

2014

Marine Conservation Plan



Government of Guam

Prepared By
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Statistics and Plans



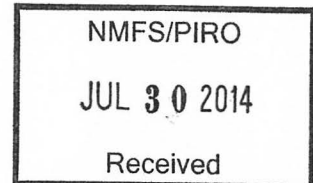
EDDIE BAZA CALVO
Governor

RAY TENORIO
Lieutenant Governor

Office of the Governor of Guam.

JUL 24 2014

Mr. Mike Tosatto
Regional Administrator
NMGS Pacific Island Regional Office
1845 Wasp Boulevard, Bldg. #176
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818



Dear Mr. Tosatto:

Enclosed, please find Guam's Marine Conservation Plan which was approved by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council at their 160th Council Meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii on June 24-27, 2014. This plan is being submitted to you pursuant to Section 204(e)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act.

We look forward to your positive review and approval of Guam's 2014 Marine Conservation Plan.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ms. Lorilee T. Crisostomo, Director of the Bureau of Statistics & Plans. You may contact Ms. Crisostomo at (671) 472-4201 or by facsimile at (671) 477-1812. You may also contact Ms. Crisostomo by email at lorilee.crisostomo@bsp.guam.gov.

Sincerely,


EDDIE BAZA CALVO
Governor of Guam

Enclosure

Cc: Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council
Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans
Director, Department of Agriculture

P.O. Box 2950 • Hagatna, Guam 96932

Tel: (671) 472-8931 • Fax: (671) 477-4826 • governor.guam.gov • calendar.guam.gov



Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. MARINE CONSERVATION PLAN	6
2.1 Overview of the MCP	6
2.2 MCP Objectives	7
<i>Objective 1.</i> Fisheries Resource Assessment, Research and Monitoring.....	7
<i>Objective 2.</i> Effective Surveillance and Enforcement Mechanisms	7
<i>Objective 3.</i> Promote Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and Regional Cooperation	7
<i>Objective 4.</i> Public Participation, Education and Outreach, and Local Capacity Building .	8
<i>Objective 5.</i> Domestic Fisheries Development	8
<i>Objective 6.</i> Recognizing the importance of island cultures and traditional fishing practices and community based management.....	8
2.3 Project Selection and Evaluation	8
2.4 Plan Review Process	9
2.5 Prioritization of Objectives and Projects	9
3. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTS	11
3.1 Objective 1: Fisheries Resource Assessment, Research and Monitoring	11
Project Strategy 1.1 Habitat Assessment and Monitoring	11
Project Strategy 1.2 Near-shore Data Collection.....	12
Project Strategy 1.3 Guam Volunteer Fishery Data Collection Project.....	13
3.2 Objective 2: Effective Surveillance and Enforcement Mechanisms.....	14
Project Strategy 2.1 Observer Program	15
Project Strategy 2.2 EEZ Enforcement.....	15
3.3 Objective 3: Promote an Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, an Regional Cooperation	16
Project Strategy 3.1 Longline Permit, Reporting, and Quota Utilization Program to Facilitate Responsible Fisheries Development	16

3.4 Objective 4: Public Participation, Education and Outreach, and Local Capacity Building	17
Project Strategy 4.1 Marine Conservation Public Education Campaign	17
3.5 Objective 5: Domestic Fisheries Development	18
Project Strategy 5.1 Rehabilitation and Improvements to the Agat Small Boat Marina	18
Program Strategy 5.2 Accessibility for Fishermen to Fish on the East Side of Guam	20
Project Strategy 5.3 Fish Aggregating Device Deployment Vessel	21
Program Strategy 5.4 The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessible Fishing Platform	21
Project Strategy 5.5 Manahak (Rabbit Fish) Hatchery and Restocking	24
Project Strategy 5.6 Capital Financing for A New Guam Fishermen’s Cooperative Marina Building Complex	26
Project Strategy 5.7 Fish Aggregating Devices and Shallow Water Mooring Buoys	27
3.6 Objective 6: Recognizing the importance of island cultures and traditional fishing practices and community based management	28
Project Strategy 6.1 Chamorro Traditional Fishing	28
Project Strategy 6.2 Discovering the Cultural Importance of Fishing Techniques Through Associated Indigenous Linguistic Practices	29
Project Strategy 6.3 Preservation of Traditional In-shore Fishing Practices	30
4. OTHER MARINE CONSERVATION SUGGESTED OBJECTIVES	32
4.1 Data Collection and Reporting	32
5. List of Abbreviations	33

1. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Public Law 94-265 established the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) to serve as the primary law governing marine fisheries management in United States federal waters. Section 204(e) of the MSA authorizes the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) and in consultation with the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (Council), to negotiate and enter into a Pacific Insular Area Fishery Agreement (PIAFA). A PIAFA would allow foreign fishing within the 200-mile U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) adjacent to Guam with the concurrence of, and in consultation with, the Governor of Guam. Before entering into a PIAFA, the appropriate Guam Governor, with the concurrence of the Council, must develop a 3-year Marine Conservation Plan (MCP) providing details on uses for any funds collected by the Secretary under the PIAFA.

In addition to PIAFA funds, the MSA provides that fines and penalties of violations by foreign vessels occurring within the EEZ around Guam, including sums collected from forfeiture and disposition or sale of property seized by the federal government, are to be deposited into the Government of Guam's Treasury and to be used to implement the Guam MCP. Also authorized by the MSA is the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund, which allows the Council to use funds to implement projects contained in this MCP.

The MSA requires that the MCP shall be consistent with the Council's Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP) for the Mariana Archipelago and the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pacific Pelagic Fisheries. The MSA also requires that the MCP include, but not limited to, the following conservation and management objectives:

- (i) Pacific Insular Area observer programs, or other monitoring programs, that the Secretary determines are adequate to monitor the harvest, bycatch, and compliance with the laws of the United States by foreign fishing vessels that fish under Pacific Insular Area fishing agreements;
- (ii) Conduct of marine and fisheries research, including development of systems for information collection, analysis, evaluation, and reporting;
- (iii) Conservation, education, and enforcement activities related to marine and coastal management, such as living marine resource assessments, habitat monitoring and coastal studies;
- (iv) Education and training in the development and implementation of sustainable marine resources development projects, scientific research, and conservation strategies; and
- (v) Western Pacific community-based demonstration projects under section 112(b) of the Sustainable Fisheries Act and other coastal improvement projects to foster and promote the management, conservation, and economic enhancement of the Pacific Insular Areas.

The Pacific Insular Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands (NMI), Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnson Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Island, Wake Island, and all islands and reefs adjacent to any of the above (Figure 1).

