

# DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

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REPORT TO THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL CONCERNING COAST GUARD FCMA ENFORCEMENT

- 1. Recent FCMA Intractions. One report of violation (civil penalty procedure) and one citation (written warning) have been issued since the last council meeting. In addition, one foreign fishing vessel was seized for FCMA infractions. A brief summary of each infraction follows.
- a. 04 October. USCGC JARVIS issued a citation to the Soviet stern trawler KALITVA for an inaccurate transfer log.
- b. 18 October. USCGC MUNRO seized the Japanese stern trawler EBISU MARU No. 38 for gross underlogging of its catch.
- c. 20 November. USCGC MELLON issued a report of violation to the Japanese stern trawler TOMI MARU No. 53 for failure to maintain an accurate daily cumulative catch log.

#### Enclosure:

- (1) Summary of F/V EBISU MARU No. 38 Seizure
- (2) Updated status of 1979 FFV seizures
- (3) Coast Guess Patent Effort
- (4) Applysis of Boardings and Enforcement Incidents
- (5) Burvelliance Standard Analysis for Independent Fishing Vessels
- (6) Boarding Standard Analysis for Independent Fishing Vessels
- (7) Chiribal wear conflict
- (8) Fectory woodl boardings

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JUMNARY OF THE EELZURE OF THE JAPANEGR STERN HO. 38

The EBISU MARU No. 38 was boarded on 16 October by crewmen from the Boarding Party discovered an underlogging of about 48 MT of flah enbeard. A mislogging of fish by species was also suspected. The vessel was seized and escerted to Kodiak arriving on 20 October.

The case has been turned over to the U.S. Attorney in

### STATUS OF PISHERIES CASES

Following information is forwarded as an update on the status of serious fishing violations which occurred during the past year.

- 1. TSUDA MARU (JA) seized by MORGENTHAU on 26 JAN 79 for underlogging and improper reporting of species, released on 350,000 dollars bond. Case still pending.
- 2. FUKUI MARU No. 8 (JA) seized by MORGENTHAU on 19 PEB 79 for underlogging and improper reporting of species released after paying a settlement of 225,000 dollars.
- 3. KAIYO MARU No. 53 (JA) selzed by STORIS on 4 JUN 79 for underlogging and retention of prohibited species (halibut) released on 250,000 dollars bond. Case still pends.
- A. DONG WON 31 (KS) seized by MUNRO on 21 JUN 79 for gross underlogging. Reduced to ROV upon receipt of new information and released. Administrative penalty pending.
- 5. HIGHLY 301 and 302 (TW) seized by MORGENTHAU on 20 AUG 79 for gross underlogging released after paying a combined settlement of 500,000 dollars.
- 6. FUKUYOSHI MARU No. 8 (JA) seized by CONFIDENCE on 28 SEP 79 for gross underlogging, released on 300,000 dollars bond. Case still pends.
- 7. SEO YANG HO (KS) seized by JARVIS on 9 OCT 79 for gross underlogging. Bond hearing pending, currently moored in Kodiak.
- 8. PUNG YANG HO (KS) seized by JARVIS on 9 OCT 79 for gross underlogging. Bond set at 250,000 dollars, but not yet released, currently moored Kodiak.
- 9. EBISU MARU No. 38 (JA) seized by MUNRO on 17 OCT 79 for gross underlogging. Released on 300,000 dollars bond. Case skill pends.

