

REPORT TO THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
CONCERNING COAST GUARD FCMA ENFORCEMENT
DURING OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 1977

1. Coast Guard patrol effort statistics are contained in enclosure (1). An analysis of boardings shows that 7% of the boardings result in the detection of an infraction of the FCMA. An analysis of Coast Guard surveillance effort for the period 1 Oct - 14 Nov shows that we are close to achieving our surveillance goal which is to have a 90 percent probability of detecting an independent fishing vessel on the grounds during any two week period; during the period 1 Oct - 27 Nov an average of 80 percent of the fishing vessels were sighted.
2. Since 1 October two reports of violation (civil administrative penalty) and five citations (written warnings) were issued. A brief summary of each infraction is as follows:
 - a. 3 October. The South Korean cargo vessel CHILBOSAN No. 3 was issued a citation by USCGC BOUTWELL for hull markings being less than the proper size.
 - b. 4 October. The Japanese cargo vessel TAISEI MARU No. 98 was issued a citation by Commander (oil), Seventeenth Coast Guard District for failure to give the required 24 hours notice prior to commencing authorized activities; only 13 hours notice was given.
 - c. 5 October. The Soviet trawler KATANGLI was issued a citation by Commander (oil), Seventeenth Coast Guard District for failure to give the required 24 hours notice prior to ceasing authorized activities; only 11 hours notice was given.
 - d. 7 October. The South Korean trawler DONG SAN was issued a report of violation by USCGC CONFIDENCE for the routine use of a gaff to sort prohibited species.
 - e. 7 October. The South Korean trawler PUNG YANG was issued a citation by USCGC CONFIDENCE for the one-time use of a gaff to sort prohibited species. The use of a gaff to sort the prohibited species is considered to violate the return to the sea with "minimum injury" regulations.
 - f. 11 October. The Japanese trawler YASHIO MARU No. 11 was issued a citation by Coast Guard Air Station Kodiak for illegible hull markings.
 - g. 21 October. The Soviet trawler SIBIRYAK was issued a report of violation by USCGC BOUTWELL for failure to give required 24 hour notice before commencing authorized activities. Presence of SIBIRYAK

within U. S. FCZ was denied by Soviet fleet commander.

3. Coast Guard Enforcement of Laws and Treaties Management Information System. On 22 October the Coast Guard began use of a computerized management information system for foreign fisheries law enforcement in Alaska. The system has two functions: (1) to provide timely information to patrol units concerning foreign fleet disposition and activities; and (2) to provide program managers with information necessary for the proper and effective utilization of Coast Guard patrol resources.

a. Information for patrol units. Five days a week a Fleet Disposition Report is sent to patrol units. This report contains information concerning which vessels are checked in, the last known position of the fishing vessel, and the date the fishing vessel was last boarded. This information allows a patrol unit to plan their activities and select vessels for boarding. A fishing vessel sighting history report is also available. This report enables a cutter to compare the record of Coast Guard sightings of the vessel against the vessel's fishing log to ensure that fishing locations are being accurately recorded. The computer automatically generates teletype tapes of the reports intended for patrol units; this allows quick transmission of needed information over communication circuits to the patrol unit.

b. Information for Program Managers. Surveillance and boarding standard analysis reports allow the program manager to properly allocate patrol resources, and determine needs for additional resources. The short-term scheduling of cutters is enhanced by the use the Fleet Disposition Report which shows at a glance where patrol effort is needed.

4. Catch and Effort Statistics. Recent boardings indicate that South Korean trawlers are not logging catch and effort data in sufficient detail to provide a reliable data base for the submission of monthly and yearly catch statistics by the South Korean government. The 1978 Foreign Fishing Regulations should incorporate log keeping requirements that are specific enough to support the monthly and yearly catch and effort statistics that are required of the foreign nations.

Encl: (1) Patrol Effort Statistics
(2) Boarding/Enforcement Incident Analysis
(3) Surveillance Standard Analysis