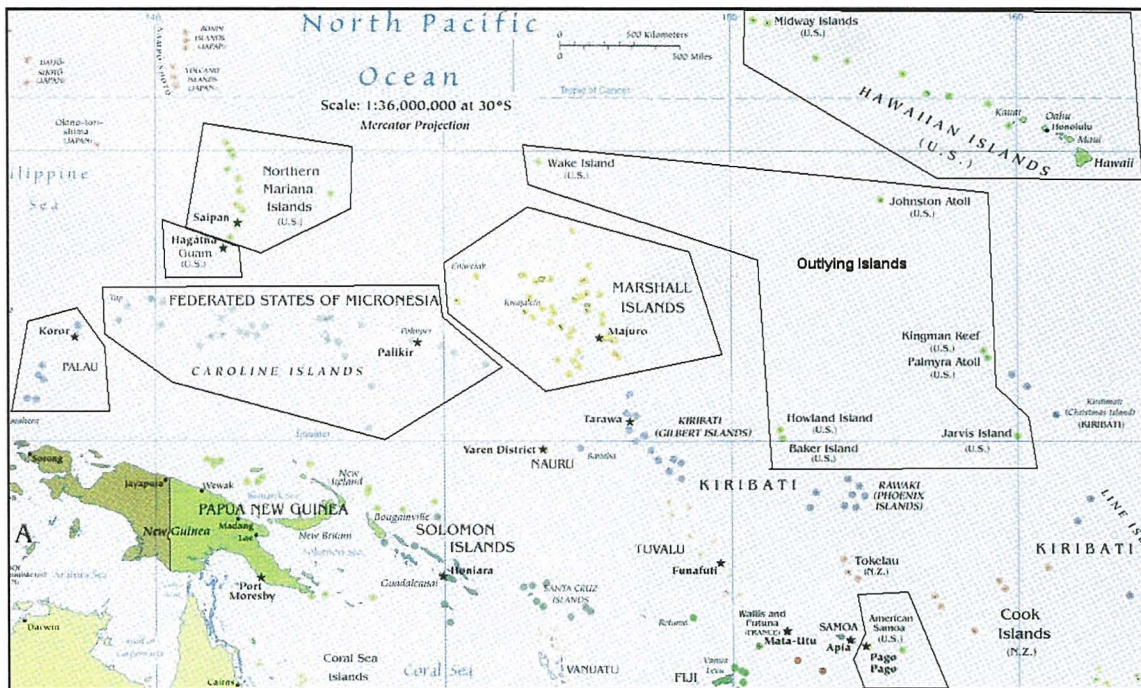


Figure 1

Guam has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of around 84,170 square miles, while having a land area of around 212 square miles. Guam's EEZ borders the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), 100 miles to the south, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 20 miles to the north, with around 25 percent of the EEZ bordering international waters.

The dynamic nature of the tuna fishing industry in the central and western Pacific and complexity of regional and subregional fisheries management and development issues presents challenges for the development of a long-term plan. The three-year time frame of the MCP provides an opportunity for periodic evaluation and adjustment of programs and projects as new issues and prospects develop. This plan demonstrates that there are extensive opportunities to pursue marine conservation and development activities in the EEZ around Guam. However, the quantity and timing of the funds available for implementation of the MCP is uncertain, and, as such, the ability to capitalize on these opportunities should be cast with reasonable expectations.

Objectives of the Mariana Archipelago FEP and Pelagic FEP

The following lists the objectives of the Mariana Archipelago and Pelagic FEPs, which were approved by NMFS in 2009.

Objective 1: To maintain biologically diverse and productive marine ecosystems and foster the long-term sustainable use of marine resources in an ecologically and culturally sensitive manner through the use of a science-based ecosystem approach to resource management.

Objective 2: To provide flexible and adaptive management systems that can rapidly address new scientific information and changes in environmental conditions or human use patterns.

Objective 3: To improve public and government awareness and understanding of the marine environment in order to reduce unsustainable human impacts and foster support for responsible stewardship.

Objective 4: To encourage and provide for the sustained and substantive participation of local communities in the exploration, development, conservation, and management of marine resources.

Objective 5: To minimize fishery bycatch and waste to the extent practicable.

Objective 6: To manage and co-manage protected species, protected habitats, and protected areas.

Objective 7: To promote the safety of human life at sea.

Objective 8: To encourage and support appropriate compliance and enforcement with all applicable local and federal fishery regulations.

Objective 9: To increase collaboration with domestic and foreign regional fishery management and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations, communities, and the public at large to successfully manage marine ecosystems.

Objective 10: To improve the quantity and quality of available information to support marine ecosystem management.

2. MARINE CONSERVATION PLAN

2.1 Overview of the MCP

This document is Guam's Marine Conservation Plan (MCP) and describes how the Governor of Guam proposes to allocate funds obtained under a PIAFA or collected from fisheries violations within the Guam EEZ for the period 2014 - 2017. The document provides information on the process by which the MCP was developed and reviewed, the programmatic objectives determined to be funding priorities and the project activities to be undertaken. Given the

uncertainty of the quantity and timing of the funds available for implementation of the MCP, this plan should be viewed as a working document subject to periodic review and revision.

To avoid duplicating existing marine conservation programs and projects in Guam, activities being pursued under the Guam Fisheries Development and Management Plan, Guam Coral Reef Initiative, Overall Economic Development Plan for Guam and the New Master Plan for the Port Authority of Guam were considered.

The MCP, in certain instances, calls for the initiation or continuation of activities complementary to existing programs/projects. These complementary programs may be conducted in conjunction with the Council, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), local or Micronesian-based entities or with regional marine resource conservation, development or management organizations.

The MCP is consistent with the Council's fishery ecosystem plans. The plan contains conservation and management objectives including criteria for determining when such objectives have been met as well as prioritize planned projects.

2.2 MCP Objectives

The Guam MCP contains six conservation and management objectives under which planned projects and activities designed to meet the objective are identified and described, as follows:

Objective 1. Fisheries Resource Assessment, Research and Monitoring

- a. Continue long-term assessment and monitoring of Guam coral reef flat communities, monitoring of coral health; and coral community ecology monitoring.
- b. Collection and tagging of near-shore reef fish to provide quantitative assessment of the impact of fishing in Guam's coastal zone.
- c. Develop and print voluntary catch logs and data collection to assess impacts on current and proposed regulations upon fisheries, fishermen and fishing communities.

Objective 2. Effective Surveillance and Enforcement Mechanisms

- a. Implementation of an at-sea observer program to collect information on foreign fishing activities.
- b. Increase enforcement and surveillance of the U.S. EEZ around Guam.

Objective 3. Promote Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and Regional Cooperation

- a. Develop a permit, reporting and/or quota transferability program to utilize Guam's quota allocations established under the WCPFC.

Objective 4. Public Participation, Education and Outreach, and Local Capacity Building

- a. Development and distribution of public information materials promoting sustainable use of ocean resources.

