

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES
COMMISSION

Pacific
Halibut Fishery
Regulations

1932

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY REGULATIONS

For the purposes of protecting and conserving the halibut (*Hippoglossus*) fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, and under authority of Article III of the Convention between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America signed May 9, 1930, the following regulations have been made by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and the President of the United States of America, becoming effective February 13th, 1932.

1. The convention waters shall be divided into the following areas, all directions given being magnetic.

(a) Area Number 1 shall include all convention waters southeast of a line running northeast and southwest through Willapa Bay light on Cape Shoalwater, as shown on chart Number 6185 published in May, 1926, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey which light is approximately in latitude $46^{\circ} 43' 07''$ N., longitude $124^{\circ} 04' 18''$ W.

(b) Area Number 2 shall include all convention waters off the coasts of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America and of Alaska between area Number 1 and a line running south from the highest point on Mount Fairweather, approximately latitude $58^{\circ} 54' 13''$ N., longitude $137^{\circ} 31' 57''$ W., as shown on chart Number 8306 published January, 1910, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

(c) Area Number 3 shall include all the convention waters off the coast of Alaska that are between area Number 2 and a straight line running south from the southwestern extremity of Cape Sagak on Umnak Island, at a point approximately latitude $52^{\circ} 41' 25''$ N., longitude $168^{\circ} 58' 05''$ W., and that are south of the Alaska Peninsula and of the Aleutian Islands west thereof including the intervening straits or passes.

(d) Area Number 4 shall include all convention waters not included in areas 1, 2, and 3.

2. The catch of halibut to be taken during the fishing season of 1932 from area Number 2 shall be limited to approximately 22,500,000 pounds of salable halibut, and from area Number 3

to approximately 23,500,000 pounds of salable halibut, or, if the International Fisheries Commission shall at any time so decide, the catch shall not be limited separately in areas 2 and 3, but shall be limited to 46,000,000 pounds of salable halibut from the combined areas 2 and 3, the weights in each or any such limit to be computed with heads off and entrails removed. The International Fisheries Commission shall as early in the said season as is practicable determine and announce to the respective Governments the date on which it deems each such limit of catch will be attained, and the limit of each such catch shall then be that which shall be taken prior to said date, and the area or areas to which such limit applies shall at that date be closed to all halibut fishing provided that if it shall at any time become evident to the International Fisheries Commission that the limit will not be reached by such date it may substitute another date within the open season therefor, and provided further that nothing in this regulation shall prohibit the fishing for other species of fish and fishing by the International Fisheries Commission as provided for in Article I of the treaty.

3. (a) All vessels of five tons net or over which shall fish halibut with set lines or bottom nets or trawls and all vessels which shall fish for halibut in any manner and which shall transport the same from one area as defined by the International Fisheries Commission to another such area for landing or for sale, must be licensed by the International Fisheries Commission prior to such fishing operations. This license shall be issued without fee by the customs officers of each Government or by International Fisheries Commission representatives, and each such vessel shall at all times carry this license, which license shall at all times be subject to inspection by authorized officers of either Government or by representatives of the International Fisheries Commission.

(b) The license must be validated before departure or clearance is allowed from port of last entry prior to each fishing operation for which statistical returns are required. This validation shall be by customs officers or International Fisheries Commission representatives and shall show that

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statistical record and return as provided in section 3 (c) and 3 (d) of these regulations has been made for all landings since the issue of the license or the last validation, and shall show the area or areas cleared for. A new license may be issued at any time by the officer accepting statistical return, who shall forward in each case the old license to the International Fisheries Commission.

(c) Statistical return as to the amount of halibut taken during fishing operations must be made by all licensed vessels within 48 hours of landing, sale, or transfer of fish, or of first port entry after these fishing operations. The return must state the amount taken within each area defined in these regulations. The total return must equal the weights as receipted for by dealers or buyers. The master, operator, and/or any other person engaged on shares in the recorded operations may be required to certify to its correctness to the best of his information and belief and to support the certificate by a sworn statement. A copy of such returns must be forwarded by the customs officer to the International Fisheries Commission at such times as the latter shall require.

(d) The master or operator of any vessel which shall operate for the capture of halibut in more than one statistical area as defined by these regulations or shall transport halibut from one such area into or through another shall keep an accurate log of all fishing operations, including therein date, locality, amount of gear used, and amount of halibut taken in each such locality. This log record shall be open to inspection of authorized representatives of the International Fisheries Commission. The master, operator, and/or any other person engaged on shares in the recorded operations may be required to certify to its correctness to the best of his information and belief and to support the certificate by a sworn statement.

(e) When required for purposes of the treaty all persons, firms, or corporations that shall buy halibut from fishing vessels shall keep and on request furnish to the International Fisheries Commission records of each purchase of halibut, showing date, locality of purchase, name of vessel purchased

from, and amount according to trade categories.

4. The following areas having been found to be populated by small immature halibut, are hereby closed to all halibut fishing.

First, that area in the waters off the coast of Alaska within the following boundary as stated in terms of the magnetic compass unless otherwise indicated: from the north extremity of Cape Ulitka, Noyes Island approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 33' 42''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 43' 39''$ W., to the south extremity of Wood Island, approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 39' 38''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 42' 32''$ W.; thence to the east extremity of Timbered Islet, approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 41' 42''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 47' 45''$ W., thence to the true west extremity of Timbered Islet, approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 41' 41''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 48' 04''$ W.; thence southwest three-quarters south sixteen and five-eighths miles to a point approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 35' 00''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ} 14' 45''$ W.; thence southeast by south twelve and five-eighths miles to a point approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 22' 24''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ} 13' 05''$ W.; thence northeast fourteen miles to the southern extremity of Cape Addington, Noyes Island, latitude $55^{\circ} 26' 06''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 49' 14''$ W.; and to the point of origin on Cape Ulitka. The boundary lines herein indicated shall be determined from chart Number 8157, as published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington, D. C., in April, 1925, except for the point on Cape Addington which shall be determined from chart Number 8158, as published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in December, 1923, provided that the duly authorized officers of the United States of America may at any time place a plainly visible mark or marks at any point or points as nearly as practicable on the boundary line defined herein, and such mark or marks shall thereafter be considered as correctly defining said boundary.

Second, that area lying in the waters off the north coast of Graham Island, British Columbia, within the following boundary: from the northwest extremity of Wiah Point, latitude $54^{\circ} 06' 50''$ N., longitude $132^{\circ} 19' 18''$ W., true north five and one-half miles to

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a point approximately latitude $54^{\circ} 12' 20''$ N., longitude $132^{\circ} 19' 18''$ W.; thence true east approximately sixteen and three-tenths miles to a point which shall lie northwest (according to magnetic compass at any time) of the highest point of Tow Hill, Graham Island, latitude $54^{\circ} 04' 24''$ N., longitude $131^{\circ} 48' 00''$ W.; thence southeast to the said highest point on Tow Hill. The points on the shoreline of the above mentioned island shall be determined from chart Number 3754, published at the Admiralty, London, April 11, 1911, provided that the duly

authorized officers of the Dominion of Canada may at any time place a plainly visible mark or marks at any point or points as nearly as practicable on the boundary line defined herein, and such marks shall thereafter be considered as correctly defining said boundary.

5. Under the authority of Article I of the aforesaid convention and beginning November 1, 1932, the closed season as therein defined shall be modified so as to extend from November 1 in each year to January 15 following, both days inclusive.