh size of 90 mm. Interim redfish quotas were established until sharing arrangement could be finalized. Offshore fishing for groundfish commenced January 27, under the following conditions:

- 4W remained closed for a long period with a test fishery required to open it, but the offshore companies had little interest in 4W. A series of small fish closures for the offshore occurred in 4Vs and 4Vn.
- Area 3 was open, Area 10 required further testing.
- 4Vn fishing was authorized, but required 100% observer coverage.
- Fishing for redfish with small mesh bottom gear >90 mm required an observer, while midwater gear did not, and there is no minimum mesh size during the spring period.
- If groundfish (CHP) exceeded 10% by weight using bottom gear the vessel had to switch to midwater gear.
- Dual gear carried aboard the vessel required the presence of an observer.

Throughout the year discussions were underway with all vessels >65' to be included in the dockside monitoring program. By the fall all EA companies which included the 65'-100' and the >100' fleets developed a user pay monitoring system. The former practice of completing a Landing Allocation Report upon landing has been discontinued. New forms were developed "Combined Fixed Form location Reporting Log/Weighout Slip Documents".

Temporary Vessel Replacement Program

In early January 1993, the Temporary Vessel Replacement program was extended pending results of an ongoing review.

In 1992 seven offshore and nineteen inshore vessels utilized the program. The inshore vessels under this policy landed 4,670 t of groundfish. This level of activity was similar to 1991. For those in the industry using the program, it in some instances, provides an economical harvesting method for the offshore, without incurring capitol costs, and provides inshore operators an additional source of income. Those opposed to the plan argue that the policy creates unfair competition between inshore and offshore companies, trawler unions may be losing some work, vessels may not be abiding by the 12 mile rule, traditional inshore grounds

are being fished by the offshore and the whole process may be undermining the future of the offshore share. Others view the EA program as a method of harvesting their quota, with vessel size an irrelevant factor.

DFO reviewed the policy and despite some complaints from both the inshore and offshore sectors, agreed that the program had not caused major problems. A recommendation was put forward to continue the program, although the recommendation was reviewed by the various industry committees before the final decision was taken.

Clearwater utilized the TVRP extensively because they did not have any active mobile gear licences assigned to their EA licence. Seafreeze also used inshore vessels most of the year.

Midseason Adjustments to 1993 Quotas

The FRCC recommendations for the Scotia-Fundy Region resulted in closure for cod stocks in Eastern Nova Scotia and reduced TACs in 4X cod, 4X haddock, and 4VWX5 pollock (Table 3). They also recommended the closure of 5Z haddock while the 5Z cod stock was only to be closed if similar action was taken by the USA.

For Eastern Nova Scotia this allowed a directed mobile gear fishery for redfish and flatfish and some limited options for a directed pollock fishery. The Fixed Gear fishery was allowed a limited directed fishery for halibut and non-quota species such as cusk and hake.

For Southwest Nova the main impacts involved the ITQ sector. This was due largely to the temporary and permanent transfers that had occurred earlier in the year and the expectation by the fleet that they would be able to fish for the purchased quota.

The Eastern Nova cod fishery was closed by variation order to all mobile gear fishermen on August 31, and to all Fixed Gear Sept. 1. This resulted in a lot of confusion, as all other species were open and regulations required that all species caught be brought ashore. Some Fixed Gear fishermen took advantage of the confusion to land substantial amounts of cod with only small amounts of other species. As a result, the entire groundfish fishery in 4Vn and 4VsW was closed to all gear sectors September 20, and remained closed until new conditions could be prepared.

Initially it was recommended that all gear sectors retain their original quotas despite the midyear reductions, under the assumption that the reduced TACs would not be exceeded. Although small overruns of the cod and pollock quotas were expected with the implementation of this plan, it would resolve many of the concerns of the fleets about their fishery until the end of the year.

The reduced quotas, however, were introduced by the Minister, and all gear sectors were proportionally reduced, reflecting the lower TACs. This resulted in the overall fleet quota for

the ITQ fleet for 4X cod and 4VWX5 pollock being exceeded. Some ITQ vessels had already caught their initial quota while others had not yet fished their reduced quotas. The sum of the two resulted in a small overrun of the fleet quota, but it was decided to let those ITQ vessels who had not caught their reduced quotas to fish while those who were over, were allowed a 5% bycatch. This position was later revised and as the fleet quotas were exceeded all vessels were closed even though some had not caught their quota. This resulted in controversy, and many ITQ vessels lost a considerable amount of money for quota that they bought earlier but now could not fish.

