

Great Lakes  
Fishery  
Commission

# FORUM

FOR STEWARDSHIP AND SUSTAINED BENEFITS

Winter 2003

## Protecting the Fishery through Law Enforcement

**F** by Heather Kirshman

**F**EW PEOPLE OBJECT to fish regulations as long as they are enforced fairly. Regulations are important because they protect the resource from abusive harvest and provide a sense of fairness. On the Great Lakes, law enforcement is not only strong and fair, but is highly coordinated among agencies on both sides of the border.

This special edition of *FORUM* focuses on several aspects of law enforcement, ranging from a look at the Law Enforcement Committee to tribal law enforcement to the lesser-known protection of habitat. The articles profile the work of law enforcement officials and describe how they cooperate, balance the needs of the resource with the users, and adapt to new challenges like homeland security.

Thanks to the work of conservation officers throughout the basin, fisheries regulations are enforced fairly and serve to advance shared fish community objectives.

### The Great Lakes: Many Jurisdictions

Imagine eight states, two intertribal agencies, one province and several federal agencies working to protect the Great Lakes Fishery. Picture each of these entities applying different laws to the shared 100,000 miles of navigable water. With this much water, and with the myriad interests in the fishery, policies are very hard to develop, let alone to enforce. Indeed, with several jurisdictions enforcing those regulations, the possibility for confusion, duplication of effort, and general law enforcement chaos is ever-present.

To help facilitate coordinated law enforcement, the jurisdictions (with the help of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission) created the Law Enforcement Committee. This committee allows for the transfer of information between fisheries managers and law enforcement officials to design enforceable regulations. The committee also organizes special training to help Great Lakes officers understand the complexity of Great Lakes fishery management.

### Today's Great Lakes Law Enforcement Officer

With the complex Great Lakes ecosystem, the job of putting policy into action is a large one for law enforcement officers. Indeed, law enforcement is the intimate link between fisheries managers and communities. It is a service that protects the resource and ensures that laws are applied fairly

PROTECTING THE FISHERY, CONTINUED ON PAGE 6 

**2** From the Chair...  
About this Special Issue  
by Kevin Ramsey

**2** Law Enforcement Committee  
by Nancy Leonard

**3** Protecting Fish Habitat...  
Before It's Lost  
by Nancy Leonard

**4** "Operation Kingfisher"  
by Heather Kirshman and  
Nancy Leonard

**6** Homeland Security:  
Coast Guard's Great Lakes  
Operations Under  
the "New Normalcy"  
by Capt. Mark Telich

**7** Law Enforcement  
in Tribal Waters  
by Heather Kirshman

**8** How Can You Help?  
Report Poachers!  
by Nancy Leonard



## A Special Issue to Profile Our Conservation Officers

*From the Chair...*

**Kevin Ramsey,**  
**Chair, Law Enforcement Committee**

We all enjoy spending a beautiful day on the Great Lakes, fishing alone or with family and friends. Often, we forget the people who dedicate so much time and hard work to ensure that this opportunity continues to exist. Fisheries *managers* monitor our fish populations and propose management plans to protect the future of fish stocks. Fisheries *officers* enforce the regulations established to protect our fisheries resources, as well as ensure that the time we spend on the lakes is safe and enjoyable.

“Fisheries officers,” also called “wildlife law enforcement officers” or “conservation officers” are specialists who truly understand the value of our natural resources. They undergo highly specialized training and are expert in handling potentially

dangerous situations. In addition, they educate the public, give suggestions for fishing hot spots, and, more importantly, enforce the law. They can be fair and patient when dealing with inadvertent violators, yet tenacious when catching and prosecuting unrepentant offenders who threaten our fish stocks.

Over the past decade, officers have increasingly engaged in covert operations to protect our Great Lakes resources from illegal fish harvesting. Officers use tools such as technologically advanced surveillance and forensic fish analysis to prove illegal harvesting. Interagency cooperation—facilitated by the Law Enforcement Committee—enables officers to do their job more efficiently and effectively than ever before. Moreover, officers work closely with the public to educate about fishing regulations and to respond to information tips about poachers.

