

Implementation Plan to Enhance Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Threat Analysis and Monitoring

Responding to Recommendation #3 of the Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud in Its Action Plan for Implementing the Task Force Recommendations

Enterprise Tools IUU Fishing Implementation Planning Team

12/30/2015

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This implementation plan responds to one of four implementation steps called for under Recommendation #3, Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) in the Action Plan for implementing the recommendations of the Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud. Specifically, this document contains a detailed implementation plan with timeline that will be used to combat IUU fishing threats in the maritime domain. This plan is informed by the findings of a report previously compiled by the Recommendation #3 Enterprise Tools IUU Fishing Implementation Planning Team (IPT) entitled, “Report on Findings and Existing Initiatives to Address IUU Fishing Threats.”

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Executive Summary

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a significant concern around the world. Its effects include depleted food stocks, seafood market distortions, and damaged marine ecosystems. Together, IUU fishing and seafood fraud negatively affect markets, undermine the competitiveness of the legal seafood industry, defraud consumers, and threaten the health and sustainability of global fisheries. They also impede the availability of a nutritious food source for citizens globally and compromise the economic stability of developing nations vulnerable to these criminal activities. These activities also contribute to streams of funding for non-state actors and transnational criminal organizations that are difficult to detect and deter.

Continued advances in technology are expanding the tools available to combat IUU fishing through the use of enterprise-level services. However, disseminating the information garnered from these systems to stakeholders engaged in efforts to combat IUU fishing remains a challenge. As described in the Action Plan for Implementing the Recommendations of the Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud, “Many in the U. S. government are unaware of these enterprise tools or lack training on how to apply these tools to conduct IUU fishing threat analysis and monitoring.” Additional challenges exist at international government levels; many of our international partners need assistance in discovering and accessing relevant tools, services, information and data. Exposing more stakeholders to these technologies and increasing information sharing with international partners will not only help combat IUU fishing, but also may have positive effects in other mission sets, including, but not limited to, combating terrorism, drug smuggling, human trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime.

This implementation plan, developed by the Recommendation #3 Enterprise Tools IUU Implementation Planning Team (IPT), addresses information sharing and training challenges to improve threat analysis and monitoring in support of fishing enforcement operations. Successful implementation requires stakeholders involved in combating IUU fishing to use and promote enterprise tools such as those identified in the “Report on Findings and Existing Initiatives to Address IUU Fishing Threats” which the IPT produced in September 2015. As part of this implementation plan, various organizations will work together during the next 18 months to (1) define information needs and requirements and (2) determine how to enhance coordination and collaboration with each other, international partners and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and others in order to continue efforts to combat IUU fishing.

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Introduction

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is the effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could affect the security, safety, economy, or environment of the United States.¹ It provides a comprehensive approach to the development of information networks based on shared goals to fight common problems, including illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Many USG organizations, including the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), have contributed to the development of enterprise tools—common services, capabilities, and processes—that increase awareness of the maritime domain. These tools have a variety of uses, from tracking vessel globally to gaining a better understanding of the relationships between cargo, people, and infrastructure. Also, these tools bring tremendous value to decision-makers involved in fisheries enforcement when combined with the efforts of the United States and its international partners in combating IUU fishing. However, the value of gathering data is significantly limited if a plan for automatically exchanging or sharing that data does not accompany those tools. This implementation plan takes steps towards addressing that issue, by highlighting the mechanisms by which data is gathered and identifying actions and methods to determine needs and fill gaps in information sharing.

Background

On June 17, 2014, the White House released a Presidential Memorandum entitled “Establishing a Comprehensive Framework to Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud.” Among other actions, the Presidential Memorandum established a Presidential Task Force on Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and Seafood Fraud (Task Force) co-chaired by the Departments of Commerce and State, with twelve other Federal agency members.

As directed in the Presidential Memorandum, the Task Force developed a series of “recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud...” This included a recommendation that “The Secretaries of Defense and Homeland Security to include IUU fishing threat analysis and monitoring as a component of U.S. and international efforts to increase overall maritime domain awareness [(MDA)].” The Task Force provided those recommendations to the President via the National Ocean Council and published them in the Federal Register on December 18, 2014.

In March of 2015, the Task Force published an Action Plan to support the implementation of its recommendations. The Action Plan included a series of “implementation steps,” including one that directed the Secretaries of Homeland Security and Defense to “assemble a U.S. government [(USG)] interagency team” to “formulate an implementation plan with timelines to support efforts to enhance IUU fishing threat analysis and monitoring.”

¹ National Maritime Domain Awareness Plan, Pg. 2

In July 2015, DoD and DHS assembled a USG interagency team, establishing the Enterprise Tools IUU Fishing Integrated Product Team (IPT) with representatives from various USG organizations. The IPT took its first steps to inform an implementation plan with the development of a “Report on Findings and Existing Initiatives to Address IUU Fishing Threats” in September 2015. (Key “Findings” from this report are further discussed in this document in the section relating to “Development of the Implementation Plan.”) The IPT, then, undertook efforts to formulate this implementation plan. The implementation plan actions are provided as a table in Appendix #1. Appendix #2 provides a summary of actions and planned timeline.

IPT Composition

The Recommendation #3 IPT is led by DoD and DHS. It also includes representatives from the Department of State (DOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Navy (USN), and the National Maritime Intelligence-Integration Office (NMIO). The diversity of this IPT represents the broad range of USG agencies that have an interest, either directly or indirectly, in eradicating IUU fishing. A summary of each agency is provided in Appendix #3.

