Workshop of Range States of the American Eel
Santo Domingo, 4-6 April 2018

Presentation by:
Conservation & Protection
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DFO Administrative Regions

The American Eel in Canada

Managed federally in:
- Newfoundland & Labrador
- Gulf
- Maritimes

Managed provincially in:
- Quebec
- Ontario
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…
National Compliance Framework

• Proactive (promote voluntary compliance);
• Collaborative (build support through partnerships);
• Problem Solving (special attention to specific problems);
• Risk Based (effort and response proportional to risk);

It has eight underlying principles (continued)…
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- Innovative (optimize use of technology and other tools);
- Intelligence-led (increased role of intelligence and analysis in supporting enforcement operations);
- Cost efficient/effective (better use of resources);
- Balanced (appropriate mix of activities undertaken to achieve compliance).
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.

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
4. Major case/special investigations.
   Enhanced Investigative Capacity through:
   Formal Intelligence Gathering & Analysis;
   Retroactive Offence Detection and Investigation;
   Specialized Skills
   HANDOUT
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.

- 22969 hours in the last five years.
- Approximately 4,500 hours per year.
1. An occurrence is a notation of each separate call for service, complaint or self-generated 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.
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 integrated species advisory groups in 2014.
Enforcement Opportunities (Harvest)

- Indigenous partners are being consulted for assistance.
- Partnerships with other agencies.
- Intelligence led planning and tasking.
- Updates to data entry systems.
- Additional staff and improved processes.

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