As midyear adjustments were difficult for both fleets, representatives of both inshore fleets agreed to an exchange of Georges Bank cod and haddock. Fixed Gear had very little haddock while the ITQ fleet required cod. They agreed to trade 322 t of ITQ haddock for 484 t of cod.

ITQ Fleet

Eastern Nova

New conditions allowed for a directed redfish and flatfish fishery. For redfish, only 4Vn was open to November 30, fishing redfish in 4Vs or 4W was only allowed under test fishery procedures. 4Vn and 4Vs were open for flatfish, while 4W had to be opened using test fishery procedures. For both fisheries 2,000 kg of cod was allowed with a haddock and pollock bycatch of 10% and 5% respectively. Test fisheries were also authorized for pollock. Directing for redfish required the use of a mesh size not less than 90 mm square or diamond. The minimum mesh size for flatfish was 140 sq for draggers, while seiners were permitted to use 140 diamond mesh or larger. The mobile <65' redfish quota was caught by mid October, thus only the 4VW flatfish fishery remained open to this fleet.

Southwest Nova

Reduced ITQ amounts were sent to the fleet for 4X cod and 4VWX pollock. The reduction was based on the current individual quota as of August 31, 1993, which included the original quota as well as any permanent or temporary transfers. Fishing was not permitted for 4X haddock, unless the licence holder had quota remaining. An individual had to have a minimum of 5 t of haddock in order to pursue a directed haddock fishery. For the reduced stocks the following strategy was implemented: If one species was exceeded, a bycatch of 5% for 4X cod and 10% for 4VWX5 pollock was permitted. If two species were exceeded no further fishing was allowed unless a transfer was acquired for one of the exceeded species. Any licence holder who didn't exceed their reduced quotas was eligible to direct for the remaining quota. Transfers of the uncaught portion were also permitted.

By November, 53 ITQ boats were fishing 4X haddock under one of the following conditions:

- 1) A directed haddock fishery for anyone with 5 t or more haddock remaining.
- 2) Redfish condition with a maximum of 10% CHP, but cod and pollock not to exceed 5%.
- 3) Flounder condition with 5% each for cod or pollock.

Thirty two vessels exceeded the 5% limit; however, amounts were low and the excess was forfeited to the crown. While overruns were being controlled, allegations of discarding could not be confirmed although Fisheries Officers reported that ITQ vessels were dumping haddock to avoid closure. In order to deal with these problems the ITQ fishery in 4X was closed as of December 4, 1993. This was to allow sufficient time to catch any remaining haddock (385 t). Dockside monitoring was suspended November 25, due to a lack of funding, however DFO monitored landings for 1 day to allow the ITQ fleet to arrange funding to December 4. Therefore as of December 4, the ITQ vessels were permitted to direct for flatfish in 4VsW with a 5% bycatch of cod or pollock and 10% for haddock.

Georges Bank

ITQ limits for cod and haddock in 5Z could still be fished with a 5% bycatch of pollock provided that the licence holder had remaining quota.

Generalist

As of September 8, the generalists were only allowed trip limits of 220 lbs of cod, haddock and pollock per week in a directed flatfish or nonquota species fishery. This was increased October 26, to allow 1,700 lbs of CHP but only 200 lbs could be cod. 10,000 lbs of CHP was permitted November 2, but cod was kept to 200 lbs and haddock to 1,500 lbs. As with the ITQ fleet the fishery was closed December 4, 1993.

Fixed Gear <65'

Eastern Nova

After closure of the ENS stocks, Fixed Gear fishermen were permitted to fish under two options: 1) one for hake, cusk, and halibut; and, 2) another for gillnet vessels to fish for pollock, with a bycatch percentage for cod of 10% and a minimal trip limit of 250 kg.

Conditions were issued to December 31, for 4VsW and to November 30 for 4Vn for cusk, hake and halibut, while conditions for pollock were only valid in 4W to December 31. Once

conditions were issued fishermen were advised that the procedures used to control small fish would be used to control the bycatch levels. Vessels in 4Vn landed trip limits higher than the 250 kg limit which caused closure (September 25) of their fishery and resulted in the blockade in Glace Bay. Effective October 1, management plans were changed to limit all 4VsW Fixed Gear bycatches to 10%, without the 250 kg limit. Fishermen were relatively unconcerned about charges being laid for exceeding the 10% limit due to the regulation requiring the landing of all groundfish species. High landings of both cod and haddock continued and, 4VsW was subsequently closed to all <65' Fixed Gear vessels fishing for any groundfish on October 16. A 4Vn test fishery (Science) was carried out between October 15 and November 31. A large hook fishery in 4Vs for halibut with a 10% cod bycatch, opened after a test fishery December 2. A #16 hook was used and licence conditions validated for one trip only of 10-15 days.