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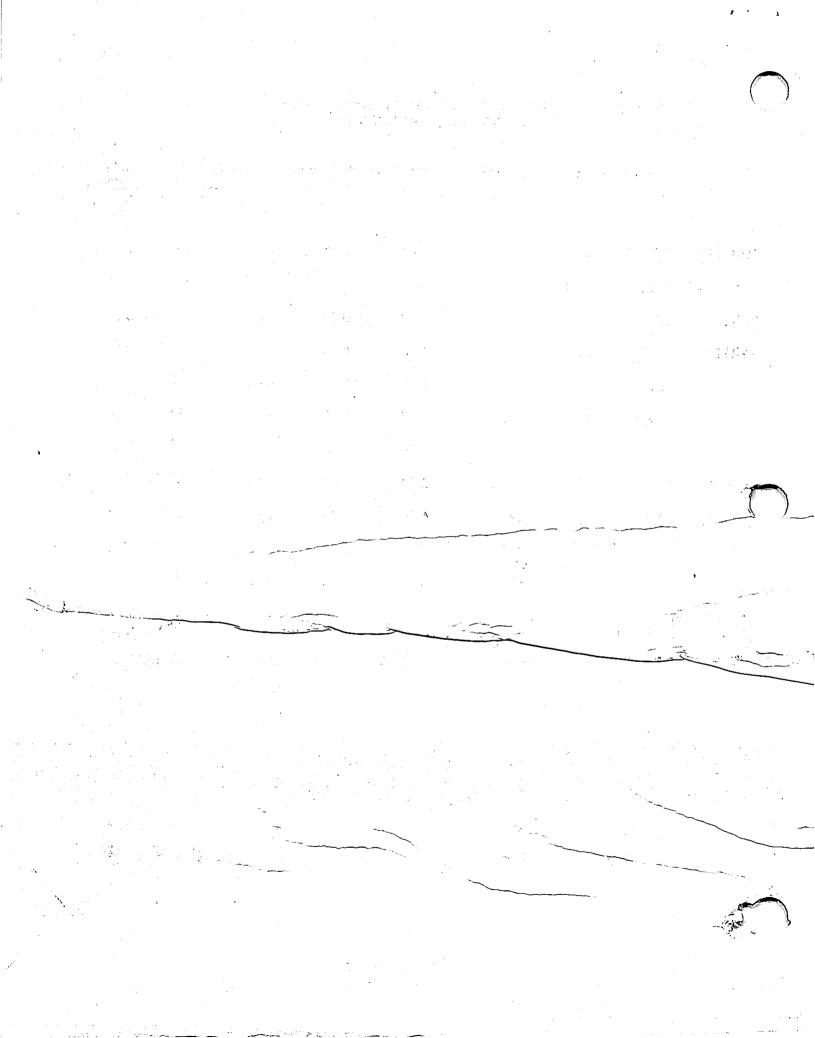
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ANALYSIS OF BOARDING AND EMPORCEMENT INCIDENTS (BOARDINGS/INCIDNTS)\*

	Japan	USSR	s.Korea	POLAND	TAIWAN	MEXICO	ALL	<b>\$BOARDINGS</b> RESULTING IN INCIDENT
JANUARY	4/1	9/0	7/1	0/0	0/8	<i>9/</i> 0	11/2	183
FEBRUARY	gilili i	6/0	2/1	Ø/8	1/0	e/8	15/2	138
MARCH	2/1	6/1	0/8	Ø/8	9/0	1/1	10/3	33%
APRIL	17/1	1/6	7/6	2/8	0/8	0/19	27/1	Ø38
Мах	35/2	3/0	6/8	1/1	0/0	0/6	45/3	87%
June	25/2	7/2	7/2	1/0	0/0	2/6	42/8	148
JULY	11/1	5/1	1/8	Ø/8	0/0	1/0	18/2	113
Jugust	19/1	Ø/0	5/0	1/0	2/2	2/0	29/3	15%
Jertehbe!	R 17/3	9/0	1/0	1/6	0/0	8/G	19/3	158
OCTOBER	16/1	2/1	7/8	2/5	0/0	1/0	28/2	573
NOVEMBER	3/1	8/8	1/0	0/0	ø/0	a/a	4/1	258
CUMULATI TOTAL	ve 1467/15	30/5	44/4	9,/2	3/2	<b>8/1</b> - "	239)	72 120

NOTE. DUES NOT INCLUDE INFRACTIONS DETECTED BY MEANS COMMER THAN BOARDINGS





# SURVEILLANCE STANDARD ANALYSIS FOR INDEPENDENT FISHING VESSELS

TIME PERIOD	NUMBER OF F/V ON GROUNDS FOR ENTIRE PERIOD	NUMBER F/V ON GROUNDS FOR ENTIRE PERIOD THAT WERE SIGHTE	•
20 MAY - 10 JUN 79	131	105	80
04 - 17 JUN 79	133	109	8.2
11 - 24 JUN 79	155	108	79
18 JUN - 1 JUL 79	121	96	79
25 JUN - 8 JUL 79	124	124	100
2 JUL - 15 JUL 79	143	123	86
9 - 22 JUL 79	143	116	81
15 - 29 JUL 79	139	198	78
23 JUL ~ 12 AUG 79	142	111	78
JUL - 12 AUG 79	· 139	104	75
ъ – 19 AUG 79	127	101	80
13 - 26 AUG 79	120	97	81
20 AUG - 2 SEP 79	112	86	77
27 AUG - 9 SEP 79	112	79	63
3 SEP - 16 SEP 79	145	1.97	74
10 SEP - 23 SEP 79	145	115	79
17 SEP - 1 OCT 79	152	105	69
24 SEP - 7 OCT 79	147	110	75
1 OCT - 14 OCT 79	131	93	71
8 OCT - 21 OCT 79	132	94	71
15 OCT - 28 OCT 79	139	113	91
22 OCT - 4 NOV 79	124	110	89
OCT - 11 NOV 79	122	104	85

