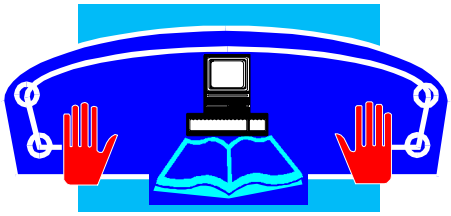
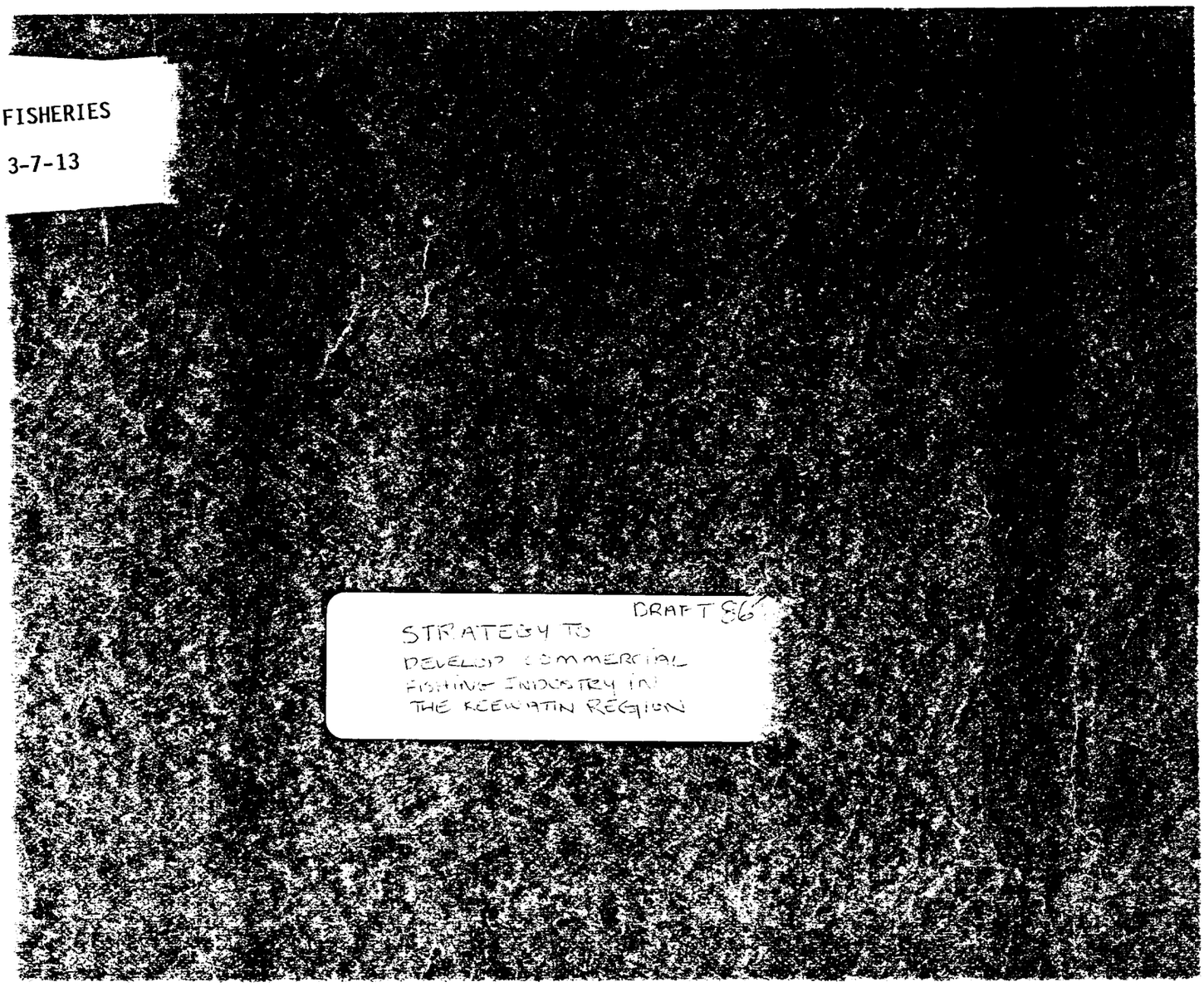


Strategy To Develop Commercial Fishing Industry In The Keewatin Region
Type of Study: Planning / Strategy
Date of Report: 1986
Author: Gnwt-ed&t
Catalogue Number: 3-7-13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STRATEGY TO
DEVELOP COMMERCIAL
FISHING INDUSTRY IN
THE KENAITZE REGION

October 1986 DRAFT

A Proposed Regional Fisheries Strategy

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism
The Keewatin Region, GNWT

1. INTRODUCTION

The regional Department of Economic Development and Tourism has developed a proposal for a strategy to develop the commercial fishing industry in the Keewatin region. This strategy proposal was developed through consultation with local fishermen, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Territorial Department of Renewable Resources, and various other groups such as local Hunters and Trappers Associations and Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

2. OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this strategy is develop the commercial char fishery to its fullest potential, where this potential will yield a maximum sustainable harvest at a level which will not lead to the collapse of the fish stocks.