The lack of any legislation for the recreational fishery in Eastern Nova became an issue in November especially in 4Vn where handliners were landing up to 1,500 lbs of cod per day for personal consumption.

Southwest Nova

As of October 1, all Fixed Gear vessels <65' fishing 4X5Y were restricted to a 10% bycatch of haddock. During November, Fisheries Officers in the 4X area reported large amounts of 4X haddock being landed by longliners and handliners all along the shore. Fishing for Fixed Gear was closed November 27, with the exception of Georges Bank cod and haddock, with a 10% bycatch of pollock.

EA vessels

Following the ENS closure of cod the offshore vessels were permitted to fish in 4Vn or 4VsW for redfish with a 5% bycatch limit up to a maximum of 4500 kg of cod while all other groundfish combined could not exceed 10%. Any other fishery for flatfish or pollock required a test fishery to ensure that the bycatch levels could be adhered to. A 10% bycatch of cod was permitted when directing for pollock. A mesh size of 155 diamond or 130 square was agreed to by the offshore fleet to avoid cod. Observers were considered mandatory for the offshore when fishing the Scotian Shelf for the remainder of 1993.

1994 Management Measures

On December 29, 1993, the FRCC released its report to the Minister of Fisheries on the 1994 conservation requirements for Atlantic groundfish. Overall, the recommended TACs for 1994 were 60% lower than the initial TACs set in 1993. In order to implement the FRCC's conservation requirements, draft criteria for the 1994 Conservation and Harvesting Plans, as

well as the 1994 Bycatch provisions, were sent out in mid December to the Scotia-Fundy Advisory Committee. This was done to provide guidelines to the various fleet sectors in preparing their plans.

Conservation Harvesting Plans were submitted to DFO for review prior to December 31, 1993. All plans were either accepted as is or with modifications, with the exception of the Eastern Shore Fixed Gear sector. Their plan included a 3,300 lb cod trip limit, a 5,500 lb haddock trip limit, no increase in hook size and no closure if over 15% by number in small fish. The 4Vn fishery will not open until May, so no plan was submitted in December 1993.

In their harvesting plans, industry was required to provide management measures aimed at meeting the bycatch provision of their gear sector in areas where stocks such as cod were closed. Several provisions were generic to most gear sectors and included the following:

Bycatch provisions to minimize the capture of closed species (e.g. cod); area 4Vsb closed to all gear sectors from January 1 to April 30, 1994; no groundfish fishery in 4Vn, January 1 to April 30, 1994 for all vessels < 65' as there was little historic catch during this period. Species excluded from mandatory landings included; skate, dogfish, lumpfish and live halibut less than 32 "; Browns Bank closed to all gear sectors February 1 to June 15, inclusive (by variation order); Closure of Georges Bank to all gear January 1 to May 31.

Other measures in various plans included:

- The use of 155 diamond or equivalent by the offshore in their groundfish fishery, 90 mm for redfish in all units with the mandatory use of midwater trawls January to April 30 in Unit 1 and in December for Unit 2.
- No ITQ pollock fishery in 4Vsw May to October 31; mesh size of 130 square no diamond equivalent; 155 mm square for flatfish with an exemption of 145 diamond for seiners.
- The midshore fleet indicated a reduction in the number of sea days fished; the use of dockside monitoring; use of the #16/0 Mustad hook in the directed halibut fishery and the 12/0 E-Z baiter circle hook as a minimum in the hake fishery and the directed cod fishery in 4X and 5.
- Fixed Gear agreed to address monitoring requirements beyond March 31, 1994; conversion to #12 hooks by July 1994; hails required when changing areas fished rather than licence condition.
- No offshore directed pollock fishery in 5Z, January to May 31.

- Use of #14 circle hook by the halibut fleet, as well as hailing in and out to a monitoring association.

Table 4 gives the 1994 groundfish fishery allocations put in place for the Scotia-Fundy Region.

ITQ Fleet

ITQ conditions were issued January 11, quotas for 4X cod and haddock and 4VWX5 pollock were issued, as well as tentative 5Z amounts, although closed until May 31, 1994. Hails were required from port two hours prior to departure in order to change areas, using an authorization system developed by the Monitoring Association. Previously these area changes required going to a fishery office for a new licence condition. Sanctions were developed for failing to hail while in port. Bycatch limits in areas where stocks were closed (4VW) were listed. Temporary flatfish quotas for each gear sector were implemented for January to March 31, 1994, which reflected the 3-year catch average of each gear sector. This was to cap the amount of flatfish taken prior to the determination of ITQs and general fleet shares. The temporary quota for all mobile gear <65' was 700 t. Retention of halibut less than 32'' whether alive or dead was prohibited, with 0 tolerance allowed.

