



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Commander (ole)
17th Coast Guard
District
P. O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-7354

AGENDA ITEM B-4
10 Apr 1989

U.S. COAST GUARD FISHERIES ENFORCEMENT REPORT FOR PERIOD
1 JAN TO 31 MAR 1989

1. LEVEL OF EFFORT:

- a. 2 High Endurance Cutters (HEC) patrolled for 83 days.
- b. 2 Medium Endurance Cutters (MEC) patrolled for 88 days.
- c. 4 Patrol Boats (PB) patrolled for 66 days.
- d. C-130 aircraft conducted 69 long-range surveillance flights for 485 patrol hours.
- e. H-3 helicopters conducted 6 coastal surveillance flights for 33 patrol hours.

2. ENFORCEMENT EMPHASIS:

- a. Detect/deter poaching by foreign fishing vessels in the U.S. EEZ, primarily in the western Bering Sea and the Aleutian Islands.
- b. Enforce fishing regulations for foreign vessels engaged in joint venture fisheries and fishing support operations in the U.S. EEZ.
- c. Enforce domestic fishing regulations.
- d. Enforce crew citizenship requirements established by the Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Anti-Reflagging Act of 1987.

3. RESULTS:

a. Foreign vessels:

Sightings:	663	
Boardings:	66	(45 fishing + 21 support vessels)
Violations:	21	

b. Domestic vessels:

Sightings: 1,402
Boardings: 187 (43 processors/catcher-processors)
Violations: 19

4. ENFORCEMENT ISSUES:

a. The Japanese tanker vessel ORIENTAL CRANE was seized for conducting fisheries support operations (selling fuel to three U.S. fishing vessels) in the EEZ without a joint venture support permit and conducting fisheries support operations within territorial waters (selling fuel to four fishing vessels while anchored in English Bay, St. Paul Island). The ORIENTAL CRANE also violated the Jones Act by engaging in coastwise trade, since the fuel sold to vessels in English Bay was originally purchased in Nikiski, Alaska.