In seeking to fulfill this objective, the following goals will structure the development of the fishery:

1. An increased data base on arctic char populations
2. Maximize returns to the primary producers, the fishermen
3. Divestment of Territorial government proprietary interests in existing fish plants and infrastructure related to the fishery

The strategy to implement these goals will be discussed in the following proposal.

3. BACKGROUND

The fishing industry in the Keewatin is composed of three major components: domestic, sport, and commercial . The domestic fishery has had the longest history of operation, providing a staple portion of the traditional Inuit diet and currently providing both a substantial portion of the contemporary Native country foods and a link to past traditions,

While sport fishing is tied to tourism for long range viability, commercial fishing is a pursuit directly available to local primary producers. The present commercial fishery is exclusively a char fishery. High transportation costs have precluded other species such as lake trout and whitefish from southern markets. Arctic char, however, are perceived in the south as a gourmet item commanding a price as much as four times higher than lake trout, the closest relative to char.

Recent commercial fishery development has focused on use of gillnets which are also used in the domestic fishery. Char nets are usually 50 meters long, 2 to 3 meters deep and constructed of heavy monofilament mesh.

Currently, two fish processing plants operate on a seasonal basis in the Keewatin: the Issatik Food Plant in Rankin Inlet, and the Chesterfield Inlet Fish Plant in Chesterfield Inlet, The Rankin plant previously housed a canning operation which processed marine mammal meat as well as char , lake trout and whitefish. The canning operation was shut-down in the mid-seventies due to the high costs of processing and transportation to market.

The Rankin plant now limits its operation to char, which it ships directly to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in Winnipeg. The plant also processes frozen fillets and smoked char which are marketed within the Territories.

The Chesterfield plant began operation independent of the Rankin plant in the summer of 1986, It limited its operation to shipments of frozen and fresh char to FFMC in Winnipeg.

The only communities which did not attempt summer commercial fisheries in 1986 were Repulse Bay and Baker Lake. Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, and Rankin Inlet fishermen sold char to the Rankin plant. Fishermen from Chesterfield Inlet sold their fish to the local plant, and Netser and Sons from Coral Harbour attempted a fishery on the north end of Southampton Island.

4, PROBLEM STATEMENT

Two major problems face the development of a viable commercial char fishery in the Keewatin:

1. lack of adequate information on the size of specific stocks

2. inability of the fishermen to harvest the present quotas

Adequate information on the present status of fish stocks will determine the upper limits to development of the fishing industry, The obstacles to obtaining such information are primarily logistic in nature and can be addressed through scientific research based on input from local communities.

The second problem relates in part to the lack of equipment among local fishermen. A more general and serious concern is the lack of regional organization to maximize returns to fishermen and support viable plant operations,

The commercial char fishing industry in the Keewatin is thus faced with three major tasks which must be accomplished to allow a maximum sustainable yield of char from the region:

1. increased knowledge of the fish stocks

2. provision of adequate infrastructure and production equipment

3. organization of harvesting and marketing bodies to satisfy the local demand and provide export quality products beyond the Territories,

5. RESEARCH

Many of the current quotas on river systems were allocated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans without adequate evaluation of the fish stock, As far as possible, biological data must be collected to substantiate a sustainable, on-going yield of fish.

While discrete stocks of char follow specific river systems in their spring and fall runs, the degree of mixing while in the sea is virtually unknown due to lack of tagging operations, The regional Department of Economic Development and Tourism proposes a systematic series of test fisheries to assess river systems with the inclusion of tagging opera-

tions where possible, The priority of systems will be established by community consultation; that is, local fishermen must identify those systems which they wish to be tested,

Testing operations will be carries out under the auspices of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans in conjunction with the GNWT Department of Renewable Resources, Consultants from the private sector will play a large role in test fishing operations as the pace of development increases. This department (ED & T) can provide assistance in funding applications for specific operations conducted by private interests and finding markets for fish harvested by test fisheries,

This last point is important; we are seeking to move away from paying fishermen entirely in wages for their efforts in the test fisheries. Rather , fish sold to market will provide the bulk of revenue for local fishermen involved in the test fishery, Local fishermen are essential to the test fisheries for without their support, these operations cannot proceed.

Test fisheries have been carried out on systems within the vicinity of Chesterfield Inlet over the past two summers by the Chesterfield Fishermen's Association. In the summer of 1986, a test fishery was conducted in the Thomsen River on Southampton Island. Both these operations were sponsored by private interests involved in commercial fishing.