Objective 5. Domestic Fisheries Development

- a. Rehabilitation and improvements to the Agat Small Boat Marina
- b. Feasibility, design and permit, and construction for an alternative boat ramp location on Guam's eastern shores for accessibility of fishermen.
- c. Purchase of a Fish Aggregate Device (FAD) deployment vessel to reduce the high costs of FAD deployments.
- d. Design and construction for ADA compliant fishing/viewing platform at the Paseo de Susana Park along the Hagatna Marina Channel.
- e. Development and promotion of Juvenile Rabbit Fish reproduction and restocking.
- f. Capital financing for a new Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Marina Building Complex.
- g. Supplement funding under the Dingell-Johnson Sports Fish Restoration Fund for the deployment and replacement of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and Shallow Water Mooring Buoys (SWMs).

Objective 6. Recognizing the importance of island cultures and traditional fishing practices and community based management

- a. Develop and promote education workshops and awareness campaign on Chamorro Traditional Fishing techniques.
- b. Identification of traditional fishing methods; inventory of technical terminology accompanying indigenous fishing practices; and dissemination and translation.
- c. Statistical analysis of traditional fishing practices and implementation of Master of Traditional Fishermen Program.

2.3 Project Selection and Evaluation

Guam's initial MCP objectives were prepared by the Council's PIAFA Working Group and were reviewed during three meetings held in Guam and Hawaii between 1996 and 1999. These meetings were attended by interested parties from various Guam public sector agencies, the U.S. government (Council, NOAA, NMFS, USCG) and the private sector. Following these meetings, an array of programmatic activities and projects were developed. Every three years since the development of Guam's initial MCP, Guam's MCP objectives, projects and programs have been assessed and updated to reflect changes. The objectives and specific strategies identified in the MCP are consistent with the MSA National Standards, Operational Guidelines and applicable FEPs, as well as Government of Guam marine resource regulations.

2.4 Plan Review Process

Responsible entities are provisionally identified as being accountable for implementation of projects and for providing assistance where necessary to ensure that project aims are met.

Guam's MCP is not subject to Guam's Comprehensive Development Plan review process relative to Guam Code Annotated (GCA) 1205. The inclusion of the MCP as an element in the island's Comprehensive Development Plan would commit the Government of Guam to actions beyond a three year time frame with secure funding to carryout out the strategies identified in the MCP. The past decade has proven that PIAFA funds and fishing violation fees placed in the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund are not a viable funding source since the quantity and timing of funds available for implementation of the MCP is uncertain. Those strategies that were identified in Guam's previous Marine Conservation Plans that have been carried out through other federal funding sources would be removed from this updated MCP once fully completed.

As a three year plan that is subject to change, Guam's MCP for 2014-2017 was made available for public review and comment through the Guam Fisherman's Cooperative Association and the Guam Association of Saltwater Anglers. It was also provided to public sector marine related entities for their review and comment.

2.5 Prioritization of Objectives and Projects

The various projects described in the MCP are ranked high, medium or low priority. Activities designated as "high" are those deemed in need of immediate attention or resources. These rankings are subject to re-examination as conditions change. Ranked from highest to lowest priority, these projects are as follows:

No.	Project Description	Project Strategy No.	Amount	Priority
1	Rehabilitation and Improvements to the Agat Small Boat Marina Dock B	5.1	\$300,000	High
2	Lighting and Security Cameras	5.1	\$150,000	High
3	New Fish Wench	5.1	\$80,000	High
4	Study and A&E Design for Repair and Replacement of Refueling Pier, Boat Ramp and Boarding Pier	5.1	\$100,000	High
5	Repair and Construction of Refueling Pier, Boat Ramp and Boarding Piers	5.1	\$500,000	High
6	Feasibility Study to Identify a Location in the East Side of Guam to implement a Boat Ramp	5.2	\$50,000	High
7	Design and Permit of the Boat Ramp	5.2	\$200,000	High

8	Fish Aggregating Device Deployment Vessel	5.3	\$250,000	High
9	Chamorro Traditional Fishing	6.1	\$60,000	High
10	Guam Volunteer Fishery Data Collection Project	1.3	\$50,000 GFCA	High
11	Longline Permit, Reporting, and Quota Utilization Program to Facilitate Responsible Fisheries Development	3.1	\$100,000	Medium
12	Habitat Assessment and Monitoring	1.1	\$15,000	Medium
13	Capital Financing for A New Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Marina Building Complex	5.6	\$3,500,000	Medium
14	Near-shore Data Collecting	1.2	\$80,000	Medium
15	Fish Aggregating Devices and Shallow Water Mooring Buoys	5.7	\$100,000	Medium
16	Marine Conservation Public Education Campaign	4.1	\$5,000	Medium
17	Observer Program	2.1	Shared/\$100,000	Low
18	EEZ Enforcement	2.2	\$100,000	Low
19	Discovering the Cultural Importance of Fishing Techniques Through Associated Indigenous Linguistic Practices	6.2	\$35,000 per 12 month period	Low
20	Preservation of Traditional In-shore Fishing Practices	6.3	\$10,000 Phase I \$50,000 Phase II annually	Low

The following projects were approved for funding under the 2011 Marine Conservation Plan. The Agat Small Boat Marina rehabilitation and improvements to Dock A has been completed. Project activities for the ADA Accessible Fishing Platform and the Manahak Hatchery and Restocking are on-going in their implementation.

No.	Project Description	Program Strategy No.	Amount	Priority
1	Rehabilitation and Improvements to the Agat Small Boat Marina: Dock A	Completed	\$300,000	High
2	The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessible Fishing Platform	5.4	\$330,000	High
3	Manahak (Rabbit Fish) Hatchery and Restocking	5.5	\$150,000	High

3. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTS

The plan lists six objectives covering a diverse range of fishery conservation and management issues and initiatives. For each objective, strategies that are designed to specifically meet the objective are identified. The strategies' outline describes their purpose and scope, provide time frames and estimated fund required for their implementation and list evaluation criteria.

3.1 Objective 1: Fisheries Resource Assessment, Research and Monitoring

General Strategy: To help meet this objective, cooperative research projects and joint project agreements with institutions, agencies, researchers and the fishing community to collect scientific fishery information, monitor fishery resources, assess research and monitoring programs, and support fisheries research will be conducted.

Project Strategy 1.1 Habitat Assessment and Monitoring

Description: The 2005 MCP states: *“There is an urgent need for long-term monitoring of sites as part of an integrated research program to provide the data necessary to show how Guam's reef systems are changing; to identify sources of stress in disturbed reef area; and to provide for proper coral reef management”*. Guam's Coral Reef Initiative established a Long-Term Monitoring program in 2008, to address this concern. An additional project was initiated in 2009 to examine risks to coral health from sewage nutrient enrichment and was carried out by Raymundo and Kim, through the University of Guam Marine Lab. This study established seven permanent reef flat sites along the western coast of Guam which have been monitored since 2009 for coral community structure and coral health and disease. In addition, water temperature (using submersible HOBO® data loggers) and sewage-based nitrogen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$ stable isotope analysis) have been monitored. Long-term data sets such as these are rare, primarily due to funding restrictions, yet the quality of information that can be obtained from them is critical to informing management, examining questions of reef resilience, and predicting potential responses of coral communities to disturbance.