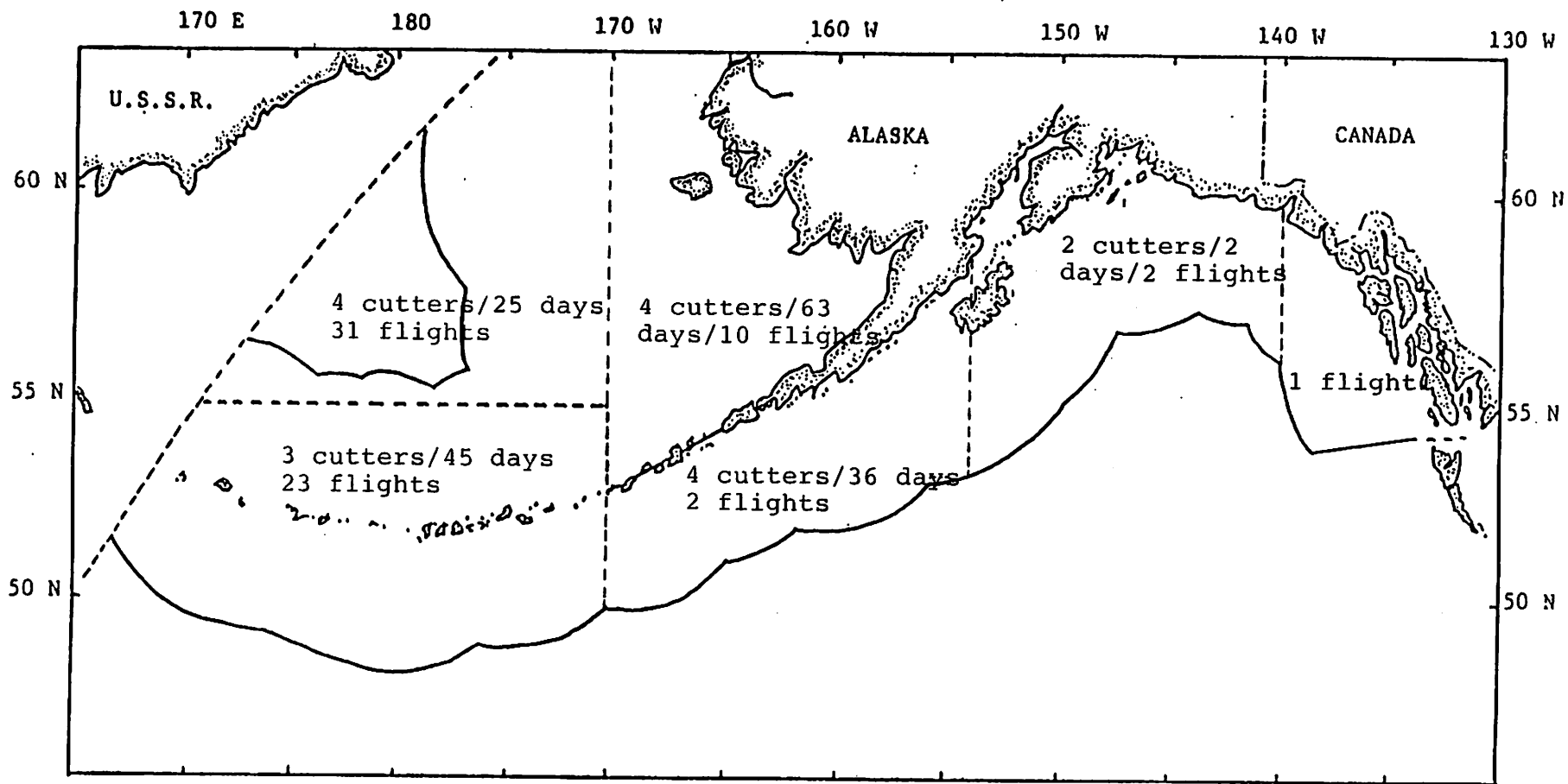
*Seize
catcher-
not vessel*

b. A Japanese ~~Hokuten~~ trawler, the KOEI MARU NO. 51, was seized by the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency (JMSA) the night of 1 April at Hakodate Port while unloading ~~225~~ *255* tons (1500 cases) of Atka mackerel and rock fish. JMSA suspects that the vessel may have caught the fish in the Aleutian Islands after completing joint venture fishing in the U.S. EEZ. JMSA is investigating. KOEI MARU NO. 1 was checked-in and did conduct joint venture fishing for rock sole, pacific cod and pollock from 18 January to 18 February 1989. The vessel was boarded by USCGC STORIS in position 55-27N, 163-52W on 16 February and issued reports of violation for not having his permit on board and failing to send a weekly receipts report. The master indicated that 16 February would be his last day of fishing, and he intended to fuel at Dutch Harbor and return to Japan. The vessel was not sighted by Coast Guard patrols since the boarding.

c. A recent boarding of a Soviet trawler, MYS SHELIKOVA, in the U.S. EEZ near the US/USSR disputed area, and aircraft sightings of Soviet vessels in the area, indicated the possibility that Soviet vessels may be crossing the Soviet claimed boundary line to fish in the U.S. EEZ. The cutter picked up three radar contacts 14 miles east of the Soviet claimed line in the U.S. EEZ. Upon approach by the cutter; the vessels extinguished deck lights, changed course away from the cutter, increased speed, and headed back toward the disputed area. The cutter intercepted and boarded the MYS SHELIKOVA. There was no evidence of fishing activity. Gear was stowed, factory was clean and empty, decks were dry, and there was no evidence of gear being cut. The master stated he did not know the identity of the other vessels, had been

enroute southern donut to fish, and had changed course because he had received a call from the fleet commander telling him to return to Soviet waters. The cutter believed MYS SHELIKOVA was preparing to fish when approached by the Coast Guard.

- d. The Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Anti-Reflagging Act of 1987 required that after 5 January 1989 at least 75% of the unlicensed seamen aboard U.S. documented fishing, fish processing, and fish tender vessels engaged in fisheries in U.S. navigable waters or EEZ must be U.S. citizens or resident aliens. Of the vessels boarded during this period, six were found to be in violation.
- e. Enforcement of bycatch limits is now based on fish and fish products (in round weight equivalents) retained on board. Bycatch limits of the area where a vessel is fishing will be used for enforcement purposes, regardless of where the vessel claims the bycatch species was caught.
- f. Since domestic vessels are not required to maintain daily catch logs, it is not possible to establish during an at-sea boarding that fish on board which have become prohibited were caught before or after being placed in a prohibited species category (PSC). Therefore, any vessel found fishing with PSC product retained on board will automatically be issued a violation. In addition, a thorough boarding, including a count of all product on board, must be conducted to determine if there is any evidence that the prohibited species were caught and retained after the closure. A recent boarding on the factory trawler MICHELLE IRENE after pollock became a prohibited species in the western and central Gulf of Alaska took 40 hours. Vessels have been advised by NOAA Fisheries to offload PSC product before fishing in a closed area.



CUTTER PRESENCE AND C-130 FLIGHTS
 IN FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA
 1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1989

USCG FISHERIES PATROL EFFORT FOR 1989

	HEC/MEC PATROL DAYS	WPB PATROL DAYS	C-130 PATROL HOURS	H-3 PATROL HOURS
JANUARY	31	22	166	6
FEBRUARY	61	16	104	3
MARCH	<u>79</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>24</u>
TOTAL	171	66	485	33

FISHING VESSEL SIGHTINGS* FOR 1989

	JA	KS	UR	PL	CH	US	TOTAL
JANUARY	157	62	43	55	10	394	721
FEBRUARY	37	15	9	46	3	241	351
MARCH	<u>59</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>993</u>
TOTAL	253	98	136	157	19	1402	2065

*Sightings may be multiple sightings of one vessel

FISHING VESSEL BOARDINGS FOR 1989

	JA	KS	UR	PL	CH	US	TOTAL
JANUARY	7	0	0	1	0	15	23
FEBRUARY	2	2	2	7	1	48	62
MARCH	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>168</u>
TOTAL	22	6	23	12	3	187	253