The Hunters and Trappers Association of Repulse Bay has targeted three systems which will be tested in November, 1986, They have further requested a comprehensive test of the systems entering Lyon Inlet northeast of Repulse Bay, This fishery is targeted for testing in the summer of 1987.

The scope of testing will require contracting consultants to conduct much of the assessment work. As far as possible, local people will be involved not just in the labour aspects, but in instruction in the actual assessment work,

In the area of education previous test fisheries have failed; the training of local fishermen in assessment techniques has been neglected too often. Future contracts will include a training component in the test fishery.

6. INFRASTRUCTURE

The lack of adequate equipment has severely limited commercial fish production. Reliance on canvas freighter canoes and small motors has retarded the success of fishermen, Such equipment is easily windbound and highly susceptible to damage.

Practically, the gill-net fishery is limited to a seven-week season from mid-duly to the end of August. During this period, high winds can shut down operations as long as two to three weeks in total. Gill nets are subject to damage by seals, whales and seaweed.

To reduce these problems, a system of weirs and collector boats is proposed. A weir will allow size selection and harvest of fresh fish as required. Char can remain from 1 to 3 weeks in the holding pen, allowing the stock to be held during periods of bad weather.

Weirs can be used on outlying systems which are difficult to harvest with traditional gear. Systems such as the Ferguson River, Corbett Inlet and the Thomsen and Cleveland Rivers are traditionally difficult to harvest in the summer. These quotas can be harvested efficiently with weirs. Quotas which are easily harvested using nets, such as Wilson Bay out of Whale Cove, and Fish Bay out of Chesterfield Inlet, will be left to individual small craft fishermen.

In the summer of 1987, a weir will be in place on the Ferguson River to harvest char. As well, the Cleveland River on Southampton Island will also be fished by a weir which was in place on the Thomsen in the summer of 1986.

Larger vessels of more rugged material are required by individual fishermen still using gill nets. Additionally, collector boats will be required for each community, Such boats can operate in a similar manner to that in Chesterfield Inlet. There, the collector boat picks up fish from outlying fishing camps and brings them back to the plant. This system eliminates the need for a large number of big boats for which the cost could not be supported by the return from fish,

In addition to a fleet of larger more durable fishing boats and a smaller number of collector boats, the regional fishery will require large freezer-packer vessels to transport fish from areas not accessible by air due to high cost or inhospitable terrain. Two or three such vessels are viable given potential production levels.

Currently, *one* such vessel operates out Eskimo Point. A second vessel has **been built in Manitoba for** Netser and

Sons, This boat is an aluminum craft capable of freezing and packing up to 30,000 pounds of frozen char.

The present state of holding facilities on land varies among communities. Chesterfield Inlet possesses the most adequate facility, a certified freezer plant, No more plants of this capacity are required given current and projected levels of production in the Keewatin. A plant in Rankin Inlet is the only viable facility which can operate in addition to the plant in Chesterfield.

The present plant in Rankin Inlet must be replaced by a facility which is smaller and more cost-efficient to operated. This plant will process fish from Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and possibly Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour. Rankin Inlet is the logical choice for such a facility because its central location, availability of local air freight services and direct flights to Winnipeg and Yellowknife.

To increase the viability of this plant, the operation should handle not only char, but also caribou meat and marine mammal products on a seasonal basis. A total regional commercial quota of 350 caribou is now available for harvest, These could be efficiently by a central butchery facility located in the Rankin plant.

Holding facilities in other communities must be improved or created. Such facilities should be designed to avoid complex technology. Specifically, ice machines should be avoided where possible and an ice harvest conducted instead. The cost of ice-making equipment and especially its maintenance is enormous in the north. Until production warrants full scale freezer plants, funds can be used to pay local people to harvest ice for summer fishing.

7. REGIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATION

The central question underlying the future course of the commercial fishery is where the control of the industry's destiny should be placed and to whom the benefits should accrue. The regional department submits that the primary producers, the fishermen, should receive maximum benefit from the resource. To achieve this, proprietorship of the physical infrastructure must be decided, and ownership in must be considered in relation to management, Those entities which own the resource harvesting structures do not necessarily have to manage those properties.

The Rankin plant is currently owned and operated by the GNWT. The operation of the plant is adversely affected by

government ownership and the government is currently seeking to divest itself of the operation. A number of options are available; the most obvious are ownership by a private individual, an association, or an incorporated company.

The regional Department of Economic Development and Tourism supports the concept of a regional resource development corporation which would own the plant in Rankin. This regional corporation would be composed of independent companies based in local communities and which own shares in the regional corporation. The local companies would own or rent facilities in their communities to hold resource products, such as char, for sale.

