



# USCG Living Marine Resource Enforcement Activities for FY16



*U. S. Coast Guard*

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# I. Report

For more than a century, the Coast Guard has provided competent law enforcement capability in accordance with legislative directives, Executive Orders, and international agreements that protect LMR in U.S. waters and on the high seas.<sup>1</sup> By meeting its LMR enforcement responsibilities, the Coast Guard creates an equal opportunity for all resource users, supporting coastal communities and international trade, as well as a healthy U.S. economy. These efforts also foster sustainable use of and protect U.S. sovereignty over the Nation’s natural resources while promoting international food security.

## LMR Enforcement Program Resources

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, Coast Guard cutters, aircraft and boats dedicated 95,366.9 resource hours to the LMR and Other Law Enforcement missions. This is 4 percent less than FY 2015’s allocations, primarily due to impacts from the Coast Guard’s prioritization of assets near or in the vicinity of South and Central America. The resource hours were divided as follows:<sup>2</sup>

CG Resource	Total LMR Resource Hours <sup>3</sup>			% of Total LMR Resource Hours		
	DOM FISH	MPR	IUU/EEZ	DOM FISH	MPR	IUU
<b>Cutters</b>	66,128.5	646.7	11,590.3	84.4%	70.3%	72.0%
<b>Aircraft</b>	3,936.0	196.0	2,232.8	5.0%	21.3%	13.9%
<b>Boats</b>	8,278.7	77.7	2,280.2	10.6%	8.4%	14.1%
<b>All Resources</b>	<b>78,343.2</b>	<b>920.4</b>	<b>16,103.3</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>
	95,366.9			100%		

The Coast Guard’s LMR Performance Dashboard (Appendices C and D) provides details of FY 2016 LMR enforcement boarding and violation statistics.

## Domestic LMR Enforcement Activities

During FY 2016, the Coast Guard conducted 4,657 domestic LMR enforcement boardings resulting in 147 significant violations.<sup>4</sup> Compared to FY 2015, this was a 13.4 percent decrease in boardings and a 1.4 percent increase in the total number of significant violations detected, The Coast Guard met its performance goal for FY 2016 with a compliance rate of 96.8 percent.

<sup>1</sup> “Living marine resources” include all fishery resources, marine endangered or threatened species, marine mammals, national marine sanctuaries and marine protected areas designated for their conservation or the conservation of ecosystems that support them.

<sup>2</sup> Source of Mission and Resource Hour data is the Coast Guard’s Business Intelligence Database, queried on April 21, 2017, utilizing hours attributed to ELT FISH-DOM, ELT MPS, ELT FISH-FOR EEZ and ELT FISH-FOR HS/IUU mission areas. This number may change minimally as data is adjusted for FY 2016.

<sup>3</sup> An LMR resource hour is an underway hour by a cutter, aircraft, or boat attributed to the LMR mission. Cutters, aircraft and boats can only record their activity under one mission at a time. Boat hours include only shore-based boats and do not include boats attached to cutters.

<sup>4</sup> A significant LMR violation is one that results in significant damage or impact to the resource, significant monetary advantage to the violator, or has high regional or national interest.

Of the 147 significant violations, 11 percent occurred in the East Coast Striped Bass Fishery, 10 percent occurred in the Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish (Snapper and Grouper) Fishery, and 8 percent occurred in the East Coast Northeast Multispecies Fishery. In addition, 20 of the 147 “significant fisheries violations” addressed non-compliance with fishing gear requirements, some of which safeguard listed species (e.g., turtle excluder devices, turtle mitigation gear, gillnet pingers). Appendix D contains a breakdown of significant violations by Coast Guard District and the distribution of significant violations across Districts, which is similar to FY 2015.