The long-term habitat assessment and monitoring of Guam coral reef flat communities will continue work which was started in 2009, to monitor coral health in connection with land-based sewage inputs. At present, six sites are monitored quarterly: Haputo, Tanguisson, Tumon, West Agana, Piti and Luminao. The project has since expanded to include coral community ecology monitoring, which includes assessment of coral recruit abundance, population size distribution, community structure, and coral disease, bleaching, and predator outbreaks. Water temperature and

nutrient inputs are also monitored simultaneously. If funds are made available for continuation of this monitoring, additional sites are planned, namely, the Achang Marine Preserve and Cetti Bay. Therefore, 3 out of Guam's 5 Marine Preserves will be regularly monitored (Tumon, Piti and Achang); these are the 3 most accessible sites with significant coral reef flat communities. Secure funding will also allow assessment and regular monitoring of the fish communities associated with these three reef flat sites which will serve to evaluate the continued performance of the Marine Preserves with respect to abundance of target species and health of fish habitat, and to assess community change in response to climate change and the military build-up.

- Priority Level: Medium
- Time Table: Monitoring currently occurs quarterly, and should continue for as long as funding allows. Data analysis is ongoing, and technical reports are prepared annually.
- Cost Estimate: \$50,000. The NOAA-CRI program funds approximately \$30,000 per year, but this is inadequate to cover isotope analysis, purchase of field supplies, boat time, and part-time student assistance in the field. Additional PIAFA funding support is required.
- Accountability: The University of Guam Marine Laboratory
- Evaluation Criteria: Technical reports annually prepared for local and federal management agencies (BSP, GEPA, DAWR, NPS, USFWS, NMFS, and Council) would be critically reviewed by local managers and would be assessed based on the relevance of the results.

Project Strategy 1.2 Near-shore Data Collection

- Need: Basic life history information such as movement and growth and age on important reef fish species to required in order to support informed marine resource management of Guam's fisheries
- Description: A community-based near shore reef fish tagging program utilizing local fishermen from the local community is required in order to release 2,000-tagged reef fish for one-year period throughout Guam's near shore areas. The Pacific Islands Fisheries Group intends to partner with Guam's local fishing community, non-profit community organizations, 4H school clubs, local businesses and fishery management authorities to foster public-

private partnerships, community ownership, collection of basic scientific information and informed resource management.

The University of Guam 4H Youth Development Program has been working with the Guam fishing community and state and federal fishery agencies to support the popular and successful /White Snappers tagging and other species in the future. Results from the Snappers tagging project will provide the first comprehensive estimates of natural and fishing mortalities of key predator species in Guam's coastal zone. These data will be incorporated into stock assessment models for these species, which will provide a quantitative assessment of the impact of fishing in Guam's coastal zone. After the in shore tagging, this project will be extension its outlet to deep bottom tagging.

Short-term benefits from this project will include estimates of growth and movement of key reef fish species in Guam's coastal zone. These data will also be useful to better understand temporal movement patterns and growth rates under varied environmental conditions.

Long-term benefits of the project may include comprehensive estimates of natural and fishing mortalities for key reef fish species in Guam. Data collected through an island-wide tagging project can be incorporated into future stock assessments, which can lead to a quantitative assessment of the impact of fishing in Guam's coastal zone. The project will also provide valuable movement activity, which will support Guam's MPA monitoring program and whole island stock assessment.

Priority:	Medium
Time Table:	12 months
Cost Estimation:	\$80,000.00
Accountability:	University of Guam Youth Development Program- 4H
Evaluation Criteria:	Pre and Post evaluation will be an instrument to measure knowledge. Data sheet for number of participants, number of fish tagged and retrieved.

Project Strategy 1.3 Guam Volunteer Fishery Data Collection Project

Background: Good fishery data by Guam's local fishing community, which includes its commercial, recreational and subsistence fishers, is needed to provide a history of catch, to help identify why changes are occurring in marine

resources and to assess the status of the stocks. The data also will enable Guam to assess how its fisheries are changing over time and their dynamics. To help improve Guam's fish stock, seashore preserves have been established and other regulations are under consideration to promote the development and sustain ability of Guam's fishery. Through the use of fishery data, the impacts of current and proposed regulations upon the fisheries, fishermen and the fishing communities can be determined. Guam's fishermen and fishing industry will be able to work more effectively with government fishery managers to develop regulations and laws that address their needs and while protecting the fishery resource.

- Description: This project is in addition to the Creel Survey that is conducted by DAWR. Through this project, the Guam Fisherman Cooperative Association recruits fishermen to participate voluntarily in collecting data. At a minimum, the local fishing community will annually fill out survey form. They will also be actively encouraged to fill out and return a Fishing Trip Survey form to document all fishing trips using any fishing method. Funding is required to develop and print voluntary catch logs that will be given to fishermen, to provide additional secure drop boxes in which fishermen can submit their catch logs, and to contract the services of an individual to enter the data from the catch logs into the data system.
- Priority: High
- Time Table: On-going
- Cost Estimate: \$50,000 for the Fishery Data Collection activities by GFCA.
- Accountability: Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association.
- Evaluation Criteria: Annual report on the amount of fish harvested by Guam's subsistence and commercial fishermen and the economic impact the fish harvest has upon Guam's economy.

3.2 Objective 2: Effective Surveillance and Enforcement Mechanisms

General Strategy: Support activities designed to provide effective compliance with fisheries management measures, including the implementation of observer programs, inspection schemes, enforcement training, vessel monitoring systems and other technologies to monitor fisheries.

Project Strategy 2.1 Observer Program

Background: The MSA states that prior to entering into a PIAFA, the Governor, in consultation with the Council and NMFS, must establish an observer program that has been approved by the Secretary in consultation with the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council and is at least equal in effectiveness to a program established by the Secretary. Therefore, a PIA fishery observer program must engage in the collection of comprehensive information on foreign fishing activities, including fishing location, catch and effort, by catch and protected species interaction. The level of coverage will need to be determined and may vary depending on the terms and conditions of the PIAFA, the types of foreign vessels engaged in fishing and the implementation of a VMS.

Description: Guam has the option of establishing its own observer program under a PIAFA. Presently, NMFS is providing observers and spends in excess of \$7,000 to \$10,000 per person-month for at-sea observers. Associated with these costs are additional various administrative costs such data key punching and port coordination.

Priority Level: Low

Cost estimate: It is assumed that the major costs of implementing an observer program will be borne by the foreign entity acquiring fishing access rights under a PIAFA. An additional \$100,000 is required for data entry and port coordination related activities that must be undertaken by the Government of Guam.