A fisheries officer’s job is to make sure that everyone follows the regulations and that nobody unjustly exploits the resource in a way that will ruin the experience for others. Thanks to these dedicated men and women, we can rest assured that all users adhere to regulations and that fishery laws are implemented effectively. ≈

## The Law Enforcement Committee: A Foundation for Cooperation

By Nancy Leonard

**A**LTHOUGH ANGLERS ARE AWARE that conservation officers (COs) patrol their favorite fishing spots, most do not know about the Law Enforcement Committee under the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC). The Law Enforcement Committee plays an essential role in coordinating the often disparate activities of the various Great Lakes jurisdictions. With coordinated law enforcement, fisheries management plans are better implemented, resulting in a stronger fishery for the benefit of sport, tribal, and commercial fishers.

### Why do we need a Law Enforcement Committee?

By the early 1980’s, during an era when the more holistic “ecosystem approach” to management was coming of age, political fragmentation made law enforcement especially challenging in the Great Lakes basin. Each federal, state, provincial, and tribal jurisdiction enforced its own regulations with little or no consideration for neighboring authorities. With low inter-agency cooperation, it was very difficult—if not impossible—for COs to differentiate illegally harvested fish from the legal catches. This dilemma was one of the main reasons for the formation of the Law Enforcement Committee. Since the 1980s, the role of the committee has expanded beyond illegal fish tracking to include joint operations, CO training, data sharing, and other cooperative endeavors.



Members of the Law Enforcement Committee gather frequently to develop and implement cooperative policies.  
Photo: M. Gaden

### What does the Committee do?

Members of the Law Enforcement Committee are appointed by each of the state, provincial, tribal, and federal resource agencies that have enforcement responsibilities in the Great Lakes basin. Together, the committee members aim to contribute to fishery resource management by preventing unlawful exploitation, including the illegal take, possession, transportation and sale of fish. To accomplish this goal, the committee facilitates partnerships among the agencies with enforcement duties on the Great Lakes. Moreover, the committee forms new agreements, modifies existing procedures, and makes basin-wide recommendations to the Lake Committees of the GLFC. By combining efforts and heightening cooperation, all agencies become more successful in implementing and enforcing fisheries management plans. ≈

# Protecting Fish Habitat... Before It's Lost

By Nancy Leonard

IN APRIL, 1999, OFFICER RON BROWN of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) came across workers placing earth fill and Gabion baskets (wire cages containing rocks) along the shoreline of the St. Lawrence River. Although the landowner did this work to increase shoreline stability and to protect his boat, it also had the potential to destroy the fish habitat necessary to sustain Great Lakes fish stocks. Officer Brown contacted officers from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to check whether a permit had been issued. Subsequent investigation by DFO officers found the landowner had not applied for a permit and was in strict violation of the Canadian federal *Fisheries Act*.

## The Law on Fish Habitat

The *Fisheries Act* is the primary federal law in Canada that works to protect and conserve fish and their habitat. Under the act, fish habitat includes both natural and man-made areas used by fish for spawning, nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration. This definition makes it illegal to alter or damage any aspect of fish habitat—both within the water and along the shoreline—such as removing rocks and trees along the banks. Offenses against the *Fisheries Act* are taken very seriously and can result in penalties of up to C\$1,000,000 or three years in jail.

## DFO Responsibility

Under the *Fisheries Act*, DFO is responsible for protecting fish habitat from physical damage. The DFO depends on the vigilance of its fisheries officers and the expertise of their habitat management biologists to assist with investigations and to make mitigation recommendations. The department uses an intervention approach in protecting fish habitat, which focuses on educating the public and changing social attitudes. The department also prosecutes people who have violated

the law; a portion of the court fine is directed back to fish habitat enhancement.

## Fishery Officers and Enforcement

Duties of a fishery officer in Ontario consist of identifying potential or existing threats to fish habitat in rivers, ponds, and lakes. Although DFO officers have substantial federal legislative power when dealing with violators, they are more concerned with preventive measures and rehabilitation of fish habitat. Officer Jeff








Schuyler, a DFO fishery officer in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, notes that DFO's preferred strategy is, "to work with the person to try and rectify the damage first, not automatically fine people." In using this approach, fish habitat is protected, and is more likely to be restored quickly instead of waiting for the outcome of a lengthy court case. The Canadian *Fisheries Act* and the work of DFO officers help to ensure that fish and fish habitat are protected. ≈

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) is responsible for the protection and conservation of fish habitat in Canada's coastal and inland fisheries. DFO works in close cooperation with the Province of Ontario to protect habitat.