### **Noteworthy Domestic Fisheries Enforcement Cases and Significant Violations:**

- On March 27, 2016, Station Freeport partnered with Texas Parks and Wildlife (TP&W) and NOAA to cite a Texas registered recreational vessel for illegal catch. During the boarding, 488 red snapper, 152 vermillion snapper, and two grouper were found. The total catch weighed more than 2,000 lbs. TP&W determined that all fish were caught more than 30 miles offshore and NOAA seized the catch. The catch value was estimated to be more than \$9,000.
- On October 4, 2015, a significant LMR violation was detected by Station Ketchikan aboard a commercial fishing vessel setting crab pot gear within the Annette Island Tribal Reserve, in violation of 16 USC 3372(A)1(4). Station Ketchikan coordinated enforcement actions with the Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) Department of Fish and Game and NOAA to seize 51 crab pots and order the safe release of more than 500 Dungeness crabs from the vessel’s hold and from 59 un-seized pots remaining in the water. The matter was reported to the Secretary of the Interior via the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Coast Guard District 17 is supporting NOAA in their ongoing investigation of suspected Lacey Act violations.

### **Marine Protected Resources (MPR) Activities**

In addition to the fisheries law enforcement activities described above, the Coast Guard enforces regulations that safeguard MPR and their environments, and National Marine Sanctuaries. Furthermore, cases were initiated for two instances of marine mammal harassment encountered during a marine sanctuary pulse operation and for one alleged violation of the stellar sea lion no-entry zone. The Coast Guard also generated 17 Right Whale case packages for excessive speed with respect to the Ship Strike Reduction Rule and issued 32 Manatee speed zone violations under the *Endangered Species Act*. During FY16, no enforcement cases were generated for violations of the Mandatory Ship Reporting Regulation or for violations of National Marine Sanctuaries or Marine National Monuments.

### **Marine Protected Species Support Requests**

Beyond enforcement efforts, the Coast Guard responds to federal and state agency requests for assistance to further national goals in Marine Protected Species Conservation. In FY 2016, Coast Guard assets in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico responded to 28 requests for assistance. In the Pacific, Coast Guard assets responded to 51 requests. Combined, the Coast Guard fulfilled 96 percent of all documented requests. Requests included monitoring safety zones, providing assistance for stranding and entanglement events, and providing transportation for the release of rehabilitated animals. These responses required the Coast Guard to work cooperatively with other federal, state, and non-governmental organizations, including NOAA and its designees.

## North Atlantic Right Whale Conservation

In FY 2016, the Coast Guard documented and reported to NOAA 17 violations of NOAA's North Atlantic Right Whale Ship Strike Reduction Final Rule. In each case, the Coast Guard also advised the mariner of the content of the rule and directed them to immediately reduce their speed. The Coast Guard not only enforces this rule, but shares equal responsibility for demonstrating good stewardship by adhering to its provisions.

In an effort to reduce the number of whales killed or injured by ship strikes the Coast Guard in cooperation with NOAA, maintains the North Atlantic Right Whale Mandatory Ship Reporting (MSR) System established by the Port and Waterways Safety Act. In FY 2016 vessel compliance with the Mandatory Ship Reporting System reporting requirement was well below LANT's compliance target of 80% and no violations were issued. The Coast Guard is reviewing implementation of the system to identify gaps that can be closed and better address detected violations.

### **Noteworthy Marine Protected Resource Cases and Successes:**

On 7 January, 2016 CGC CUSHING responded to a request by a local National Park Service to release approximately 300 cold-stunned sea turtles. The sea turtles consisted of Green, Kemps Ridley, and Loggerhead turtles. CGC CUSHING launched a shore team to assist with release of sea turtles, recording temperatures, and preparing them for transportation. The next week, CGC CUSHING released another 130 rehabilitated sea turtles into the Gulf Stream. Members of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, North Carolina Aquariums, and media personnel embarked CGC CUSHING to assist and observe the release.

Operation KOHOLA GUARDIAN ran from January 1 to March 31, 2016, to correspond with peak humpback whale season. Operation KOHOLA GUARDIAN was a highly effective outreach, education, and enforcement mechanism to promote compliance and deter violations relating to the Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. Coast Guard District 14 partnered with NOAA Office of Law Enforcement and Hawaii's Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement to conduct this collaborative pulse operation. During this period, approximately 340 surface and aerial hours were dedicated by Sector Honolulu and Air Station Barbers Point assets patrolling the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. During the course of humpback whale season, two potential violations were documented and the case files were forwarded to NOAA Office of Law Enforcement for documentation and further investigation.