Accountability: NMFS, Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council and Bureau of Statistics and Plans

Project Strategy 2.2 EEZ Enforcement

Background: The Council's jurisdiction covers an area of nearly 1.5 million square miles (Figure 1). Enforcement capabilities at the federal level for the insular areas of American Samoa, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands consist of NMFS enforcement agents and limited U.S. Coast Guard support. A federal-local cooperative agreement has been completed that permits Guam law enforcement and conservation officers to assist in the enforcement of the MSA, the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Description: Additional enforcement services are required to enforce the MSA, the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. In particular there exists a critical need for increased surveillance of Guam's EEZ. In order to effectively increase enforcement, Guam requires capacity building, training and monitoring vessels.

Priority Level: Low

Time Table: 18 months

Cost Estimate: \$100,000 for Purchase of Enforcement Vessel

Accountability: Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, Guam Department of Agriculture

3.3 Objective 3: Promote an Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, an Regional Cooperation

General Strategy: Support efforts to help coordinate fisheries conservation and management and address impacts from climate change within an ecosystem, including active participation in the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Forum Fisheries Agency, and other international and regional organizations.

Project Strategy 3.1 Longline Permit, Reporting, and Quota Utilization Program to Facilitate Responsible Fisheries Development

Background: Guam is a participating territory in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), which recently established longline quotas for bigeye tuna in the WCPO. As a participating territory, Guam afforded the right as a Small Pacific Island Developing State to utilize its quotas to responsibly develop its own domestic fisheries.

Description: Funds will be used to develop a permit, reporting, and/or quota transferability program that will utilize Guam's quota allocations established under the WCPFC. Funds may also be used in the development of the program to identify, develop, and establish partnerships or arrangements for Guam's quotas to be utilized by U.S. fishing or foreign vessels in exchange for funds or training assistance to responsibly develop Guam's fisheries.

Priority: Medium

Time table: 36 months

Cost Estimate: \$100,000

Accountability: Government of Guam, Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, National Marine Fisheries Service

Evaluation Criteria: Development of permit, reporting, and/or quota transferability program to facilitate funding and training for fisheries development in Guam as well other projects listed in this MCP.

3.4 Objective 4: Public Participation, Education and Outreach, and Local Capacity Building

General Strategy: Support activities to produce videos and audio programs on the importance of fisheries, public involvement, and community-based management; print ads and articles to inform the public on upcoming meetings or issues; create lunar calendars, brochures, flyers, displays, and exhibits to inform the public; develop school curricula and educational resources of for student courses on issues related to marine resource management.

Project Strategy 4.1 Marine Conservation Public Education Campaign

Background: The purpose of this project is to collect, synthesize and disseminate adequate and accurate information in support of sound policy development on marine resource use, addressing present needs as well as concerns for future generations in Guam.

Description: Support the development and distribution of appropriate educational, extension, and informational materials, especially in forms and formats for use by educational institutions, local groups, villages, businesses and governments focused on development of sustainable economic alternatives in the use of ocean resources. This project will be conducted through the Marine Resources Pacific Consortium, University of Guam, in conjunction with the Pacific Island Network of the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Program.

Priority: Medium

Time table: 36 months

Cost Estimate: \$5,000

Accountability: University of Hawaii Sea Grant Program and University of Guam Sea Grant Program

Evaluation Criteria: Development and distribution of public information materials promoting sustainable use of ocean resources.

3.5 Objective 5: Domestic Fisheries Development

General Strategy: Conduct activities that assist communities in developing their fisheries, including training, supporting new or improvements to boat harbors, piers, boat ramps, and construction of cold storage and fish processing facilities, fish markets, the procurement of ice making machines, product transportation, vessel designs, training vessels, and fishing gear.

Project Strategy 5.1 Rehabilitation and Improvements to the Agat Small Boat Marina

Status Update: The Rehabilitation and Improvements to the Agat Small Boat Marina Dock A was completed, however, Dock B is also in need of rehabilitation.

Description: The Agat Small Boat Marina was built by the Army Corps of Engineers and completed in 1989. It is located in the beautiful and peaceful southern village of Agat. By design, it was built to accommodate 163 vessels with shore side facilities for fuel, loading, car and trailer parking.

The Agat Marina is one of only two public small-boat marinas that support the approximate 5,400 boats used by the island's recreational and commercial boating communities. The addition of the Agat Marina was seen as a means of stimulating growth in boating activities with emphasis in fisheries, allowing improved access to fishing grounds in the south, addressing the demand for permanent dockage space, providing additional safe harbor in bad weather, and facilitating search and rescue activities for the area.

Need: Since its completion, there has been no major infusion of capital for improvements at the Agat Marina, primarily due to insufficient funding levels from marina revenues to sustain its operations. The continued lack of suitable infrastructure and equipment has long been identified as the major obstacles to the successful growth of Guam's commercial, recreational and charter fishing operations. Minor improvements to the facility's boat ramp were completed in early 2011. The Port Authority is in the process of securing funding to make some minor, remedial repairs to the Marina's docks. The Agat Marina's structural upgrades to its docks

and boat slips are far more extensive than the small amount of funds that have been directed toward their upgrade. The need to undertake major upgrades to the Agat Marina's facilities is fast approaching a critical point.

In addition to the required structural upgrades to the marina's docks that were identified in another project, the marina requires increased security upgrades. The marina has been experiencing vandalization and motor vehicle break-ins. In addition, the Marina's wench to remove large fish from boats has corrosion problems and is slated to undergo minor repairs until funding can be secured for its replacement. Lastly, the fuel pier servicing the marina's boats and well as the marina's boat ramp boarding piers require repairs and replacements.

Priority Sequence:

- Repair and replace existing slips at Dock B with larger boat slips and floats that can accommodate larger and heavier boats.
- Improve the marina's security through the addition of improved lighting and closed circuit cameras, etc.
- Replacement of wench to offload fish
- Conduct study for the repair of the refueling pier and boat ramp boarding piers.
- Replace and repair refueling pier and boat ramp boarding piers.

Priority Level:	High
Time Table:	24 months
Cost Estimate:	\$300,000 for Repairs to Dock B \$150,000 for Lighting and Security Cameras \$80,000 for New Fish Wench \$100,000 for study for the Repair of the Refueling Pier and Boat Ramp Boarding Piers and A& E Design Work \$500,000 for Repair and Construction of Refueling Pier Repair and Boat Ramp Boarding Piers
Accountability:	Port Authority of Guam
Evaluation Criteria:	Repairs to Dock B are completed permitting fishermen safe access to their boats. Security lighting is installed and cameras are operational and vandalization and thefts at the marina are reduced. Fishermen are able to remove fish from their boats through the use of a working wench.

Program Strategy 5.2 Accessibility for Fishermen to Fish on the East Side of Guam

Background: The Ylig Bay boat ramp near the mouth of Ylig River on the east side of the island provided offshore fishermen the opportunity to launch their boats to fish on that side of the island. However, with the start of the reconstruction of the Ylig Bridge in March 2011, the makeshift Ylig Bay boat ramp was officially closed for recreation water use on March 14, 2011. Now, that the Ylig bridge has been completed, the Ylig Bay boat ramp has been closed indefinitely.