The exact composition of the local companies will vary among communities. Ideally, they will be formed by local fishermen. In the past, HTA's have represented the interest of fishermen. As the commercial fishery develops on a larger scale, the role of HTA's must be more clearly defined. Under the Societies Ordinance through which they are created, such associations are prohibited from distributing the profits from business among their members. Further, by virtue of their status as societies, HTA's are excluded from business loans which will be required to expand the fishing industry.

A more fundamental conflict appears when HTA's engage in the business end of resource harvesting. The HTA's perform a primary function as regulators of resource harvest; they have a strong voice in setting quotas, and opening and closing seasons. This role is in distinct conflict with the commercial exploitation of renewable resources. The 'regulatory role is important and must be maintained. It would be dangerous to push the HTA's into a position where they both set quotas and buy what has been harvested from those quotas,

By placing assets in the hands of private development corporation founded on local fishermen's companies, the problems associated with societies can be avoided. Equi ty in the business should inspire interest to make the operations a success.

8. MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Several options exist for management of the regional fishery, particular the plant in Rankin Inlet. The regional corporation could

1. rely on its shareholders to actually run the business
2. operate the plant on joint-venture basis with the partner actually manages the plant
3. contract a professional manager
4. request Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation to manage the plant

The first option, hands-on management by the shareholders, is not viable given the geographic separation of the members of the regional corporation. The second option, joint-venture, would spread profits too thin and reduce benefits to fishermen. The third option, contracting a local manager, is reasonable, but difficult given the lack of good management skills available in the region. The fourth option appears to be the most viable. By allowing FFMC to manage the plant, the regional organization would have the benefit of a company with a long history in the fishing industry. They would provide a competent manager hired locally or placed from outside. The plant would be owned by the regional resource development corporation and eventually the operation of the plant would be handed over to the development corporation when it has developed a competent management component "trained under the guidance of FFMC. This scenario is consistent with maximum return to the fishermen and sound management of the regional plant.

9. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

This proposed strategy emphasizes community consultation in the formation of local purchasing companies and the formation of a regional development corporation. The Hunters' and Trappers' Association in each community will be consulted and requested to advise to the department in its direction.

Source 2

ED&T Region	$100,000
Commercial Ren. Res. Capital Fund	69,909
NEDP	365,000
BLF	166,675
Equity: Cash	10,000
Equity: Contrib. Assets	135,400
Total:	846,984

Source 3

ED&T Region	$100,000
Commercial Ren. Res. Capital Fund	69,909
EDA	481,675
BLF	50,000
Equity: Cash	10,000
Equity: Conrtib. Assets	135,400
otal:	$846,984

10. DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE: SHORT TERM

September, October, November 1986

Consultation with local HTA's and identification of private parties interested in forming local resource purchasing companies.

November 1986

Regional planning conference in Rankin Inlet with representatives from each community representing fishermen's interest in forming local purchasing companies and a regional corporation

Draft of application to the Native Economic Development Program for funding of capital and development costs for infrastructure: a new plant in Rankin, local "holding facilities, collector boats and weirs.

Tender contract for a feasibility study of viability of the Lyon Inlet fishery.

Application to the Economic Development Agreement to fund drawings for infrastructure requirements

January - July 1987

Identification of general contractor for construction Of infrastructure.

Pre-fabrication of building components for Rankin plant, local holding facilities and ice storage houses.

Site preparation (June, early July).

Barge shipment of components to Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Repulse Bay (July).

Construction of infrastructure (July, August).

Source 2

ED&T Region	$100,000
Commercial Ren. Res. Capital Fund	69,909
NEDP	365,000
13LF	166,675,
Equity: Cash	10,000
Equity: Contrib. Assets	135,400
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BLF	50,000-
Equity: Cash	10,000
Equity: Conrtib. Assets	135,400
otal:	$846,984

Fisheries Strategy
Keewatin Region
Proposal Outline

Preamble

The commercial char fishery in the Keewatin is "expanding in terms of infrastructure and capital investment. Certain issues are emerging which must be answered if a strong process of development is to occur. An overall strategy is required 'to provide guidelines for development of.. the fishery. The strategy will encompass four areas: economic analysis, technical feasability, test fisheries and stock assessment, and product development and marketing.

Economic Analysis

1. Examination of the informal subsistence economy: economic value, physical parameters (volume, timing, players), impact on the stocks.

2. Resource ownership: an examination of the effects of open quotas, ie. the effects of common property ownership of the char stocks on capitilization and economic efficiency; distribution of economic returns, or the goals of distribution versus economic efficiency; the effects of commercialization of a renewable resource on the subsistence economy which is based on that resource.

3. Long-run and short-run viability of the Keewatin skiff fishery

4. Long-run and short-run viability of freezer/packer vessels

5. Benefit/cost analysis of the subsistence versus commercial fishery; benefit/cost analysis of the skiff versus large vessel fishery.