On 11 July, 2016 CGC CYPRESS assisted the Institute of Marine Mammal Studies (IMMS) and NOAA with the release of two pygmy killer whales more than 60 miles off the coast of Gulfport, Mississippi. The whales were found stranded in a marsh near Waveland, Mississippi in September and they were rehabilitated by IMMS. CGC CYPRESS hosted 22 VIP guests supporting the event. This cadre included members of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives and senior officials from NOAA, IMMS, the Navy Marine Mammal Program, and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources. All parties welcomed the opportunity to support their shared interest in sustaining healthy sea turtle populations in the Gulf of Mexico.

### **Illegal Foreign Fishing Vessel Incursions into the U.S. EEZ**

In FY 2016, there were 175 detected incursions; USCG units interdicted 45 of these incursions resulting in an interdiction rate of 25.7 percent. Appendix C lists EEZ incursions by number, region,

and historical interdiction rate. In FY 2016, the only documented incursions were by Mexican lanchas located in the Gulf of Mexico.

Lanchas are small (usually 20-25 feet in length) open fishing vessels with an outboard engine that fish with small gillnets or longlines. These vessels will normally deploy fishing gear in the U.S. EEZ, then return to Mexican waters until they are ready to retrieve the gear. The small homemade buoys on the surface marking the gear, as well as the small size and low profile of the vessels make these incursions especially difficult to detect. In 2016, Coast Guard assets intercepted 80.6 percent of detections in the Gulf of Mexico. The Coast Guard's interdiction rate of 25.7 percent is 50 percent greater than the FY 2015 rate of 18.1 percent. However, total detections decreased due to reduced interagency overflights of the at-risk areas. In FY 2015, 22 CBP overflights detected lancha incursions compared to only six flights detecting incursions in FY 2016, however, interception and interdiction rates in the Gulf of Mexico increased as a result of improved coordination of patrols and improved strategic targeting of patrol areas.

In 2016, there were no incursions detected along the U.S.-Russia Maritime Boundary Line. The majority of incursions along the MBL are detected via electronic means, which aids in general maritime domain awareness (MDA).

The non-contiguous EEZ of the Western and Central Pacific continues to present an enforcement challenge due to its vast size, encompassing more than 2.9 million square miles of ocean. Because the region is extremely remote and hard to effectively patrol, it is particularly difficult to detect potential incursions, and even more difficult to respond in a timely manner. In FY 2016, the Coast Guard did not detect any incursions in the Western and Central Pacific. Tuna fisheries present in these areas are among the most valuable pelagic fisheries in the world, increasing the monetary incentive for illegal incursions.

### **Other Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing Activity**

In FY 2016, the Coast Guard continued to fight IUU fishing by a variety of means including:

- Patrols and enforcement by cutters and aircraft,
- Shiprider and bilateral agreements to facilitate partner-nation enforcement,
- Engagement in Regional Fishery Management Organizations, and
- Capacity building engagements and assessments with partner nations.

These efforts strengthen the implementation of the *U.S. National Plan of Action to Combat IUU Fishing* and support several of the national strategies listed in Appendix A. These efforts also help partner nations exercise their flag and coastal state authorities, and meet their responsibilities under the United Nations *Convention on the Law of the Sea* and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement. By assisting other nations with global maritime governance, the Coast Guard has made significant strides to combat IUU fishing and ensure sustainable use of LMR. The expenditure of Coast Guard resources to deter IUU fishing in FY 2016 has benefited the United States by conserving trans-boundary fish stocks, developing the enforcement capabilities of partner nations, enhancing bi-lateral and multi-lateral relations, and strengthening the rule of law in the maritime domain. The Coast Guard invested 3,787.2 cutter, aircraft and boat resource hours<sup>5</sup> in FY 2016 to combat IUU fishing and assist other nations, including training programs and ship-rider exchanges with partner

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<sup>5</sup> Source of Resource Hour data is the USCG Business Intelligence Database, queried on May 8, 2016 and utilizing hours attributed to the ELT FISH-FOR HS/IUU mission area.

nations. International training programs enhance partner nation abilities to combat IUU fishing in their EEZ, coordinate efforts with other nations to detect IUU vessels on the high seas, and protect the country's maritime boundaries from foreign encroachment.