Description: A boat ramp needs to be implemented and made accessible to Guam's fishermen on the east side of the island due to the closure of the makeshift ramp in Ylig Bay.

Need: Boating access facilities enhance fishing opportunities, but they must be placed in appropriate and acceptable areas. Impacts to private property, native species habitat, wetlands, and historic/cultural sites must be evaluated. Boat ramps should not be installed in steep slope areas, which would make the ramp hazardous and difficult to use. The ramp should be installed in an area that is usable during high and low tides. Wave prone areas may be subject to erosion and may be unusable during windy conditions. Furthermore, structures such as adequate lighting, water for rinsing and aids to navigation should be installed and maintained in order to provide a safe and enjoyable experience for boaters and recreational fishermen. A need exists to identify an area in the east side of Guam to implement the boat ramp.

Priority Sequence:

- Feasibility Study to identify a location in the East Side of Guam to implement a boat ramp.
- Design and Permit for the boat ramp.
- Construction of the boat ramp.

Priority Level: High

Time Table: 36 months

Cost Estimate: \$950,000 for Boat Ramp (Feasibility Study \$50,000, A&E Design and Permit \$200,000 and Construction \$700,000)

Accountability: Department of Agriculture

Evaluation Criteria: Feasibility study completed identifying a site to construct the boat ramp on the East Side of Guam. A&E Design and Permit for the boat ramp is completed. Construction of boat ramp is completed.

Project Strategy 5.3 Fish Aggregating Device Deployment Vessel

Background: The Department of Agriculture currently obtains a purchase order to deploy fish aggregating devices (FADs), which are floating objects that attract, aggregate and hold pelagic fish in the area, ultimately increasing the catch of fishermen. When FADs go offline, fishermen expect that the FADs will be replaced in a reasonable amount of time. The cost to deploy a FAD is high at approximately \$20,000 per deployment with only one company currently able to deploy FADs. This high cost limits the amount of FAD deployments due to funding availability. Deployment costs have increased each year resulting in DAWR reducing the number of FAD deployments per year. Alternatives are needed to reduce the cost of deployments.

Description: With the purchase of a FAD deployment vessel, FAD deployments can be conducted more frequently allowing fishermen the opportunity to increase their catch. With an average cost of \$20,000 for deployments, DAWR can expect a return on the FAD deployment vessel in a little over 2 1/2 years assuming a cost of \$250,000 for the vessel.

Priority Level: High

Time Table: 18 months

Cost Estimate: \$250,000 for Purchase of Deployment Vessel

Accountability: Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, Guam Department of Agriculture

Evaluation Criteria: The FAD deployment vessel is purchased. FAD deployments will be conducted frequently allowing fishermen the opportunity to increase their catch and reduce the high cost of FAD deployments.

Program Strategy 5.4 The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessible Fishing Platform

Status Update: The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessible Fishing Platform project was awarded a total of \$330,000. The project is pending Army Corps of Engineer permit and clearance.

Need:

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a comprehensive civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The ADA requires that newly constructed and altered state and local government facilities, places of public accommodation, and commercial facilities are readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities. Recreational facilities, including fishing piers and platforms, are among the facilities required to comply with the ADA access requirements.

Paseo de Susana Park is an established popular recreational area owned and operated by the Government of Guam. There is no ADA access to the water resources at this location along the Hagatna Marina Channel. Moreover, the lack of access to water resources is not limited to this recreational area.

Many of Guam's anglers brave the Hagatna Marina Channel's terrain to fish. The anglers most especially fish at the Hagatna Marina Channel during the seasonal run of the Atulai (Mackerel – Big Eye Scad). Too often anglers will slip or lose their balance while trying to navigate the large boulders that block their way down to the water level in order to cast their lines. Accessing the channel by Guam's physically challenged citizens and its manamko (senior citizens) is nearly impossible. The construction of a fishing platform will provide a safe location for all of Guam's anglers, including its senior citizens and disabled citizens, to fish and it will ensure individuals with disabilities have access to the fishing area.

Project Description:

This project proposes to construct an access ramp and fishing platform that fully complies with ADA standards in order to provide recreational and subsistence fishing access to the Hagatna Marina Channel to Guam's disabled citizens. The proposed facility will consist of concrete surfaced ramps and platforms with steel guardrails and wheel stops approximately 15 feet wide and 75 feet for the second Phase of the project. The total length of the platform is approximately 500 feet broken into two additional Phases (3-4). In addition to providing access, GOSA will provide training, guidance, and mentoring for those with ADA needs to fully utilize the platform.

The project's A&E phase, which is the preparation of the design and construction plans for an ADA compliant fishing/viewing platform at Paseo de Susana Park along the Hagatna Marina Channel is completed. The work was done by Duenas, Camacho & Associates, Inc. with input from the Department of Agriculture, Department of Parks and Recreation,

the Guam Fisherman's Cooperative Association, and the Guam Organization of Saltwater Anglers. The first construction phase is the establishment of an ADA access platform on the rock wall along the Hagatna Marina Channel at Paseo de Susana Park. The park is centrally located between the Hagatna Marina and East Hagatna Bay and has established pavilions, day use facilities, baseball stadium, and softball park, to include ADA compliant restrooms. The platform would be located in close proximity and is a popular area for angling and wildlife viewing.

With the completion of the A&E design plans, the project is divided into three phases. Each Phase requires funding to complete the project: The project's phases are as follows:

- Phase 1: Construction of the ADA fishing platform at Paseo de Susana Park along the Hagatna Marina Channel.
- Phase 2: Expand the Fishing Platform an additional two hundred feet.
- Phase 3: Add to the fishing platform a final section that would add another two hundred and fifty feet to the platform in order to maximize the use of the accessible area.

Objectives:

- (1) Develop and enhance Western Pacific community-based fishing opportunities benefiting Guam residents.
- (2) Promote and foster cultural fishing practices and conservation enhancement through public awareness to improve decision making on coastal issues.
- (3) Foster capacity building in coastal science and education through observation.
- (4) Perpetuation of Chamorro fishing traditions and values.
- (5) Bridge barriers that prevent full participation in fisheries by Guam residents.

Priority Level:

High

Time Table:

12 Months

Cost:

\$330,000.00 - Construction Phase 1 and 2: Construct initial fishing platform (15' x 75') and expand its length an additional 200 ft.
\$150,000 – Construction Phase 3: Construct an additional 250 feet to the fishing platform.

Accountability: The Guam Organization of Saltwater Anglers (GOSA)

Evaluation Criteria: Completion of an ADA compliant fishing platform and its use by persons with disabilities.

Project Strategy 5.5 Manahak (Rabbit Fish) Hatchery and Restocking

Status Update: The Manahak (Rabbit Fish) Hatchery and Restocking Project has been initiated and project activities are on-going.