Photos: H. Krishnan and N. Leonard

## What can harm fish habitat?

-  **REMOVING** sand/gravel from the shoreline or water
-  **DISCHARGING** waste, sediments, or pollutants into the water
-  **DREDGING** or filling marshes, tidal flats, ponds, etc.
-  **REMOVING** shoreline vegetation (riparian zone destruction)
-  **IMPROPERLY USING** pesticides and fertilizers
-  **CHANGING** water flow (e.g., building dikes, channelling streams)
-  **BUILDING** near, over, or in the water

# “Operation Kingfisher” New Ground for Co

By Heather Kirshman  
and Nancy Leonard

ON MAY 11, 2000, AT 8:30 A.M., conservation officers from the State of Michigan spotted

Ontario commercial gillnets near Middle Sister Island in Lake Erie, about 300 yards within Ohio waters. Although the location of the gillnets was outside of the usual jurisdiction of Michigan law enforcement, the officers quickly launched into action and radioed colleagues from other jurisdictions. Within minutes, the Ohio Division of Wildlife and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources converged at the gillnets' location. The Michigan patrol approached the gillnetting vessel to question the captain about the nets.

Operation Kingfisher—a new and innovative approach to cooperative law enforcement on the Great Lakes—had begun.

The May 11th operation was the first-ever use of a Combined Enforcement Team (CET). A CET is a special group of officers cooperating in a new and unique way to improve law enforcement on the Great Lakes. The team included 7 agencies and 35 officers, and used 11 watercrafts, 1 fixed wing aircraft, 1 helicopter, and 7 Coast Guard stations.

## Operation Kingfisher is Conceived

The idea for Operation Kingfisher came during the March 2000 meeting of the Lower Great Lakes Law Enforcement Committee. Committee members recognized that a lack of coordination among the various law enforcement agencies was inefficient and increasingly ineffective. The members of the committee agreed to launch a special operation to show that cooperation could be successful.

The goal of the newly formed CET was to “deter encroachment and illegal

harvest of fish in the waters of Lake Erie.” However, Kevin Ramsey, the Ohio Lake Erie Law Enforcement Supervisor and Chair of the Law Enforcement Committee, knew that the more immediate objective for this new operation was to demonstrate that it could be done. Logistically, a joint operation among several jurisdictions would involve an unprecedented exchange of information, staff, vessels, and other resources. Moreover, law enforcement officers, who report to their own state, province, or Coast Guard, would need to think on a basinwide level rather than parochially.

To set this operation into motion,

OMNR officer Kevin Barber checks a net marker for proper registration and flag guidelines.



officers were given the green light to work more closely with the other jurisdictions on Lake Erie. Officers were encouraged to participate in CET projects, collect information on locations with fishery concentrations, and provide the media with information on CET operations. In addition, a memorandum of understanding was reached that allowed the U.S. Coast Guard to enter Canadian waters to assist Canadian officers with fishing violations.

This first new effort of the CET would be known as Operation Kingfisher. Kingfisher was chosen as the codename because of the watchful way that these birds survey the water from high above, looking for their elusive fish quarry.

## Operation Kingfisher Takes Off

The Ontario commercial fisher spotted by the Michigan conservation officers on May 11, 2000 broke the law by setting his gillnets in Ohio waters. Ontario gillnets, by law, have identification markings on the staffs to show that the nets are registered with the Commercial Fish Harvest Information System (CFHIS) database. These markings allow Canadian authorities to identify the net's owner. Before the implementation of Kingfisher, U.S. officers could only access the CFHIS database indirectly, by using a land telephone to ask Canadian officers to look up the information. This made the task of finding the owner of the nets difficult. Now, with a CET involving both US and Canadian officers, access to the CFHIS database is streamlined. Officers get the information quickly—from their boat—linking the gillnet boat captain to the illegal nets.

When questioned by the Michigan officers, the captain denied that the gillnets belonged to his vessel and refused to provide the Michigan officers with any information, including his name. The

# “Kingfisher” Nets Violators and Blazes Cooperative Law Enforcement



Ontario officers of the CET quickly retrieved the boat's and gillnets' numbers from the CFHIS database and found that the identification marking on the gillnets matched the vessel's. Therefore, the officers knew that the nets belonged to the Canadian vessel.