### **Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMO)**

RFMOs are international bodies that govern the conservation and management of LMR on the high seas (e.g. outside the EEZ of any nation). RFMOs are generally limited to a certain geographic area and fishery target species. The Coast Guard actively engages and supports U.S. interests in RFMOs to which the United States is a party through at-sea enforcement or policy consultations and recommendations on enforcement-related issues. The Coast Guard devoted significant resource hours toward preventing IUU fishing in FY 2016 by conducting boardings under the authorities of the below listed RFMOs. .

#### *Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)*

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization is the RFMO responsible for managing most of the fishery resources in the high seas area of the Northwest Atlantic bordering the EEZs of the United States, Canada and Greenland. Countries party to NAFO includes [Canada](#), [Cuba](#), [Denmark](#), [EU](#), [France](#), [Iceland](#), [Japan](#), [Korea](#), [Norway](#), [Russia](#), [Ukraine](#), and [the United States](#). In the Northwest Atlantic, the Coast Guard assigned several law enforcement officers to assist the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans with inspections of vessels fishing under the NAFO convention, covering two patrols and a total of seven fisheries boardings in FY 2016.

#### *Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)*

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission is responsible for the management of highly migratory fish species in the high seas regions of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean outside the authority of any nation's EEZ.<sup>6</sup> Since beginning enforcement efforts under the WCPFC in 2008, the Coast Guard has conducted 193 high seas boardings and inspections, identifying potential violations on 37 vessels. In FY 2016, the Coast Guard boarded 29 vessels in support of the high seas boarding and inspection regime of the WCPFC, resulting in one violation. Six of these boardings were conducted by Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachment Teams (LEDET) onboard US Navy assets conducting Oceania Maritime Security Initiative (OMSI) patrols.

### **Bilateral Agreements**

Many bilateral agreements enable the Coast Guard to embark foreign law enforcement officers (shipriders) onboard Coast Guard assets, which facilitates efforts by coastal states to assert sovereignty over their LMR. Shipriders enable Coast Guard assets to operate within that nation's jurisdictional waters and to take law enforcement action under either U.S. or host country jurisdiction, depending on the circumstances of the case. It also enables foreign governments to more readily protect their sovereignty. In these instances, the Coast Guard acts as a delivery platform enabling partner nation law enforcement officers to exercise their authority in their EEZs. By assisting coastal and flag states

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<sup>6</sup> Members of the WCPFC include Australia, China, Canada, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, and Vanuatu. Cooperating non-members of the WCPFC are Belize, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Vietnam.

to effectively enforce their domestic laws, the Coast Guard strengthens governance and supports the development of partner nation capabilities to protect highly migratory species and their sustainable management for economic security. Details on enforcement actions conducted under these agreements are explained below.

### *Pacific Island Nations*

In FY 2016, the Coast Guard exercised bilateral enforcement agreements with five Pacific Island Nations: Palau, Samoa, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, and the Cook Islands. The agreements include shiprider provisions, where enforcement personnel of the Pacific Island Nation represent the authority and jurisdiction of their country while embarked on a patrol with operational assets of the United States Government. It also increases MDA by improving information sharing and exchange between the Coast Guard and the maritime authorities of the Pacific Island Nations. These nations share maritime boundaries and maritime security concerns with the United States. Thus, these agreements greatly increased the ability of the nine nations having bilateral agreements with the U.S. to combat and deter IUU fishing. Appendix E illustrates the areas covered by Bilateral Shiprider Agreements in the Western and Central Pacific.