Budget requirement: $20,000

Technical Feasability

1. Requirements for an integrated system of collector boats, packer vessel and shore stations with weirs

   a. terms of reference for outfitting existing long-liners as freezer/packer vessels

   b. terms of reference for cooling and icing systems on collector vessels

   c. design and budget for optimum collector vessels

   d. design and budget for construction of freezer/packer vessels

Budget requirement: $20,000

est Fisheries and Stock Assessment Criteria

1. Review of quota assignments in the region: method of uota allocation, history of test fisheries and assessment in the eewatin.

2. Needs assessment: requirements for expanded test fishery rogram; identification of river systems with potential for ex- ansion of existing quotas; possible re-allocation of present uotas; river systems which can accommodate weirs

3. Alternatives for test fisheries: dedicated vessels, win- er versus summer test *fisheries;* gear requirements; purchasing ersus leasing of equipment

Budget requirements: $20,000

roduct Development and Marketing (EDA in 1988/89)

1. Review of Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation marketing erformance for Arctic Char

2. Strategy for development of smoked char products

3. Market analysis for smoked char; potential markets

4. Potential market for lake trout and whitefish: alterna- ives for product development

Budget requirements: $30,000

Food Processing Plant
Summary

Proponent: Kal's Country Foods
A division of JPH Rentals
Rankin Inlet, NWT

Business Organization: Partnership;
Principles: Paul Kaludjak, Joe Kaludjak
Harry Towtongie

Facility: The client proposes a plant to process caribou for export and smoked arctic char. The facility will be 3000 square feet and include, dry storage, office space, a mechanical room, two walk-in freezers, a cooler, an ice room, and a processing room. Major pieces of equipment include a smoke house, bandsaw, grinder, and vacuum packer machine.

Associated Projects:

1. Freezer/Packer Vessel: Up-grade and re-fit the JPH longliner to transport frozen char. The vessel is presently used for freighting and fishing. It was recently (spring 1987) appraised at $70,000.
2. Ice harvesting equipment: purchase of equipment necessary to harvest ice for summer fishing operation.

Funding Options

Source	
ED&T Region	$100,000
Commercial Ren. Res. Capital Fund	434,909
BLF	166,675
Equity: Cash	10,000
Equity: Contrib. Assets	135,400
Total:	$846,984

Applications	
Sewage Hook-up	**$30,000**
Legal Fees	1,200
Smoking Equip.	55,000
Processing Equip.	23,475
Foundation Design	15,000
Building	**510,000**
Boat Refrig.	40,000
Ice Equipment	19,909
Vehicles	113,400
Other Buildings	22,000
Working Capital	16,000
Total:	$'345,934

J.P.H. Rentals
P.O. Box 134
RANKIN INLET, N. W.T. XOC OGO
819-645-2942

Ott 1, 1987

Bill Graham
Regional Superi.ndentend
Dept. of Economic
Development and Tourism
Gov't of N.W.T.
Rankin Inlet, N.W.T.
XOC OGO

Dear Bill,

This letter is to request a Regional Fishery Stratery in the Keewatin and elsewhere. J.P.&.H. is interested in building an new Fish Plant in Rankin Inlet to expand it's business within the Keewatin region. J.P.&.H. would like to sponsor and develope a Fishing Strategy. Our company wishes to plan and develope the Fishing industry in the region more profitably and effectively. In closing I wish. to thank YOU in advance 'or your attention and your responds on your view on the Fishing Strategy.

Yours truly,

Paul Kaludjak
Vice President
J.P.&.H Rentals

cc. John Matthews Asst. Reg. Superintendent
Joe Kaludjak President J.P.&.H.
Richard Zieba Resource Dev. Officer
Harry Towtongie J.P.&.H.

CONTRIBUTION FUNDS
SUPPORT TO RENEWABLE RESOURCES INDUSTRY
SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

1. Name of Applicant: JPH Rentals
Partnership principals: Joe Kaludjak, Paul Kaludjak, Harry Towtongie
est. 1983
Rankin Inlet, NWT
X0C 0G0

2. Amount of Contribution Sought: $65,000

3. Purpose of Contribution: "The contribution will be used to develop and implement a strategy for development of the fishing economy in the Keewatin region. Five thousand dollars is allocated for development of the proposal and terms of reference; sixty thousand dollars is allocated for development of the proposal in three area: economic analysis, technical feasability, and test fisheries and stock assessment criteria.

3.1 Proposal

JPH -Rentals will work in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the territorial Department of Renewable Resources, and the territorial Department of Economic Development and Tourism to contract the development of terms of reference and proposal document to solicit bids for each section of the strategy. The terms of reference may be developed separately for each of the three sections of the strategy.