For 1994 all quota holders had to have quota in all stocks (CHP) for one area in order to fish. If flatfish go under the ITQ program flounder will also be required. Transfers had to be arranged prior to going fishing if an individual was out of a species, or an overrun had occurred at sea. Five areas were closed to the ITQ fleet; Browns Bank extended closure, 4W nursery area, 4Vsb January - May 1, Minas Basin and areas in 4X closed to redfish, i.e. Bay of Fundy, Browns Bank and depths <50 ftm. Dockside monitoring reporting requirements were similar to 1993 with payments continuing on a user pay basis. As well, the DMC informed DFO that they would not be including the data entry of tow by tow information as it is not essential to the integrity of the catch information. DFO now pays for the entry of this information although uncertainty exists as to how long this will continue.

As a fleet sector under a property rights system they have requested that DFO review many of the restrictions and controls which have been used for years in the competitive fishery. There is a feeling that these rules impede the goals of the ITQ program and that of fleet rationalization. These include: fleet separation policy, vessel replacement, pooling of quotas, 2% quota rule and inshore/offshore transfers. As well, the fleet indicated that the midseason quota cuts in 1993 destroyed any confidence they had in the stability of the ITQ program. Many ITQ licence holders fear that the 1994 quotas will not remain in effect for the entire year and may try to catch their entire quota prior to June, 1994.

Generalists

Generalists licence conditions were similar to the ITQ fleet, although initially validated only to March 29, with a weekly (CHP) trip limit of 3,000 lbs, with cod not exceeding 1,000 lbs while haddock could not exceed 400 lbs. Conditions to the end of May include 2,000 lbs of haddock, 2500 lbs of cod, 5,000 lbs of pollock and open flounder with an 80 t cap for haddock and 100 t cap for cod. The cap was put in place to ensure that quota was left for the vessels not fishing groundfish until after the lobster season closed May 31. As well, a 50% hail system is being tried rather than full dockside monitoring. Hails are required to be within 10% with a maximum overall per trip of 200 lbs 5% can also be deducted for ice. St Mary's Bay dragger fishermen were refused approval for a small mesh sculpin bait fishery due to concerns about the use of small mesh gear unless they agreed to pay all observer fees.

Fixed Gear <65'

Fixed Gear vessels were placed in different categories in 1994 (Table 5). The type of gear was then authorized on the licence condition by vessel category. Two new vessel classes were added (March 2) to the Fixed Gear list, A9 - Fixed Gear using a hooks size greater than 13 for handline or longline gear, A10 - Halibut condition using #14 hook or greater, eligible to fish in 4VWX5 with 10% each of cod and haddock. Maximum gillnet, gear amounts both inside and outside the Bay of Fundy were listed. 4X and 5Y conditions were valid until May 31, Hails or a new licence condition were required to change areas. In 4X fishermen were required to choose one of three options. These only applied to the month of January, because all licence holders were required to fish at 200 lb trip limits beyond January 31. The other January options were one 9,000 lb trip or two trips of 4,500 lbs of haddock or 30% or 660 lbs whichever is greater. These conditions were validated to May 31.

As in the past the Shelburne Box remained closed to all except the original 35 licences. A 15% tolerance by count for small fish (4X) was continued as in the latter part of 1993. Due to High percentages of small cod in area 9 (Halifax - Shelburne) the Fixed Gear fleet was closed in that area February 25, 1994. Percentages were in the order of 30-50%. A test fishery to reopen began on March 8. Results of the test fishery indicated both high amounts of small cod as well as haddock, amounts well above the trip limits. The area was closed again and another test fishery began on March 31. As a result of difficulties in managing the small test protocol in 4X, and in an effort to avoid a stop/start fishery throughout the summer, new procedures were implemented. In 4X all Fixed Gear vessels <65' were permitted to go fishing again (April 14), the small fish protocol was changed to a 3 week average, with the % small fish averaged for all trips with vessels using a #12 or greater hook. The #10 hook will be permitted until December 31, 1994, with observers deployed to monitor the catch of small fish. However, the data will not be used to open or close this fishery.

The 5Z fishery remained closed until May 31.

4VsW conditions were issued to December 31, with 4Vn closed until April 30. A 10% bycatch was allowed in 4VsW for Fixed Gear 45-65' as of January 7, <45' were not yet approved, although bycatch limits of 10% for Fixed Gear for the Atlantic Region are currently in place. For 4VW this allows a bycatch limit of 500 lbs or 10% cod, whichever is greater while fishing for cusk, hake, or halibut. Only one trip per 24 hour period is permitted and no vessel is permitted to land more than 2,000 lbs of cod per week. The haddock amount remains at 10% only. The fishery will be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that the cap is being respected and that no directed cod fishery is taking place. As well the proposed hook conversion date (#12) was delayed until January 1, 1995.