### *Oceania Maritime Security Initiative (OMSI)*

Throughout the year, the Coast Guard and U.S. Navy forces and enforcement officers from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), and Republic of Kiribati conducted OMSI patrols aboard the US Navy vessels. During these deployments, 44 boardings were conducted, resulting in six violations.

### *African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership (AMLEP)*

From January – April, 2016, Coast Guard LEDETs deployed on USNS SPEARHEAD to conduct operations in the EEZs of Cameroon, Ghana, and Senegal. During this operation, 15 fisheries boardings were conducted, resulting in nine vessels being found in violation of partner nation fisheries regulations, seven of which were ordered to return to port.

## II. Appendices

### Appendix A: LMR Program Alignment with International and National Strategies

The Coast Guard's LMR enforcement efforts, especially those conducted under the Foreign Fishing Vessel Enforcement statutory mission, directly support international engagement and outreach goals such as ensuring food security and the security of other natural resources.

By combating IUU fishing and defending the natural security of the United States and its allies, the Coast Guard addresses U.S. obligations from multiple international agreements as listed below:

- United Nations Fish Stock Agreement (FSA): The basis for the international management of LMR stocks resides within the FSA agreement, which provides guidelines and requirements for RMFOs. Under this agreement, the United States may board any FSA-party fishing vessel on the high seas within a region managed by a fisheries agreement for straddling stocks or highly migratory species that the United States is party to, whether or not the flag state of the vessel is a member of the regional fisheries body enacted by the agreement.
- Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs): The United States is party to eight RFMOs that are of direct interest to the Coast Guard. Each RFMO manages a unique set of living marine resources in set geographic areas for States that are party to the agreement. A summary of RFMOs to which the U.S is party is listed in Appendix H of *Ocean Guardian*.<sup>7</sup>
- High Seas Drift Net (HSDN): The UN Global Moratorium on HSDN fishing encourages all Nations to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans. Based on this Moratorium, the Coast Guard executes a bilateral cooperation and shiprider agreement with the People's Republic of China to combat HSDN and IUU fishing in the Pacific Ocean.
- International Plan of Action (IPOA) to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing: The IPOA to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing provides a comprehensive suite of measures, which states can use both individually and collectively, to address the problems of IUU fishing. The U.S. National Plan of Action for IUU Fishing (NPOA IUU) supports the IPOA IUU. The Coast Guard has implemented many of the measures recommended in the NPOA IUU, and continues to develop and implement strategies to combat IUU fishing in accordance with this plan and its guidelines.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://cgportal2.uscg.mil/communities/program-performanceplans/Program%20Performance%20Plans/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fcommunities%2fprogram%2dperformance%2dplans%2fProgram%20Performance%20Plans%2fHistorical%2fLMR%20and%20OLE%2fReference%20Material%2fOcean%20Guardian%2dD&FolderCTID=0x012000F3F955FF69F26E4EAEFA720F895AED4D>

## **Appendix B: LMR Program Related Legislation and Presidential Declarations**

### *Domestic Fisheries Enforcement*

The Coast Guard's domestic fisheries enforcement efforts are mandated by both federal legislation and presidential mandates, including:

- Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA): MSFCMA is the principal law governing marine fisheries management in U.S. federal waters, and the primary source for the Coast Guard's domestic fishery enforcement and regulation program. The MSFCMA directs the Coast Guard, in conjunction with NOAA, to enforce its provisions.
- Lacey Act: The Lacey Act states it is unlawful for any person to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire or purchase, in interstate or foreign commerce, any fish, wildlife or plant taken, possessed, transported or sold in violation of any law, treaty or regulation of the United States, any foreign law, or any Indian tribal law.
- Executive Order 13449 – Protection of Striped Bass and Red Drum Fish Populations: EO 13449 ended all fishing effort on striped bass and red drum fish in the U.S. EEZ; the Coast Guard actively enforces regulations developed in response to this EO.