3.2 Economic Analysis

This portion of the strategy will lay the groundwork for future development of the fishery; much of this work will be policy oriented, and social benefits of alternative routes of development will be examined in conjunction with economic consequences.

3.2.1 Examination of the informal subsistence economy: economic value, physical parameters (volume, timing, players), impact on the stocks.

3.2.2 Resource ownership: an examination of the effects of open quotas, i.e. the effects of common property ownership of the char stocks on capitalization and economic efficiency; distribution of economic returns, or the goals of distribution versus economic efficiency; the effects of commercialization of a renewable resource on the subsistence economy which is based on that resource.

3.2.3 Long-run and short-run viability of the Keewatin skiff fishery

3.2.4 Long-run and short-run viability of freezer/packer vessels

3.2.5 Benefit/cost analysis of the subsistence versus commercial fishery; benefit/cost analysis of the skiff versus large vessel fishery

3.3 Technical Feasibility

The technological requirements of the fishing economy will be examined in the context of equipment and techniques which are appropriate for the climate, geography and social demands of the region. Not only technology directly related to the fishing industry, but support services to keep such technology operating must also be considered

3.3.1 Requirements for an integrated system of collector boats, packer vessels and shore stations possibly with weirs

3.3.2 Terms of reference for outfitting existing longliners as freezer/packer vessels

3.3.3 Terms of reference for cooling and icing systems on collector vessels

3.3.4 Design and budget for fast, seaworthy collector vessels

3.3.5 Design and budget for construction of freezer/packer vessels suitable to this region

3.4 Test Fisheries and Stock Assessment Criteria

An expanded program of test fisheries and stock assessment is anticipated for the next five to ten years. Test sites must be identified and budgets devised for this program to meet potential demand increases in the south for char and char products.

3.4.1 Review of quota assignments in the region: method of quota allocation, history of test fisheries and assessment in the Keewatin

3.4.2 Needs assessment: requirements for expanded test fishery program; identification of river systems with potential for expansion of existing quotas; possible re-allocation of present quotas; river systems which can accomodate weirs

3.4.3 Alternatives for test fisheries: dedicated vessels, winter versus summer test fisheries; gear requirements; purchasing vs.

leasing of equipment.

4. Description of Business

JPH Rentals is partnership of three brothers formed in1983 to rent and repair 'vehicles. The business expanded to include transportation, and freighting services by bombadier and boat, as well as a country food operation" dealing in caribou and char. Most recently, the business is proposing to build a" new plant to replace the obsolete fish plant in Rankin Inlet.

However, the future development of the char fishery is integral to the success of this proposed plant. JPH would like to see a regional strategy for development which would look at all aspects of the fishing industry. The business is willing to sponsor this study, "as itsconclusions and recommendations will have impact on the conduct of businesses involved in the fishing industry.

5. Budget

5.1 Proposal	$5000
5.2 Economic Analysis	20000
5.3 'Technical Feasibility	20000
5.4 Test Fisheries Criteria	20000
Total	$ 65000

6. Time Frame

Proposal Completion :	December 15, '198'7
Contracts Awarded:	January 31, 1988
Economic Analysis Complete:	August 31, 1988
Technical Feasability:	April 30, 1988
Test Fishery Criteria:	March 31, 1988

7. Regional Analysis

A strategy for development of the fishing economy is lacking in the Keewatin region. The commercial char fishery in the region is expanding in terms of infrastructure and capital investment. Certain issues involving ownership of the resource and the extent of capitalization must be answered if a strong process of development can take place. An overall strategy is required to provide guidelines for development of the fishery.

The willingness of JPH Rentals to sponsor the development of a regional strategy indicates their concern and involvement with the fishing economy, both subsistence and formal. This concern is understandable given their proposal to expand their country food operation and construct a plant to process char and caribou. With the support and advice of this department, a study sponsored by JPH should provide a valuable strategy for future development of the fishing economy.',

Concerns on a regional scale have been raised 'by the Keewatin Wildlife Federation, an association representing resource harvesters throughout the Keewatin. The KWF would like to see a plan for fisheries development implemented; particular concerns of this association are the impacts of technological change on resource access and the effects of such technology on the fish stocks.

8. Regional Recommendation

The region recommends funding this request for contribution, "' " with the provision that the regional superintendent, or his rep- . . . resentative, have integral involvement in the development of the -" strategy. Sue?} a provision must be explicit in the conditions of the contribution.