A harvesting plan was approved for the 3NO halibut fishery, cod at 5% or 1250 kg whichever is greater as stipulated under the NAFO moratorium, haddock limited to a 10% bycatch, a minimum hook size of #14 circle and reporting ETA three hours prior to arrival.

On February 22 lumpfish licences were authorized, with 11 to be issued to individuals who have expressed an interest in the fishery, the remaining 10 to be issued through a draw system. This would be a gillnet fishery requiring tending every 24 hours and tagged nets with 10.5 inch mesh.

Offshore

The offshore redfish fishery in 4Vn was closed January 21, due to unacceptable levels of cod bycatch. Changes have been requested by the offshore to allow weekly or trip bycatch levels rather than daily while still keeping within the 2% cap on cod. The bycatch provisions are now monitored on a 5% limit on a weekly basis from Wednesday to Tuesday each week. Closures have been reduced but some areas are still being closed. The small fish protocol is not actually being rigidly applied in 4VW as the bycatch regulations are more stringent.

A letter was sent to all mobile gear sectors (including ITQ fleet and generalist) requiring them to identify flatfish by species on the weighout slips in order to improve catch statistics. In order to aid in this endeavour, flatfish ID kits were provided by Science

Recreational Fisheries.

The recreational fishery has also come under review and the following measures may be implemented, although many concerns were raised by various recreational groups:

- 1) seasonal closures January 1- January 31.
- 2) Daily catch limit of 10 fish of which 5 could be CHP and 1 halibut.
- 3) Will apply over the entire Region.

- 4) Changes will only be considered based on valid concerns raised by fishermen.
- 5) Longer seasonal closures may be considered, if recreational limits are abused, especially by commercial fishermen.

Industry Renewal and Capacity Reduction

The Task Force on Incomes and Adjustment in the Atlantic Fisheries recommended the formation of Industry Renewal Boards in Atlantic Canada. They will operate at arm's length from the government, in each province and would administer a harvesting and capacity reduction process on a regionally sensitive basis.

By the end of May, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans plans to meet with Provincial Fisheries Ministers and industry stake holders to develop the process which will reduce excess capacity as the groundfish industry with the objective being a 50% reduction in capacity.

Both the ITQ and Fixed Gear sectors are very concerned as to how the 50% reduction will be applied, i.e. by individual fleet sector or all fleets combined.

Table 1.

SMALL FISH TEST AREAS STATUS AS OF JULY 23, 1993

Division	Test Area	MG <65'	MG 65'-100'	MG >100'	FG <65'	FG >65'
4VsW	1	T	C ¹ (APRIL 14)	C ¹ (APRIL 14)	O	O
	2	T	T	T	O	O
	3	T	C (JUNE 15)	T	O	O
	4	T	T	T	O	O
	5	C (MAY 7)	C (MAY 7)	C (MAY 7)	O	O
	6	C (MAY 12)	C (JUNE 15)	T	O	O
	7	O	O	O	O	O
4Vn	8	T*	C (APRIL 29)	C (APRIL 29)	O	O
4X	9	O	O	O	O	O
	10	O	O	O	O	O
	11	O	O	O	O	O
	12	O	O	O	O	O

- Legend:
- C¹ - Closed to all vessels except *Cape Roseway* (test vessel).
 - C - Closed to all vessels including test vessels - date closed in brackets.
 - O - Open - Observers not necessary.
 - T - Test fishery only - Observers necessary.
 - M - Mandatory observer coverage.
 - T* - Test fishery only required for cod and redfish.
Flounder fishery is open, no observers necessary.

Table 2a.

REPORT #: (6 digits)

Month: _____

Option: _____

Trip: _____

Fisheries _____

Officer: _____

FIXED GEAR CATCH MONITORING REPORT

PART A - BOAT'S LOG			PART B - LANDING SLIP		
NAFO Area _____	CFV# _____				
Boat Name _____			Boat Name _____		
Home Port _____			Home Port _____		
GRO# _____			Port of Landing _____		
Operator _____			Operator _____		
Gear Type _____			Gear Type _____		
Location _____			Location _____		
Date Sailed _____			Date Landed _____		
SPECIES	ESTIMATED WEIGHT - HAIL		SPECIES	WEIGHT	
	(Form)	(Units)		(Form)	(Units)
Cod	_____	_____	Cod	_____	_____
Haddock	_____	_____	Haddock	_____	_____
Pollock	_____	_____	Pollock	_____	_____
Cusk	_____	_____	Cusk	_____	_____
Hake	_____	_____	Hake	_____	_____
Cats	_____	_____	Cats	_____	_____
Halibut	_____	_____	Halibut	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	Other	_____	_____
Confirmation #: _____			Signature: _____		
Signature: _____			Signature: _____		
Captain's			Buyer's		
* NAFO Area - 4X or 5Z			Monitor's Signature: _____		
Visual Inspection: _____			Weighed Out: _____		
* Once complete fax to Barrington Catch Monitoring Office: (902) 637-					
			(902) 637-		

Table 2b.