### *Marine Protected Resources*

Coast Guard Marine Protected Resources efforts are either mandated by or directly support the following acts of federal legislation, executive orders, and presidential proclamations:

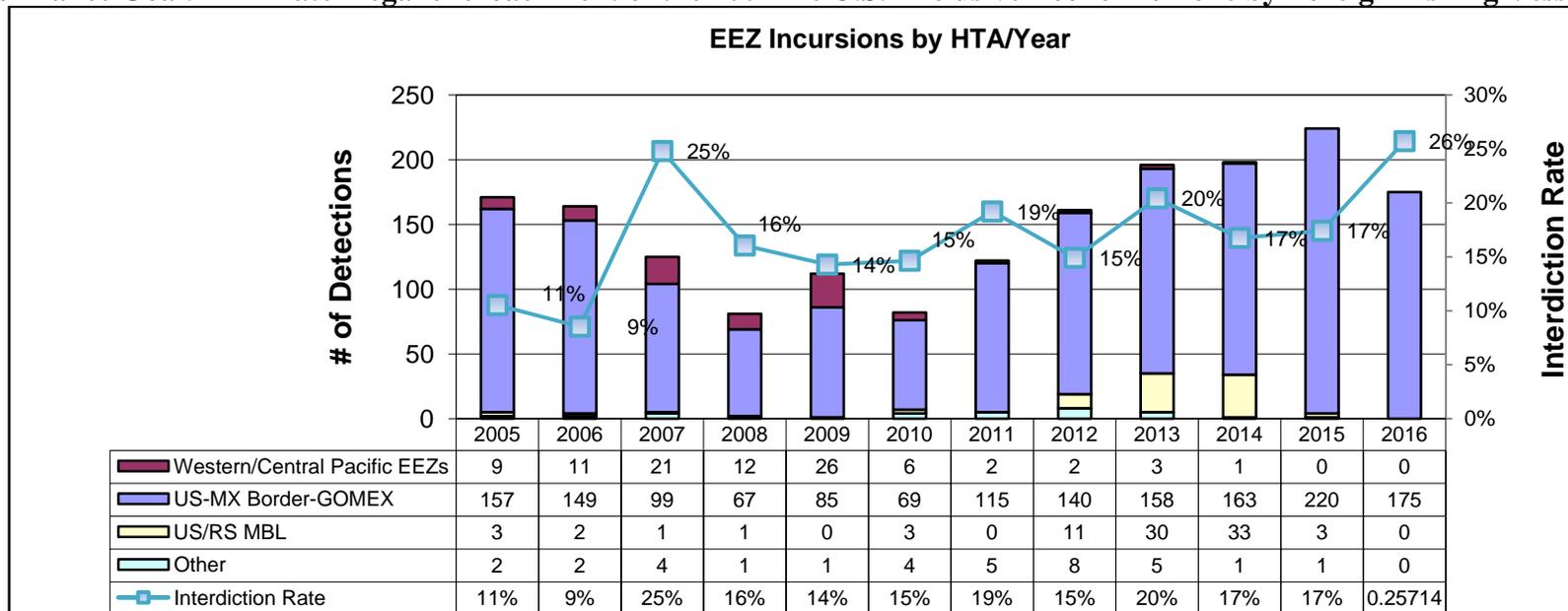
- Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA): The MMPA makes it illegal to "...harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill" any marine mammals in U.S. waters, or to import them or their products into the United States, or to use fishing technology or methods that do not mitigate against incidental by-catch of marine mammals.
- Endangered Species Act (ESA): The ESA prohibits any action that causes a "taking" of any listed species of endangered fish, plants or wildlife, or the trade of their products.
- National Marine Sanctuary Act (NMSA): Under the NMSA, thirteen federal National Marine Sanctuaries have been established. Each sanctuary has federal laws, enforced by the Coast Guard, that govern the allowable uses of the sanctuary area.
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA): The MBTA makes it illegal for people to "take" migratory birds, their eggs, feathers or nests. Many of the bird species protected under the MBTA spend all or part of their life in the marine habitat.
- Executive Order 13089 – Coral Reef Protection: Executive Order 13089 requires agencies to use their authorities to protect and enhance reef systems. The Executive Order also established the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, in which the Coast Guard actively participates.

