

PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA Marine National Monument

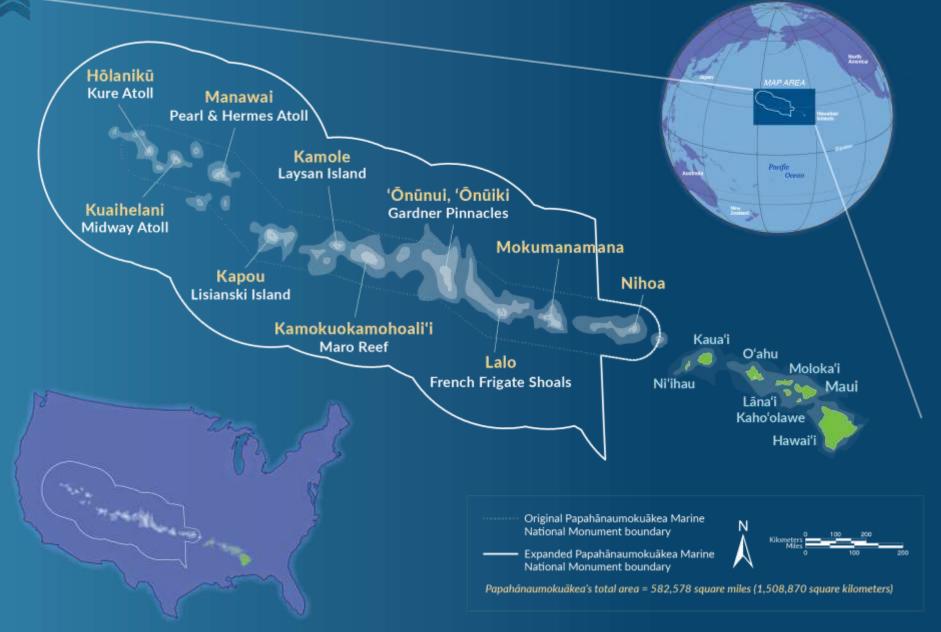
The Evolution of Protection in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Reserve Advisory Council Honolulu, Hawaii October 10, 2019

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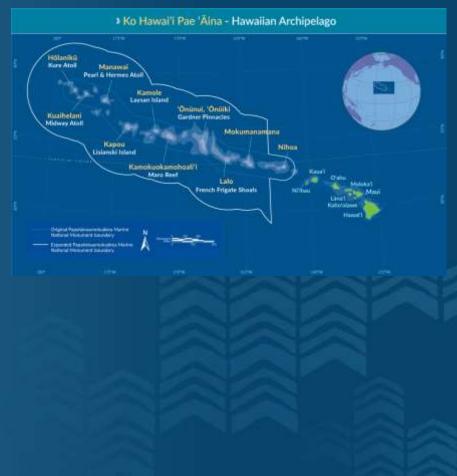


Size, Scale, Location



An Evolution of Protection through Enforcement

- 2006 Science-based enforcement
- 2007 Surveillance flights
- 2008 MDA Section
- 2011 WCPFC VMS outside U.S. EEZ
- 2013 WCPFC VMS within U.S. EEZ
- 2016 AIS carriage requirements



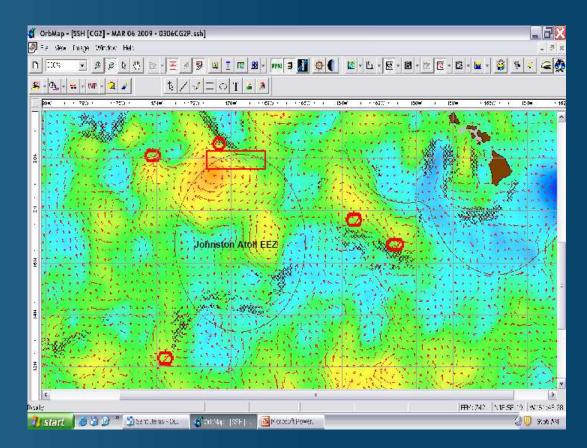
Traditional Operational Presence (prior to 2008)



- Long-range surveillance aircraft
- Sensory package for detection and documentation
- Incredibly expensive to operate - over \$12,000 p/hr
- Ability to cover entire monument required bluewater flights with minimal sightings

A Model for Predictive LMR Intelligence (2006)

- Satellite-based oceanographic monitoring
- Fishing data analyses tools
- Industry comparable capabilities

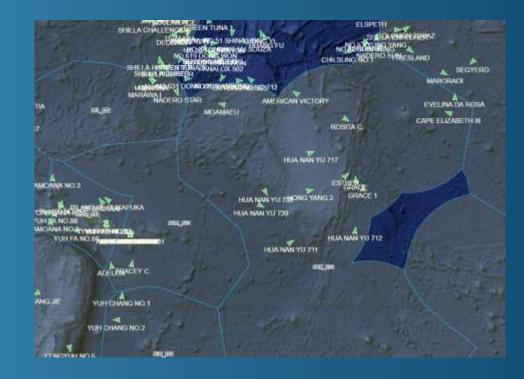


Expanded Maritime Domain Awareness (2008)

- 2008 New MDA Section
- Monitors all-source vessel monitoring systems
- Investigates vessel history and prior violations
- Provides targeting packages to operational units



Expanded Vessel Monitoring Capabilities (2011-2013)



- 2011 WCPFC authorized 100 mile VMS buffer
- 2013 WCPFC authorized VMS for coastal-State EEZs
- Provided visibility out 300 nm for a fleet of over 3,000 foreign fishing vessels

Increased AIS Carriage Requirements (2016)

- Prior coverage of vessels 300 gross tons and above
- Expanded to include vessels 65 feet and greater
- Covers majority of commercial and distant water fishing vessels in region





Expanded Vessel Monitoring Capabilities (2011-2013)



- Dedicated analytical support
- Proactive vessel monitoring
- Enhanced environmental indicators
- Targeted surveillance of high threat areas
- Reactive operational response
- Smarter approach to large-scale monitoring

Mahalo