WEEKLY FIXED GEAR CATCH MONITORING REPORT

NAFO AREA: _____ CFV#: _____ BOAT NAME: _____
PORT OF LANDING _____ BUYER'S NAME: _____ OPERATOR: _____
GEAR TYPE: _____ GENERAL LOCATION: _____ FORM: _____

Date	Log Cod	Landed Cod	Log Haddock	Landed Haddock	Log Pollock	Landed Pollock	Log Other	Landed Other	Log Other	Landed Other	Captain's Initials	Buyer's Initials

CAPTAIN'S SIGNATURE: _____

BUYER'S SIGNATURE: _____

To be submitted weekly from buyer to Barrington Catch Monitoring Office: (902) 637-
(902) 637-

Table 3.

STATUS IF TACS REDUCED

STOCK	GEAR SECTOR	INITIAL QUOTA	REDUCED QUOTA	CATCH	AMOUNT REMAINING
4X Cod	IQ	9,243	5,332	5,118	214
	Generalist	470	271	255	16
	FG < 65'	14,200	8,192	5,880	2,312
	FG 65-100'	140	80	32	48
	MG 65-100'	300	173	55	118
	MG > 100'	1,430	825	488	337
4VWX + 5 Pollock	IQ	7,738	4,642	4,951	-309
	Generalist	82	49	24	25
	FG < 65'	10,081	6,050	5,210	840
	MG 65-100'	1,185	711	377	334
	MG > 100'	15,725	9,435	4,769	4,666

**4X HADDOCK STATUS
(as of September 08)**

STOCK	GEAR SECTOR	QUOTA	CATCH	AMOUNT REMAINING
4X HADDOCK	IQ	2,527	1,756	771
	Generalist	243	223	20
	FG < 65'	2,940	3,143	97*
	FG 65-100'	25	0	25
	MG 65-100'	25	16	9
	MG > 100'	240	134	106

* Balance remaining adjusted by 300 t based on Minister's agreement.

Table 4.

INFORMATION NOTE

The following groundfish fishery allocations have been put in place for the 1994 Groundfish Management Plan for the Scotia-Fundy Region:

COD

4TVN - January to April
CLOSED - ALL SECTORS

4Vn - May to December bycatch only
CLOSED - ALL SECTORS

4VsW -
CLOSED - ALL SECTORS

4X, 5Y - 13,000 t quota

Fixed Gear < 65'	7,686 t
Mobile Gear < 45'	2,324 t
Mobile Gear 45-65'	1,885 t
Fixed Gear 65-100'	81 t
Mobile Gear 65-100'	179 t
Vessels > 100'	845 t

Cod 5Z - 10,000 t quota
CLOSED UNTIL JUNE 1

HADDOCK 4TVW - bycatch fishery only

4X, 5Y - 4,500 t quota

Fixed Gear < 65'	2,205 t
Mobile Gear < 65'	2,077 t
Fixed Gear 65-100'	19 t
Mobile Gear 65-100'	19 t
Vessels > 100'	180 t

HADDOCK 5Z - 3,000 t quota
CLOSED UNTIL JUNE 1

.../Continued

Table 4 (Continued)

POLLOCK 4VWX, 5 - 24,000 t quota

Fixed Gear < 45'	6,737 t
Fixed Gear 45-64'	176 t
Mobile Gear < 45'	2,196 t
Mobile Gear 45-64'	3,295 t
Mobile Gear 65-100'	154 t
Vessels > 100'	11,442 t

REDFISH, UNIT III, SOUTHWESTERN SCOTIAN SHELF - 10,000 t quota

Mobile Gear < 65'	3,707 t
Mobile Gear 65-100'	2,693 t
Vessels > 100'	3,600 t

** **FLATFISH, 4VWX - 10,000 t quota** (includes winter flounder, witch, yellowtail, american plaice) January - March 31, competitive quotas assigned based on catch history

Fixed Gear < 65'	10 t
Mobile Gear < 65'	700 t
Mobile Gear 65-100'	10 t
Vessels > 100'	300 t

** In the January-March 31 period, a sharing arrangement for all fleets will be developed with the industry for the period April 1-December 31.