- Executive Order 13196 – Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve: Executive Order 13196 designated approximately 150,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as a Marine National Monument. This designation requires extensive federal regulation of activities in the designated area, most of which the Coast Guard, in partnership with NOAA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is responsible for enforcing.
- Executive Order 13158 – Marine Protected Areas: Executive Order 13158 directed agencies to enhance and expand protection of marine protected areas. It also established the Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee on which the Coast Guard participates as an Ex-Officio member.
- Presidential Proclamations 8335-8337 – Marine National Monuments: Presidential Proclamations 8335-8337 designated seven Pacific Remote Islands, the Marianas Trench and Rose Atoll as Marine National Monuments, closing 195,274 square miles of the Pacific Ocean to nearly all extraction activities.
- Presidential Proclamations 8031 and 8112-- Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument: Originally established by Executive Order 13196 as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, this Marine National Monument covers approximately 582,578 square miles of the Pacific Ocean around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. This designation requires extensive federal regulation of activities in the designated area, most of which the Coast Guard, in partnership with NOAA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is responsible for enforcing.

Appendix C: International LMR Enforcement Performance in FY 2016

FY 2016 International LMR Statistics

Performance Goal: Eliminate illegal encroachment of the 200 mile U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone by Foreign Fishing Vessels.



**FY 2016 Foreign EEZ Results by High Threat Area**

<b>High Threat Areas<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Detections</b>	<b>Interceptions</b>	<b>Interdictions</b>	<b>Intercept Rate</b>	<b>Interdict Rate</b>
<b>D17</b>	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
<b>D8</b>	175	141	45	80.6%	25.7%
<b>D14</b>	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
<b>CG Wide</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

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<sup>8</sup> High Threat Area (HTA): Area, defined by both time and locations, where illegal activity is likely to occur. For LMR enforcement, illegal activity is (1) activity meeting the "significant violation" definition, (2) foreign fishing vessel encroachment into the U.S. EEZ (both significant and non-significant), or (3) violation of international agreements.

Interdiction: This measure is the percentage of detected illegal foreign fishing vessel incursions into the U.S. EEZ that include a completed interdiction process resulting in a successful endgame. This can include seizure and prosecution in U.S. court, seizure and a prosecution by foreign government, or sufficient U.S. documentation of the violation and subsequent action by flag state.

Intercept: Foreign fishing vessel interception is percentage of detected EEZ incursions met with the arrival of a USCG surface or air asset in position to document the suspected violation, but does not result in *successful endgame*.

**FY 2016 International Agreement Results by Country or Convention**

<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Boardings</b>	<b>Number of Boardings with which one or more Violations were Present</b>
PRC	0	0
Bahamas	0	0
Palau	8	1
Micronesia	0	0
Marshall Islands	4	0
Kiribati	9	3
Tonga	0	0
Cook Islands	4	1
Tuvalu	3	1
Samoa	4	0
NAFO	7	1
Senegal	12	7
Cape Verde	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0
Gambia	0	0
US/CA Albacore	2	0
WCPFC	37	6
Nauru	1	0
IATTC	0	0
Vanuatu	5	0
<b>CG Wide</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>20</b>