Date Regional Superintendent

Date Headquarter's Representative

APPROVED:

Date Deputy Minister

Date Minister

TABLE 6

CHAR QUOTAS IN THE KEEWATIN REGION

QUOTA AREA	DRESSED WEIGHT	KG POUNDS
ESKIMO POINT	3913	8608.6
MAGUSE RIVER	3913	8608.6
WALLACE RIVER	2000	4400
SANDY POINT	782	1720.4
COPPERNEEDLE RIVER	3913	8608.6
FERGUSON RIVER	11826	26017.2
MISTAKE BAY	2000	4400
WILSON BAY	2608	5737.6
PISTAL BAY	2000	4400
CORBETT INLET	3913	8608.6
BAKER FORELAND	2000	4400
JOSEPHINE RIVER	3913	8608.6
FISH BAY	2000	4400
STEEPBANK BAY		0
TEST	869	1911.8
STONY POINT	5913	13008.6
ROBIN HOOD BAY	5913	13008.6
RANGER SEAL BAY	869	1911.8
MERLE HARBOUR	869	1911.8
BROWN RIVER	5913	13008.6
BENNETT BAY	2000	4400
HAVILAND BAY	2000	4400
GORE BAY	3130	6886
THOMSEN RIVER	2000	4400
CLEVELAND RIVER	7913	17406.6
TOTAL	82170	180774

SCHEDULE V—Con.

SPECIES, MESH SIZES. CLOSED SEASONS AND QUOTAS FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING—Con.

Column I Waters	Column II Species	Column III Mesh Size (in millimetres)	Column IV Closed Seasons	Column V Quota— (in Kilograms round weight)
REGION V—KEEWATIN				
1. [redacted] (65-46N, 89-00W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	900
2 Angikuni Lake (62-13N, 99-SOW)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	33.600
3. Baker Lake (64-00N, 96-00W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	22.700
4. [redacted] Baker Foreland Lake (62-51N, 90-55W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 1	2.300
5. Banks Lake (63-ION. 94-25W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 1	1.400
6. Baralzon Lake (60-00N, 98-00W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 1	2,700
7. [redacted] (56-15N, 78-45W)	Arctic char (searun) Whitefish and Trout	139 139	April 1—March 1 April 1—March 1	4.500 900
8 [redacted] (65-55N, 89-40W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2.300
9 [redacted] (63-33N, 92-27W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	900
10. Blakely Lake (63- IX N, 94-55W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	400
11. Boland Lake (61-41N, 99-38W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	4.000
12 Bray Lake (61-29N, 98-04W)	Whitefish and Trout	119	April 1—March 31	700
13. [redacted] (65-55N, 90-55W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	6.800
14. Carr Lake (62-05N, 95-45W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1- March 31	1.000
Is. Charlie Lake (60-00N, 100-35W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	1.700 (a)
16. [redacted] (Fish Bay) (63-18N, 90-45W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2.300
17. [redacted] (58-47 N, 94-12W)	Arctic char (searun) Whitefish Cisco	139 139 63	April —March 31 April —March 31 April —March 31	500 500 500
18. [redacted] (66-49N, 87-10W)	Whitefish, Trout and Arctic char	119	April —March 31	900
19. [redacted] (65-10N, 84-48W)	Arctic char (searun)	119	April —March 31	9.100
20. [redacted] (61-52N, 93-37W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	4.500
21 [redacted] (62-34N, 92-33W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 1	4.500
22. Cullaton Lake (61-20N, 98-26W)	Whitefish and 1 rout	139	April 1—March 1	800
23. de Bartok Lake (60- 14N, 99-00W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 1	8.000
24 [redacted] (62-58N, 92-45W)	Arctic char (searun)	119	April 1—March 1	2.300
25. Dubawnt Lake (63-08N, 101-30W)	Whitefish and rout	139	April 1—March 1	214,000
26 [redacted] (63-44N, 91-56W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	4.500
27 Elliot Lake (61-05N, 99-27W)	Whitefish and rout	139	April 1—March 31	9,300
28 [redacted] (61-07N, 94-04W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	4.500
29 [redacted] (62-04N, 93-20W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	13.600
30 Flett lake (60-25N, 104-09W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	13,000
31 Garry Lake (66-00N, 100-00W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	1,600
32 [redacted] (66-32N, 86-45W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	2.300
33 [redacted] (64.31 N, 82-47W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	1.100

(a) P.C. 1981-1545
Amendment List July 21, 1981

SCHEDULE V—Con.

SPECIES, MESH SIZES, CLOSED SEASONS AND QUOTAS FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING—Con.