Without Operation Kingfisher, this lawbreaker may have eluded law enforcement agents.

In total, 23 gillnets—including seven that were within Ohio waters—were pulled for evidence by the Ontario law enforcement boat. Ohio's officers made the arrest and the assistance of the other

While flying over Lake Erie, a Coast Guard helicopter spotted an Ontario gillnet within Ohio waters and radioed the gillnets' location to officers in Ohio. The officers quickly arrived at the coordinates and located the illegal fisher's gillnet tug. Using GPS, the officers figured out what proportion of the net fell within Ohio waters and how far within the boundary the nets were located—about 250 yards. The Ontario fisher was working nine gillnets and encroaching into Ohio waters by three-fourths of a mile.

The blustery weather and 6-8 foot waves prevented the Ohio officers from

Operation Kingfisher proved that law enforcement agencies from many different jurisdictions can come together in a coordinated effort to enforce fishery regulations. Kevin Ramsey, chair of the Law Enforcement Committee, stated his enthusiasm about these joint-operations: “Operation Kingfisher has created a renewed interest in joint enforcement efforts by the law enforcement agencies surrounding Lake Erie. It is clear that joint fishery management strategies have a positive effect on Lake Erie and we believe the same will be true for law enforcement efforts in the other Great Lakes.”

The next step in continuing joint operations is to identify other problem areas in the Great Lakes basin and to identify where CET teams could be effective.

The successful joint venture has also heightened interest and support for expanding cooperative law enforcement to the other Great Lakes. Conservation officers, bolstered by the fact that cooperation can be effective, continue to plan future CET operations. ≈

**“Operation Kingfisher has created a renewed interest in joint enforcement efforts. It is clear that joint fishery management strategies have a positive effect on Lake Erie and we believe the same will be true for law enforcement efforts in the other Great Lakes.”**

**— Kevin Ramsey**



agencies made the collection of information more efficient. The use of GPS allowed officers to determine and record the exact locations of the gillnets within Ohio waters and to calculate the distance from the Canadian-US border at which the gillnets were set. The vessel's owners and captain were tried in an Ohio state court.

## Subsequent Operations

Encouraged by the May 11th sting, law enforcement agents launched subsequent combined operations. Officers from jurisdictions around Lake Erie worked in unison on at least two other occasions in 2000, using aircraft and boats to check for illegal activity. The first operation was uneventful, but the second one ended with another successful termination of illegal fishing activities.

safely pulling the nets onboard. Rather than risking their vessel to capture the nets as evidence, they videotaped the entire length of the nets and recorded the latitude and longitude of the ends of each gillnet. The fisherman was fined \$500 plus court costs and ten days jail time. (The jail time was suspended with the condition that the Captain not violate any fishing regulation during a one year probation period.)

## Improvements and the Future

Operation Kingfisher is one of the first successes of the CET. It provided the agencies with more information about potential fisheries violations and it established lines of formal and informal communications within the fisheries law enforcement community.



Ever vigilant, OMNR officers and Ontario Provincial Police Officers frequently patrol Canadian waters jointly.

All photos: H. Krishnan and N. Leonard



# HOMELAND SECURITY:

## U.S. Coast Guard's Great Lakes Operations Under the "New Normalcy" By Capt. Mark Telich

**T**HE U.S. COAST GUARD was founded more than 212 years ago. Its history is the story of a growing nation confronting one emergent maritime need after another. The U.S. Coast Guard is first and foremost a military service and a branch of the armed forces. However, it is also the U.S. government's lead maritime law enforcement agency.

The responsibilities of the Coast Guard have ranged from arresting rum-runners during Prohibition, to providing port security during two world wars and numerous conflicts, and in recent decades, to the interdiction of drugs and illegal migrants. Coast Guard Marine Inspectors also board large commercial vessels for port safety checks.