Description: The 4-H Youth Development Program, Guam Cooperative Extension Service and the Guam Fisherman's Cooperative Association will collaborate with University of Guam's College of Natural Sciences-Hatchery and with the University of Guam's Marine Laboratory to fully develop and promote a juvenile rabbit fish reproduction project. An artificial habitat for the juvenile rabbit fish will be created in order to enable the fish to be used for restocking purposes. The juvenile rabbit fish will be nurtured in the artificial habitat for 6 months before the restocking takes place. The site chosen for the habitat will be an area that has algae overgrowth. Both the 4-H program's youth and the Guam Fisherman's Cooperative will oversee and monitor the site. This collaborative partnership will enhance a systematic approach that will help community to understand the concept of restocking.

Restoring Guam's living Marine resource habitats will:

- Maintain vital food supplies. Healthy coastal habitats produce more food for local people pertain to sustaining purposes.
- Protect the ecosystem and nature's bounty. Beyond providing food for consumption, coastal habitats are the home of thousands of species of fish, birds, plants, and animals that depend on healthy habitat for their survival.
- Protect human health. The ciguatera that causes harm to human health occurs in those fish exposed to the toxic microbe ciguatera. The ciguatera microbe multiplies when estuaries and coastal and upland habitats are allowed to decline. When they are restored, the ciguatera microbes cannot survive and the result is they contribute to the production of healthy fish and wildlife that contribute to human health and enjoyment.
- Maintain biodiversity. The coastal and marine environment is the second major source of biodiversity on our planet. Restoring a

instrumental approach to teach the respected members of the community the values of our eco-system.

- The project may foster a viable Mari-culture program while helping to remove undesirable algae on our shores, address the algae smothering our reefs and feed our communities in a sustainable manner.

Priority Level: High

Time Table: 12 Months

Cost Estimate: \$150,000

Accountability: University of Guam Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Program in collaboration with Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association

Evaluation Criteria: The restocking of adult rabbit fish from the created habitat for juvenile rabbit fish.

Project Strategy 5.6 Capital Financing for A New Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Marina Building Complex

Background: The Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association presently has 200 members and is a 36 year old non-profit organization whose mission is to market the fish harvested by its members who are considered "artisanal fishermen". The Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association's present facility has insufficient space. A new structure at the Hagatna Boat Basin is needed to house the Coop's retail outlet, office and processing and ice facilities along with a restaurant that exclusively sells seafood from the Coop, marine related gift shops, dive and tackle shops and other marina related businesses. An Architectural and engineering design plan for the facility has been completed.

Description: This project has two phases. Phase I is completed. Phase I was the preparation of a architectural / engineering design plan for a 6,000 sq. ft. facility that will house the Coop's retail outlet, office, fish processing area and ice production area, a seafood restaurant, gift shop, and a dive and tackle shop. Included in this phase is the securing of all federal and local permits. The second phase of this project is the actual construction of the facility. This project has been unable to be pursued as a funding source has not been found.

Priority: Medium

Time table: 36 months

Cost Estimate: \$3,500,000.

Accountability: Guam Fisherman's Cooperative Association

Evaluation Criteria: The construction of the facility and further expansion of Guam's fishery economic base through increased income revenues for Guam's commercial and recreation fishermen.

Project Strategy 5.7 Fish Aggregating Devices and Shallow Water Mooring Buoys

Background: A fish aggregating device (FAD) is a floating object that attracts aggregates and holds pelagic fish in the area, ultimately increasing the catch of fishermen. When FADs are offline, fishers call DAWR to report problems with the FAD and to request the FAD be replaced. The project also involves enhancement projects such as the production of FAD location maps for recreational fishermen and the improvement of the current FAD system designed to extend the average time on station. The cost of FAD deployment has doubled and now costs approximately \$20,000 per deployment. This cost does not include the cost of purchasing components.

Description: A total of fourteen (14) FADs are part of DAWR's fish aggregating device program. Missing FADs are either determined by aerial surveys or by fishermen who report missing FADs. The purchase of equipment, supplies and materials to deploy FAD systems at various depths in addition to contracting companies to deploy FAD systems for those that are missing will ensure existing FADs are redeployed for year-round sportfish use. Presently, DAWR has federal funds under the Dingell-Johnson Sports Fish Restoration Fund that can be used to deploy new FADs in addition to replacing FADs that are either missing or not operable.

DAWR currently has a total of thirty-four (34) SWMs that are a part of its mooring program to minimize anchoring damage to Guam's coral reefs. Missing SWMs are either determined by aerial surveys or by boaters calling in to report missing SWMs. The purchase of equipment, supplies and materials, contracting companies to deploy SWMs for those missing and involving commercial companies willing to install SWMs will ensure existing SEMs are available for year-round sport fish use.

- To provide a series of demonstrations and public awareness at selected sites on Guam to promote hands-on learning activities for the teaching of traditional fishing techniques.
- To provide the local youth with the opportunity and skills to be more effective in traditional fishing methods and traditional conservation.
- To create collaborative partnerships with local agencies and Master traditional fishermen for the promotion and sustainability of traditional fishing methods.

Priority: High

Time Table: 12 Months

Cost Estimation: \$60,000.00

Accountability: University of Guam Youth Development 4H Program

Evaluation Criteria: Pre and Post evaluation will be an instrument to measure knowledge. Data sheet for number of participants, number of fish tagged and retrieved.

Project Strategy 6.2 Discovering the Cultural Importance of Fishing Techniques Through Associated Indigenous Linguistic Practices

Description: Indigenous fishing techniques develop and survive within an indigenous linguistic context. Hence, preserving culturally important fishing methods also requires documenting and understanding the detailed technical language required by indigenous fishers. An in-depth linguistic approach is also critical to discovering fishing techniques known only to a small and, sadly, a shrinking cadre of indigenous experts. For example, some fishers on Guam built rock shelters (*guma' ácho*) on shallow and otherwise barren reef platforms to concentrate fish for spearing. This interesting technique has potential for wider use in conserving and managing Guam's fish stocks, but it has not been reported in any historical or modern published account of fishing in the Mariana Islands and is unknown outside of the few families who practiced it. We are also aware of several other techniques that are known by only a few remaining living practitioners. Discovery of these rare techniques came about only via extensive interviews with indigenous fishers when granted their permission to accompany them in their fishing activities, which has been invariably conducted using a technical vocabulary that is exclusively Chamorro.

The first phase will be the identification of the types of traditional fishing methods that continue to be employed for inshore harvesting, and the level of decline in the application of the methods. A comprehensive inventory of technical terminology accompanying indigenous fishing on Guam to aid will be conducted in 2) uncovering little-known techniques in danger of being lost because they are practiced by only very few traditional fishers. The later phase will include those techniques no longer practiced, but which are known by older living practitioners or which lie recorded in early historical documents. These phases will be accomplished through 1) interviews conducted in Chamoru with native speakers possessing expert knowledge of past and present indigenous fishing methods, 2) a survey of historical documents beginning with European contact and 3) dissemination of translations and analyses via reports available to relevant agencies and the public, as well as multimedia productions freely available to educators.