Column I Waters	Column II Species	Column III Mesh Size (in millimetres)	Column IV Closed Seasons	Column V Quota—(in Kilograms round weight)
REGION V—KEEWATIN—Con.				
34. [redacted] (66-22N, 84-25W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	3.600
35. Grant Lake (63-38N, 100-30W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	2.600
36. [redacted] (63-33N, 92-22W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	2.300
37. [redacted] (66-31N, 85-25W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	6.800
38. Jenne Lake (60-31N, 103-36W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	1,000
39. [redacted] (63-02N, 90-41W)	Arctic char (sear..)	139	April —March 31	4,500
40. [redacted] (64-43N, 87-31W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	2,300
41. Kaminak Lake (62. ION. 95-00W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	22.700
42. Kaminuriak Lake (62-55N, 95-30W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	45,500
43. Machum Lake (63-15N, 92-35W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	800
44. MacQuoid Lake (63-25N, 94-40W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	1,000
45. [redacted] (61-17 N, 94-03W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	4,500
46. Mallery Lake (63-55N, 98-25W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	16.200
47. McAleese Lake (60-19N, 98-38W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1 March 31	3,800
48. [redacted] (63-42N, 91-24W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2.300
49. [redacted] (62-10N, 92-57W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
50. North Henik Lake (61-45N, 97-40W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 3	14.000
51. [redacted] (66-32N, 86-45W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 3	2,300
52. North Pole Lake (66-37N, 86-53W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 3	500
53. Nueltin Lake (60-30N, 99-30W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 3	75,800
54. O'Neil Lake (62-27N, 95-17W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	500
55. Parker Lake A (63-30N, 95-15W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	1,900
56. Parker Lake B (63-17 N, 95-15W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	1.500
57. [redacted] (63-08N, 92-48W)	Whitefish and Trout Arctic char (searun)	139 139	April 1—March 31 April 1—March 31	7,600 2,300
58. [redacted] Douglas Hr. (65-37N, 88-25W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
59. [redacted] (62,28N, 92-44W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
60. Pitz Lake (64-00N, 96-45W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	2.300
61. Princess Mary Lake (64-00N, 97-35W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	3.800
62. Quartzite Lake (62-25N, 94-35W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April —March 31	900
63. [redacted] (63-45N, 91-43W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	11,400
64. [redacted] (62-45N, 92-05W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	9,100
65. [redacted] (63-45N, 92-02W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	6.800
66. [redacted] (61-45N, 93-18W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April —March 31	900

Column V
Quota (in kilograms round weight)
3,600
2,600
2,300
6,800
1,000
4,500
2,300
22,700
45,500
800
1,000
4,500
16,200
3,800
2,300
2,300
14,000
2,300
500
75,800
500
1,900
1,500
7,600
2,300
2,300
2,300
2,300
3,600
900
11,400
9,100
6,800
900

SCHEDULE V—C(),)

SPECIES, MESH SIZES, CLOSED SEASONS AND QUOTAS FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING—Con

Column I Waters	Column II Species	Column III Mesh Size (in millimetres)	Column IV Closed Seasons	Column V Quota — (in kilograms round weight)
REGION V—KEEWATIN—Cont				
67. Savage Lake (62-24N, 95-20W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	300
68. Schultz Lake [redacted]	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	3,000
69. [redacted] (65-54N, 86-30W)	Arctic char (searun)	119	April 1—March 31	2,300
70. South Henik Lake [redacted]	Whitefish and Trout	119	April 1—March 31	28,800
71. [redacted]	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	4,500
72. [redacted] (63-54N, 92-45W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	6,800
73. Tebesjuak Lake (63-40N, 99-00W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	37,900
74. Tehek Lake [redacted]	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	3,600
75. [redacted] Duke of York Bay (65-28N, 85-16W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
76. [redacted]	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
77. [redacted]	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
78. Whitehills Lake [redacted]	Whitefish and T...,	139	April 1—March 31	1,400
79. [redacted] (62-18N, 92-53W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	9,100
80. Windy Lake (60-20N, 100-02W)	Whitefish and Trout	139	April 1—March 31	18,300
81. [redacted]	Arctic ch.. (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
82. [redacted]	Arctic t.., (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
83 [redacted]	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	6,800
84 [redacted]	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	6,800
85. [redacted] Wager Bay (65-15N, 87-43W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
REGION VI—BAFFIN-HIGH ARCTIC				
1 Adams Island Lake and River (71-24N 73-13W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	700
2 Amadjuak Lake (65-00N, 71-00W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	9,100
3 Approach Lake (64-40N, 73-55W)	Arctic char (landlocked)	63	April 1—March 31	5,500
4 Ayr Lake (70-24N 70-15W)	Arctic char (landlocked)	63	April 1—March 31	6,800
5. Blandford Bay River (63-35N 71-15W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	900
6. Camp Lake (64-40N 73-47W)	Arctic char (landlocked)	63	April 1—March 31	2,700
7. Cape Adair Lake and River (71-27N, 72-00W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
8. Circle Lake (66-32 N, 64-10W)	Arctic char (landlocked)	63	April 1—March 31	3,400
9. Clyde Inlet (69-50N, 70-15W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	2,300
10. Cockburn River (70-27 N 78-34W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	1,100
11 Coutts Inlet Area (72-04N, 75-06W)	Arctic char (searun)	139	April 1—March 31	900

(a) P.C. 1991-1545