1989 F/V VIOLATIONS

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ROV'S</u>	<u>CITATIONS</u>	<u>SEIZURES</u>
JA	7	1	1
KS	4	1	0
PL	2	1	0
UR	0	2	0
CH	2	0	0
US	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	31	8	1

SUMMARY OF 1989 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JAN TO 31 MAR 1989

1. 15 Jan: USCGC YOCONA issued report of violation to Japanese JV processor CHIKUZEN MARU for unreadable radio call sign on hull.
2. 16 Jan: USCGC YOCONA issued two reports of violations to Japanese transport MABAH for retention of marine mammal parts (8 pounds of whale meat) and failure to maintain complete transfer log.
3. 30 Jan: USCGC YOCONA issued two reports of violations to South Korean JV processor NO. 103 NAM CHANG for failure to report product aboard in BEGIN message and for failure to maintain required records (transfer log) aboard for three years after end of permit period.
4. 2 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler NORTHERN AURORA for not entering cargo transfer in transfer log.
5. 2 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to U.S. crab vessel NORTHWIND for possession of halibut during closed season (using halibut for bait).
6. 7 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to U.S. processor BERING TRADER for mishandling prohibited species (ground-up prior to discard).
7. 8 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to South Korean JV processor NAM BUNG HO for impeding the NMFS observer in conducting catch sampling.
8. 16 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler ALASKA COMMAND for not maintaining a product transfer log.
9. 16 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued two reports of violation to Japanese JV processor KOEI MARU NO. 51 for not having permit aboard and not sending weekly receipts report.
10. 17 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to Chinese JV processor GENG HAI for failure to log rock sole as a separate species.
11. 27 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to U.S. long line processor POLAR ENTERPRISE for possession of a prohibited species (2 halibut).
12. 27 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to Polish JV processor MORS for retention of prohibited species (sablefish in galley freezer).
13. 28 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to Polish transport DZIECI POLSKIE for not maintaining a transfer log.

14. 28 Feb: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to U.S. scallop vessel PHOENIX for possession of a marine mammal part (whale rib).
15. 1 Mar: USCGC STORIS issued report of violation to U.S. trawler ALOMA for no federal fisheries permit aboard.
16. 2 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to Chinese JV processor YAN YUAN NO. 2 for failure to enter product recovery rate in log.
17. 3 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued written warning to South Korean JV processor YU YANG HO for failure to sort prohibited species in a timely manner (10 hours).
18. 3 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued written warning to Polish JV processor REKIN for failure to log catch and production in required 12-hour time period.
19. 6 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to South Korean JV processor ORYONG NO. 503 for not sorting prohibited species in a timely manner (60 hours).
20. 7 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to Japanese JV processor DAIAN MARU NO. 58 for failure to log daily product recovery rate and product by species.
21. 7 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued written warning to Soviet JV processor KAZATIN for failure to make accurate log entry (logged roe product recovery weight as 100% rather than as percentage of whole fish).
22. 8 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued written warning to Soviet JV processor REVOLUTSIONER for failure to maintain accurate log (did not complete daily product recovery rate for pacific cod).
23. 9 Mar: USCGC YOCONA issued report of violation for U.S. long line processor JUDI B for having more than 4% sublefish on board in a closed area (Gulf of Alaska).
24. 10 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to Japanese JV processor SHUNYO MARU 118 for failure to log daily product recovery rate for each product.
25. 10 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to U.S. processor GOLDEN ALASKA for failure to properly maintain product transfer log (no entry since 20 Oct 1988).
26. 10 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler AMERICAN EMPRESS for failure to maintain a product transfer log.
27. 12 Mar: USCGC YOCONA issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler PACIFIC TRAWLER for failure to maintain a product transfer log.

28. 13 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler SEATTLE ENTERPRISE for failure to maintain a product transfer log.
29. 13 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler U.S. ENTERPRISE for failure to maintain a product transfer log.
30. 21 Mar: USCGC RUSH seized Japanese tanker vessel ORIENTAL CRANE for selling fuel to U.S. fishing vessels without a federal fisheries permit to conduct joint venture support operations.
31. 22 Mar: USCGC YOCONA issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler BERING ENTERPRISE for retention of prohibited species (salmon filets in galley freezer).
32. 23 Mar: USCGC MORGENTHAU issued written warning to Japanese transport vessel ETSUYO MARU for failure to have current federal fisheries permit aboard.
33. 24 Mar: USCGC RUSH issued report of violation to U.S. factory trawler MICHELLE IRENE for retention of a prohibited species (pollock) in a closed area (Gulf of Alaska - Area 62).
34. 28 Mar: USCGC YOCONA issued report of violation to U.S. long line processor POLAR ENTERPRISE for retention of prohibited species (halibut for personal consumption).
35. 28 Mar: USCGC YOCONA issued written warning to U.S. factory trawler ALEUTIAN ENTERPRISE for failure to update transfer log within 12 hours of a transfer.
36. 30 Mar: USCGC YOCONA issued written warnings to U.S. factory trawler BROWNS POINT for failure to have current federal fisheries permit aboard and failure to update transfer log within 12 hours of a transfer.