. NO	)V -	18	NOV	79		1	111			72		65
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# BOARDING STANDARD ANALYSIS FOR INDEPENDENT FISHING VESSELS

MONTR	GOAL	ACTUAL BUARDINGS	ACHIEVED
JANUARY	3Ø	11	35%
FEBRUARY	47	15	323
MARCH	46	10	- 22%
APRIL	42	27	64%
YAY	47	45	918
JUNE	52	42	813
JULY	56	18	32%
AUGUST	55	19	35%
GEPTEMBER	57	18	32%
OCTORER	57	28	49%
NOVEMBER	47	Ą	848
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	536	237	443

NOTE: BOARDINGS COAL IS TO BOARD EVERY INDPENDENT FISHING VESSEL ONCE PER QUARTER ON THE AVERAGE

### CHIRIKOF GEAR CONFLICT

Early in October, U.S. fisherman began complaining that forcign fishing vessels were operating in the midst of their crab gear, south and west of the Chirikof Islands. On 13 October, CGC CONFIDENCE patrolled through the area and was unable to conduct any boardings due to weather. Very little crab gear and no American vessels were signted. Aircraft patrols were being conducted daily. Unfortunately, information from the fisherman regarding identification of the foreign ships and location of the U.S. gear was very scanty. This situation continued until 24 October when the foreign fleet, by this time identified as Polish, departed the area voluntarily as a result of a Notice to Mariners issued on 23 October which contained the boundaries of the area being fished by the American crabbers.

The foreign fishing regulations do not forbid foreign flects from fishing in the vicinity of U.S. fixed gear in Alaska. Rather, the wording only requires that fishing be done in such a manner as to avoid fixed gear. From the standpoint of enforcement, this is a very frustrating situation because it gives the enforcer no regulation to enforce. We are unable to direct any action toward a foreign vessel who is fishing near American fixed gear unless he is actually sighted running over that fixed gear. There are simply not enough patrol units available to continually patrol all the American fixed gear in the Bering Sea or Gulf of Alaska. Nor is such an action practical. About all that can be done now is to assist the fisherman in preparing a claim to be filed with the Soviet or Polish Fisheries Claims Board or with the Department of Commerce for settlement through the Fisherman's Protective Act.

Another factor which proved frustrating was difficulty we experienced in gathering data from the U.S. fishermen. date, accurate information about the numbers of pots lost, the locations of American gear and the foreign ships actually sighted fishing through U.S. gear is incomplete. For obvious reasons. the American fisherman are unwilling to divulge the location of their fixed gear which makes it very difficult to advise foreign fleet commanders of the location of American gear. The situation was further complicated by unusually high tides and very bad weather. It is difficult to determine if qear was lost to nature or to the Polish fleet. Our desire throughout the incident was to try to displace the foreign floot from the area of the U.S. fixed gear. Without accurate position information and specific numbers on the amount of gear in an area, it is impossible to achieve satisfactory results. As previously stated, thore is very little action possible on the basis of the existing foreign fishing regulations.

#### FACTORY VESSEL BUARDINGS

As reported at the last council meeting, the Coast Guard and NMFS conducted a special operation in late September wherein an attempt was made to completely inventory the large Japanese surimi factory vessels working in the Bering Sea. The operation proved to be quite successful. While some difficulties were encountered, the end result of the boardings was a pretty firm determination that the factory ships are accurately reporting their catch. The most difficult facet of the entire operation proved to be trying to account for fish that was already tran-We currently receive no report of how much fish is transferred or to whom it is transferred. As a result it is very difficult to know where to begin in the catch log to conduct an inventory. Also, it is possible to transfer more fish than is logged in the transfer log, which permits a vessel to make up the difference over the next few days as unreported catch. There is no evidence that this is being done at present, but it is a possibility. For the present, we are satisfied that the factory ships are running a reasonable legitimate operation. I fully expect we will conduct similar operations again.