The terrorist attacks of September 11th proved that U.S. borders are dangerously porous, vital U.S. assets are surprisingly vulnerable, and the homeland is at grave risk from devastating attacks. Countering such maritime threats and challenges and ensuring the sanctity and efficiency of the U.S. marine transportation system in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System is the responsibility of the Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. The Ninth District accomplishes this mission, and others, with 86 units in eight states, 1,717 active duty members, 576 reservists, 57 civilians, and 4,500 auxiliaries.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System is a critical maritime domain. The system shares more than 1,500 miles of international border with Canada. The waterfront is home to 80% of the entire Canadian population and 35% of the U.S. population. Over 500 foreign ships enter the Seaway and 100 interlake vessels make thousands of voyages each year. Industries along the system account for

more than a third of the combined U.S. and Canadian gross national product. Protection against illegal activity along the border, including terrorism, is critical to the United States economic prosperity, ability to project military power, and commitment to democracy.

Because of the unique nature and importance of our shared waters, it is imperative that both countries work together to provide the maximum level of security possible, while minimizing any disruption to commerce. In recognition of this fact, soon after September 11th, John Manley, then Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs and then Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge, in his role as U.S. Director of Homeland Security, signed a joint declaration for the creation of a Smart Border for the 21st century between the United States and Canada. That declaration outlined broad strategies in an attempt to resolve the issue of hardening the northern border without restricting the flow of goods and people.

Since the signing of the Smart Border Declaration, the Coast Guard has been at the center of an international multi-agency effort to define a maritime strategy to complement the broader Northern Border security strategy. This strategy requires a higher maritime security posture and a "new normalcy" for Coast Guard mission priorities and centers on five objectives: (1) Protect critical infrastructure, (2) Ensure positive/controlled movement of high-interest vessels, (3) Enhance Coast Guard presence and response capabilities, (4) Ensure maritime domain awareness, and (5) Increase domestic and international outreach.

The multi-mission, agile nature of the Coast Guard allowed us to immediately increase maritime security in response to the September 11th attacks using existing personnel and resources. As the only federal service with both national defense and law enforcement authority and capabilities, the Coast Guard is uniquely positioned and

stands ready to provide the U.S. and its newly established Department of Homeland Security with an existing foundation upon which to build its maritime homeland security efforts in the 21st century.

During a training mission, U.S. Coast Guard officers board and inspect freight on a cargo ship.



Photos: U.S. Coast Guard

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 **PROTECTING THE FISHERY,**  
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

and consistently. Law enforcement officials on the Great Lakes today must be more than the traditional conservation officer or game warden. They must be sensitive to the needs of the environment and to the users alike. They must be proficient in the regulations of their own jurisdiction and in the regulations of other jurisdictions. They must be trained in traditional law enforcement and be able to deal with the particular challenges of the Great Lakes region. Some say law enforcement is the stick behind fishery management. Others prefer to view law enforcement officials as one piece—albeit an integral piece—of the Great Lakes management puzzle. ≈

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Captain Telich is chief of the Maritime Security Branch, Ninth Coast Guard District.

# Law Enforcement in Tribal Waters

## Native American Jurisdiction



Bay Mills tribal officers Ben Carrick and Bill Shofield spot an unmarked gillnet.

By Heather Kirshman

**T**RIBAL FISHING IS an important part of the Native American heritage and is intricately woven within generations of tradition. Tribal fishing takes place on reservations and in waters ceded to the Native American tribes. In order to ensure the sustainability of their tribal fishery, tribes participate in training, research, and population assessments. They also enforce fishery regulations on tribal fishing grounds. Although people are generally aware of state, provincial, and federal fishery law enforcement authority on the Great Lakes, they are often less aware of the significant, independent role of tribal law enforcement.

### Essence of Tribal Law Enforcement

Native American tribes share responsibility for the management of the Great Lakes fishery. On tribal fishing grounds, tribes are responsible for assessing the fishery, establishing harvest quotas, training fishery managers, and establishing and applying regulations.

To enforce regulations, each tribal group has a number of officers who patrol the waters. The training for tribal officers is extensive. Officers attend mandatory police, firearm, and first aid training at federal or state police academies. Each officer is required to attend annual training seminars and is advised of regulatory changes and updates. Tribal conservation wardens receive vessel safety, navigation, and rescue training specifically geared toward the Great Lakes.

### Governments Working Together: 2000 Consent Decree

Tribes patrol the Great Lakes in cooperation with federal, provincial, and state governments. The division of responsibilities among these entities has led to different fishery laws across tribal and non-tribal waters and has often caused confusion and conflict. This discord has prompted conservation officers at all levels to recognize the need to enforce regulations cooperatively and uniformly throughout the Great Lakes basin.