- Priority level: Low
- Time Table: 24 months.
- Cost estimate: \$35,000 per 12-month period
- Accountability: University of Guam.
- Evaluation Criteria: Dissemination of translations and analyses via reports available to relevant agencies and to the public via the internet and multimedia productions freely available to educators.

Project Strategy 6.3 Preservation of Traditional In-shore Fishing Practices

- Background: Traditional in-shore fisheries practices are being displaced by the utilization of modern gear and methods, and there are indications that traditional fishing knowledge is already becoming scarce. While there are several programs designed to provide practical training and create an appreciation for fishing among Guam's youth and the community in general, there are no specific programs which are geared toward the preservation of traditional fishing methods. This program strategy is proposed in two phases. The first phase is to identify the types of traditional fishing methods that continue to be employed for inshore harvesting, and the level of decline in the application of the methods. The second phase would apply these findings in the development of preservation programs.

Description: Phase I: Statistical Profile of Existing In-shore Traditional Fishing Practices. The DAWR conducts in-shore creel surveys which provide data to include fishing location, species caught, gear used. The data sets reflect consistent surveys from 1985 to present. In addition, the GFCA conducts in-shore volunteer data surveys. In-shore data can be extracted from these two sources and be analyzed to provide a comparison on the level of gear utilization for activities classified as traditional fisheries, and provide a comparison on the level of application of traditional fishing practices in comparison to other fisheries activities, covering the time period of the data base.

Phase II: Development of Community Oriented Apprenticeship Programs for Traditional In-shore Fishing Practices.
 Create a Master Traditional Fisherman program within the Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities. Develop criteria for qualifying masters. Conduct community outreach to identify and archive Guam residents who possess traditional fishing knowledge, to include gear used, gear manufacturing and repair techniques, and other information necessary to preserve and convey the practices. The master program would also establish an apprenticeship curriculum that would include the identification of individuals to do teaching, length of apprenticeship, technique(s) to be applied, and number of apprentices. Stipends would be made available to both teachers and students based on length of time required to accomplish program and materials required.

Priority Level: Low

Time Table: Phase I - 3 months
 Phase II - Continuous

Cost Estimate: Phase I - \$10,000
 Phase II - \$50,000 annually

Accountability: Phase I – Guam Fishermen’s Cooperative Association (should the proposed marine biologist under the Guam Volunteer Fishery Data Collection Project be funded, the biologist will assist the GFCA with the implementation of this Phase)
 Phase II - Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities

Evaluation Criteria: Phase I - Completion of statistical analysis of traditional fishing practices and identification of existing activities
 Phase II - Implementation of Master of Traditional Fisherman Program.

4. OTHER MARINE CONSERVATION SUGGESTED OBJECTIVES

This section reviews those objectives suggested by the Council's PIAFA Working Group that were de-emphasized in the development of Guam's first 1999 MCP. They continued to be recognized in Guam's 2005 and remain recognized in this plan too. If conditions change they may be reconsidered for inclusion in future plans.

4.1 Data Collection and Reporting

Fresh fish enter the commercial market in Guam from three sources: full-time commercial fishermen, part-time commercial fishermen and subsistence or recreational fishermen who sell portions of their catch. Before the Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association (GFCA) was established in July 1979 there was no central place to sell fish. The Coop subsequently became the primary distribution center for fresh local fish. In 1982, WPacFIN began working with the Coop to improve their invoicing system and to obtain data on all fish purchases on a voluntary basis. A cooperative fishery data collection system was established. Data from two other fish wholesalers were collected beginning in 1983 and continued until their closing in 1987. Presently, the Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association is the primary source for data collection efforts for Guam based commercial, recreational and subsistence fishery activity.

Monthly and annual summary reports of commercial landings data are generated by GFCA. Data are summarized in tables containing information on the pounds landed, value and the average price per pound for each species or species group.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans collects landing information from vessels which transship fish through the port of Guam. In general, foreign long line vessels offloading in Guam have maintained good landings records. Data collected by the Bureau of Statistics and Plans include vessel size; vessel name, flag and type; offloaded tuna and billfish by species weight, value and destination of catch; fish transshipment by species; exporting agent; mode of transportation and destination; and vessel agent listing. The following table provides a six year breakdown of tuna offloaded in Guam by species from the Transshipment Summary Data (in metric ton) from CY 2013 - 2008.

ANNUAL REPORT ON TUNA OFFLOADED IN GUAM BY SPECIES											TABLE 1
SOURCE: TRANSHIPMENT SUMMARY (In Metric Ton). DATA FROM: 01/01/2008-12/31/2013.											5/19/2014
											Page No. 1
CY	POC *VES	BET	YFT	ALB	BEM	BKM	SWO	OTH	OTN	OTC	TOT
2008	404 * 86	3,113.414	1,073.411	24.342	146.052	76.380	34.438	1.716	8.926	12.867	4,491.546
2009	268* 67	1,826.634	949.942	5.234	59.642	31.043	25.612	0.000	4.546	1.589	2,904.242
2010	186* 32	987.638	715.245	23.179	98.240	36.645	34.893	0.000	0.105	1.815	1,897.760
2011	168* 23	1,343.368	532.042	22.037	53.517	36.265	19.166	0.760	0.000	9.447	2,016.602
2012	214* 28	1,690.285	501.015	28.994	78.262	2.968	45.791	0.000	3.552	58.015	2,408.882
2013	202* 24	1,379.499	435.815	47.684	103.136	0.000	49.663	0.000	0.640	30.519	2,046.956
Total	1442* 12	10,340.838	4,207.470	151.470	538.849	183.301	209.563	2.476	17.769	114.252	15,765.988

Note: BET: Bigeye; YFT: Yellow Fin; ALB: Albacore; BEM: Blue Marlin; BKM: Black Marlin; SWO: Swordfish; OTH: Other; OTN: Other Non Tuna; OTC: Other Species Combined; TOT: Total.

Source: Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Planning Information Program

5. List of Abbreviations

BSP	=	Bureau of Statistics and Plans
Council	=	Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council
DAWR	=	Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, Department of Agriculture
EEZ	=	Exclusive Economic Zone
FEP	=	Fishery Ecosystem Plan
FSM	=	Federated States of Micronesia
GEDA	=	Guam Economic Development Authority
GFCA	=	Guam Fisherman Cooperative Association
MCP	=	Marine Conservation Plan
MSA	=	Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Management and Conservation Act
NMI	=	Northern Mariana Islands
NMFS	=	National Marine Fisheries Service, US
NOAA	=	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US
NOS	=	National Ocean Survey (NOAA), US
PIA	=	Pacific Insular Area
PIAFA	=	Pacific Insular Area Fishing Agreement
Secretary	=	U.S. Secretary of Commerce
SPC	=	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
UOG	=	University of Guam
USCG	=	United States Coast Guard
VMS	=	Vessel Monitoring System
WPacFIN	=	Western Pacific Fishery Information Network