You should note that this notice is an approximation of the contents to be found in the 1994 management plan. It is possible that some minor modifications may occur to these numbers as well as a complete set of footnotes which will explain various details on harvest plans. Therefore, you should use this as an information note in assisting you in designing your harvest plans and your harvest strategy for the 1994 season.

Table 5.

LICENCE CONDITIONS**FIXED GEAR VESSELS**

In completing the licence conditions, vessels must first be placed in the different categories as follows for fixed gear vessels less than 65'.

VESSEL CLASS	DESCRIPTION
A1	<45' using hooks less than #12 Longline and Handline
A2	<45' using hooks #12 or larger Longline and Handline
A3	<45' using Longline, Handline and Gillnet
A4	<45 Handline only
A5	Gillnet + Handline
A6	45-65' using hooks less than #12 Longline and Handline
A7	<45-65' using hooks #12 or larger Longline and Handline
A8	All vessels less than 65' choosing 200 lb trip limit in 4X haddock will be required to use this class. Fishers must select either gillnet + handline or longline + handline

Note: Class A3 is not to be issued until further notice.

Note: A1-A7 must be used for anyone choosing the higher limits in 4X haddock.

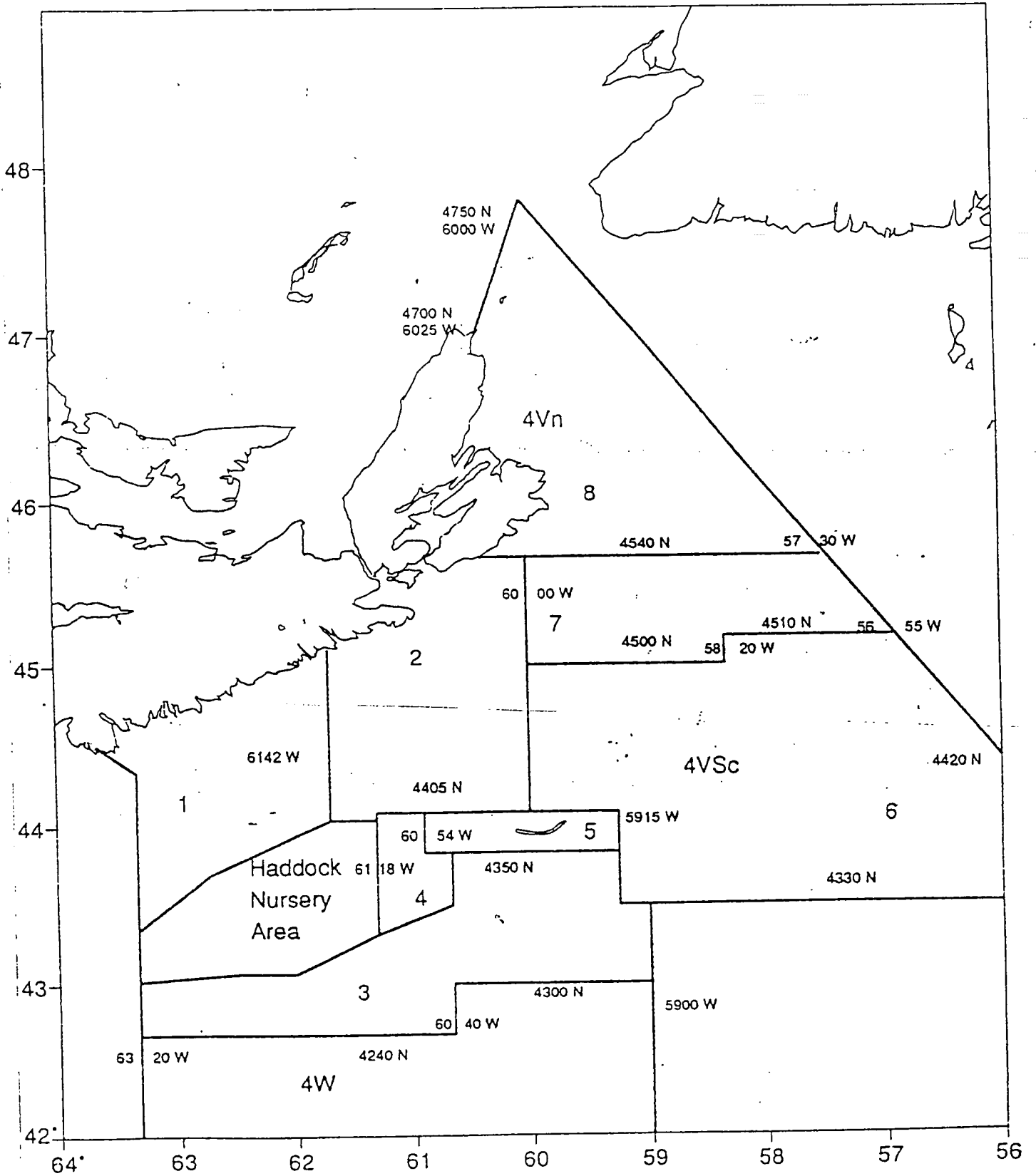


Fig. 1.