After several years of tension and occasional violence as the competing users of the Great Lakes fishery resource clashed, a consent decree between the tribes, the State of Michigan, and the U.S. Federal Government was established in 1985 to facilitate enforcement efforts. This decree lasted until 2000. The newer and revised 2000 decree, which will last until 2020, has management plans and regulations attached, including allocation of the resources among the tribal and non-tribal users in Michigan waters. The decree's rules and regulations are extensive and require many patrolling hours. A six-member Executive Council resolves treaty fishery issues. The council is composed of the chairman of Chippewa-Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) member-tribes (Bay Mills Indian Community, Little River band of Ottawa Indians, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, and the Little Traverse Bay Band) and state and federal representatives.

Tribal conservation officers from each of the five participating tribes work together to enforce commercial and subsistence fishing activities and safety regulations with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the U.S. Border Patrol, and other agencies. As an example of the existing cooperation, the Bay Mills Tribe conducts at least six formal joint patrols with MDNR and other agencies throughout the year, in addition to weekly interactions in the field.

Tribal fishing, according to some, is highly regulated. Ralph Wilcox has run a tribal commercial fishing business for more than 40 years and comes into contact with conservation officers at least once a week. He believes that since the 2000 consent decree, regulations are stricter in a lot of ways. Such limitations include the mandatory observation of spawning season closures, harvest limits, and limited or no entry in lake trout primary rehabilitation zones by tribal fishers. In Mr. Wilcox's eyes, "conservation officers take and enforce the rules as they are laid out by the tribes." ≈

Tribal officers  
Dean Parish and  
Bill Schofield scan  
the waters of  
Whitefish Bay in the  
Upper Peninsula, MI.



Photos: H. Kirshman and N. Leonard

# How can you help? Report Poachers!

By Nancy Leonard

**L**AWBREAKERS THREATEN the future of the resource by illegally harvesting fish from the region's lakes and rivers. Indeed illegal fishing—also known as “poaching”—removes too many fish, contributing to an unhealthy fish population and causing a decrease in fishing quality. Fish harvest regulations are in place for one purpose: to protect the fishery. Those who flout the law deplete the resource for everyone.

Fisheries officers work hard to stop poachers, but they need the public's help as well. Public assistance is invaluable and often helps lead to convictions. In the year 2000, for instance, the Michigan DNR received 4,117 tips about poachers and provided 73 rewards to tipsters totaling US\$23,150.

## Who are Poachers?

Poachers are people who, for whatever reason, break fishery regulations. Poaching includes exceeding bag limits, catching fish out of season or in restricted areas, keeping protected fish species (such as endangered lake sturgeon), and using illegal fishing gear.

Unfortunately, poaching occurs all too often. For example, two Michigan anglers recently exceeded their combined bag limit by 28 largemouth bass. Michigan conservation officers received a tip from a concerned citizen that led to the apprehension of these poachers. As a result of this violation, the anglers had their two boats and catch seized, their fishing licenses suspended for two years, and were fined a total of US\$10,600.

## Know the rules

Not all poaching is done maliciously. Often, anglers simply do not take the time to know the law. Anglers need to know where and when they can fish and be aware of which species are legal to harvest. The Great Lakes pose an additional complication because the fishing laws on each lake are issued by the states, the province of Ontario, the federal governments, and the tribes.

Therefore, there are as many regulations as there are jurisdictions.

In addition to knowing the regulations of the area being fished, it is of utmost importance to ensure one's boats and nets remain in the correct jurisdiction. For example, last spring Ohio law enforcement officials, using global positioning technology, came across an Ohio angler in Canadian waters. Said the Ohio officer, “I let him know that he'd better get back into Ohio waters in a hurry or go buy a Canadian fishing license. He was one surprised angler.”

Protecting Great Lakes fish stocks is everyone's job and is in everyone's best interest. While conservation officers work hard to enforce the law, they cannot be everywhere at once. By taking an active interest in fisheries laws, anglers on the Great Lakes can help protect the fishery for today and for the future. ≈



Reporting illegal activity is a responsibility that we all share to help sustain our Great Lakes Resources.  
Photo: H. Kirshman and N. Leonard

For more information about reporting poaching, contact your local wildlife agency or visit the GLFC “Report Poaching” web page at [www.glfc.org/poaching](http://www.glfc.org/poaching)

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