**Appendix D: LMR Enforcement Domestic Performance in FY 2016**

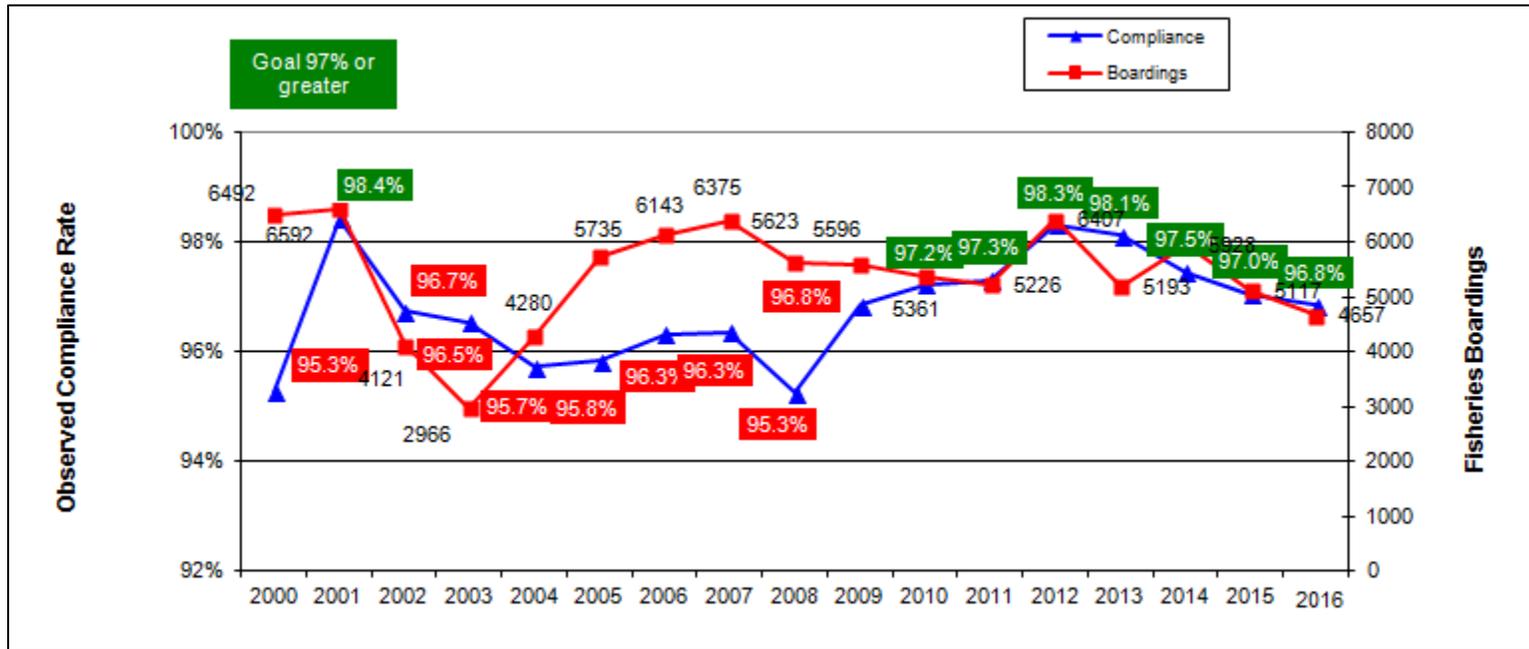
**FY 2016 Domestic LMR Statistics**

**Performance Goal: Effectively enforce federal regulations that provide stewardship of living marine resources and their environments**

**FY 2016 Domestic Results by District<sup>9</sup>**

	<b>Observed Compliance Rates</b>	<b># of Fisheries Boardings</b>	<b># of Significant Violations</b>
<b>District 1</b>	96.3%	1156	43
<b>District 5</b>	98.7%	692	9
<b>District 7</b>	96.9%	667	21
<b>District 8</b>	96.9%	736	23
<b>District 9</b>	100.0%	1	0
<b>District 11</b>	98.2%	730	13
<b>District 13</b>	98.7%	238	3
<b>District 14</b>	92.4%	119	9
<b>District 17</b>	91.8%	319	26
<b>LANT</b>	97.0%	3251	96
<b>PAC</b>	96.4%	1406	51
<b>CG Wide</b>	96.8%	4657	147

<sup>9</sup> Coast Guard Districts are defined at : <http://www.uscg.mil/top/units/>



# Appendix E: South Pacific Bilateral Shiprider Agreements