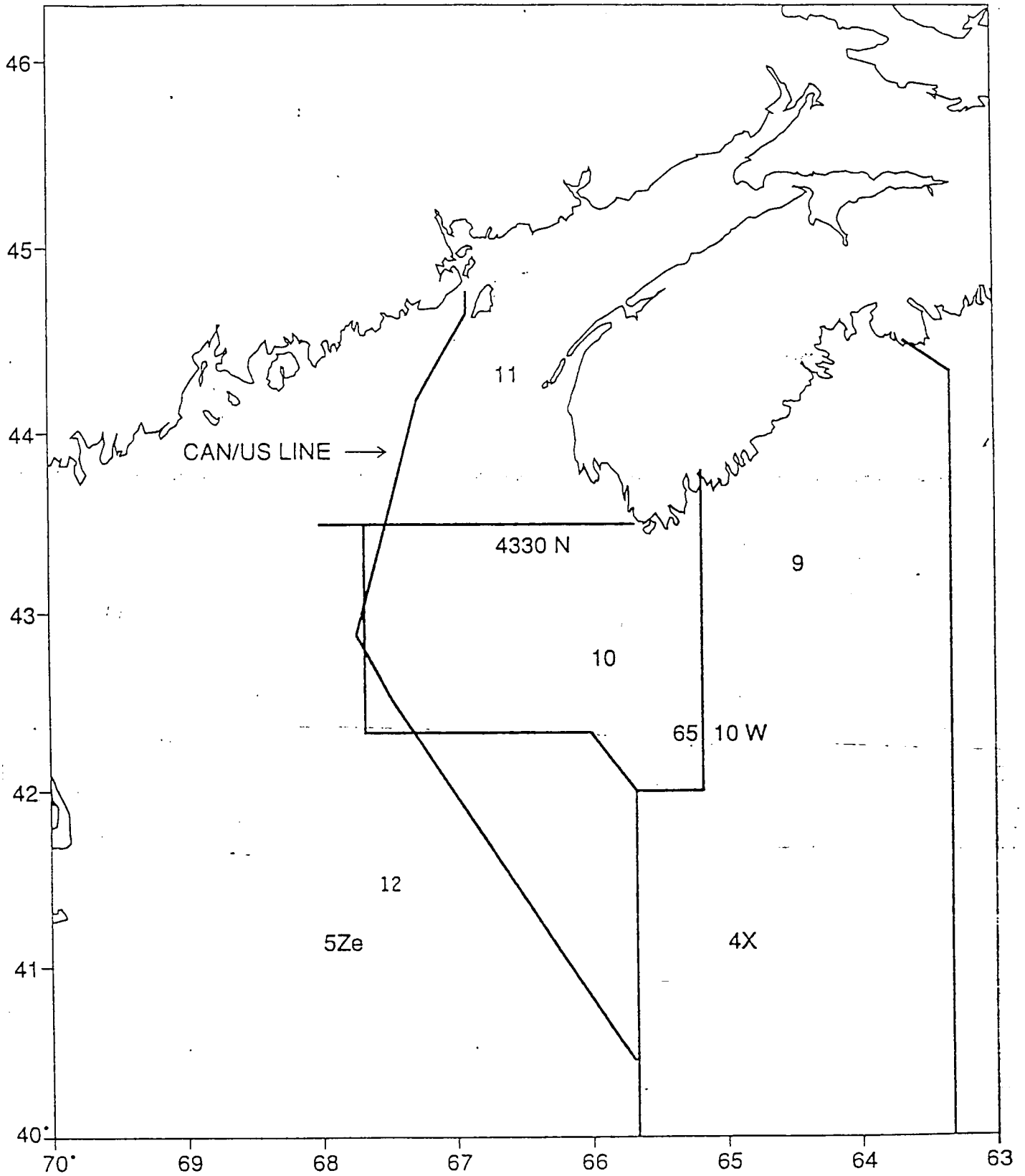


Fig. 2. Small fish test areas in 4X5.