IPT Objectives

As detailed in the Action Plan for Implementing the Task Force Recommendations, the National Ocean Council (NOC) Committee on IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud assigned the IPT the following objectives:

- By **May 2015**², the DoD, DOS, and NOAA will co-host a workshop to gain better understanding into relevant surveillance and enforcement technologies currently being piloted to support management in marine protected areas around the globe.

*Status: COMPLETE.*³

- By **September 2015** the team will:
 - Establish an Enterprise Tools IUU Fishing Implementation Planning Team;
 - Catalogue existing initiatives; and
 - Produce a report on findings to inform an implementation plan.

² DHS was added as a co-chair for this event after publication of the initial Action Plan.

³ Government users may access the Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) Workshop Quicklook Report at "Applying Enterprise Tools to Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing," <https://inteldocs.intelink.gov/inteldocs/page/document-details?nodeRef=workspace://SpacesStore/7bcf112b-8cd0-4599-a3af-7135f68227a7>

Status: COMPLETE.⁴ (See also, Appendix #4 of this Implementation Plan for Key Findings.)

- By **December 2015**, the Enterprise Tools IUU Fishing Implementation Planning Team will formulate an implementation plan with timelines to support efforts to enhance IUU fishing threat analysis and monitoring.

Status: COMPLETE. (With the submission of this implementation plan.)

Additionally, the Action Plan provided the following objective to DoD and DHS:

- By **December 2015**, the Secretaries of Homeland Security and Defense will provide a report to the NOC Committee on developing an appropriate environment for sharing information between U.S. and foreign government partner users in order to enhance threat analysis and monitoring, which would increase the awareness of decision-makers responsible for combating IUU fishing.

Status: COMPLETE. (Submitted separately to the NOC Committee.)

Scope of the Implementation Plan

This implementation plan serves as a framework of actions that will address findings identified by the IPT. In producing the implementation plan, the IPT endeavored to be budget neutral and to work within existing structures. While recognizing natural linkages with the efforts of several other working groups, the IPT focused the implementation plan on actions relating to enhancing awareness of the maritime domain in order to combat IUU fishing. Actions involving statutes, authorities, or governance relating to IUU fishing were considered beyond the scope of this implementation plan. A list of acronyms used in this implementation plan is provided in Appendix #5.

Development of the Implementation Plan

This implementation plan is guided by the IPT's previous report entitled "Maritime Domain Awareness Report on Findings and Existing Initiatives to Address IUU Fishing Threats," which was submitted to the NOC Committee on IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud in September 2015. Appendix #4 provides a list of the Key Findings from that report. The IPT developed a number of actions and considerations to address all of these findings. The IPT also examined these actions and considerations to identify possible linkages with the efforts of other Action Plan working groups as well as the State Department's Sea Scout Initiative, announced by Secretary

⁴ Government users may access the catalogue on existing initiatives and findings to inform an implementation plan at "Maritime Domain Awareness Report on Findings and Existing Initiatives to Address IUU Fishing Threats" <https://www.intelink.gov/go/xIOK3rF>

Kerry in October 2015 at the Our Ocean Conference in Valparaíso, Chile. In particular, the IPT identified linkages with the following Recommendations:

- International – Best Practices (#2), regarding information sharing practices with Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs).
- International – Capacity Building (#6), regarding enhanced coordination and collaboration with interagency, international, and other governmental partners.
- Enforcement—Information Sharing (#8), regarding sharing of information within the U.S. Government as well as with international partners to support fisheries enforcement.
- Enforcement—State and Local (#11), regarding the sharing of information with State and local partners to support fisheries enforcement.

The IPT grouped the seven resultant actions into two broad categories: (1) Actions to define information needs and requirements; and (2) Actions to enhance U.S. coordination and collaboration. The IPT identified lead and supporting agencies for each of these actions, as well as a suspense date for completing each action.

The IPT-identified lead and supporting agencies are committed to executing this implementation plan. This implementation plan may be used by the NOC Committee as a roadmap to support maritime domain awareness amongst USG organizations and increase information sharing. This implementation plan may also be used to build awareness and collaboration with international partners through focused attention on existing information sharing mechanisms such as ship-rider agreements, RFMO agreements, and other vehicles.

Conclusion

IUU fishing is a significant concern that requires multiple lines of effort to combat comprehensively. Enhancing the utilization of MDA tools and information sharing in the United States and abroad while simultaneously encouraging technological innovation and cross collaboration is a whole-of-government approach that can have a variety of benefits beyond the immediate IUU fishing issue.

With the submission of this implementation plan, the work assigned to the IPT in the Action Plan is completed; therefore, the Recommendation #3 IPT will be disestablished.

In the place of the Recommendation #3 IPT, the seven working groups identified in this implementation plan will report, as directed, to the NOC Committee. Although this implementation plan identifies the initial suspense dates, each working group will develop and follow its own working timelines. In the future, these working groups will submit assessments, updates, and reports as determined by the NOC Committee on IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud.

Appendix #1 – Implementation Plan Action Items

<p>The below table is divided in five columns as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action: The task designed to address the findings identified in the MDA Catalog of Existing Initiatives and Findings. Considerations are provided in carrying out each task. • Lead Agency: The USG organization leading the working group. • Supporting Agency: The organizations supporting the working group lead. • Dependency/Collaboration: Other IUU Fishing working groups or independent initiatives that should be consulted. • Suspense: The deadline for the actions to be completed. 	<p>Actions are organized in the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to Define Information Needs and Requirements • Actions to Enhance U.S. Coordination and Collaboration within the Interagency, with International Agencies and Partners, and with Non-Governmental Organizations and Others
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Actions to Define Information Needs and Requirements	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency	Dependency/ Collaboration	Suspense
<p>(1) Define, holistically, the operational information and information sharing needs and related challenges in the U.S. fisheries enforcement community to combat IUU fishing effectively and efficiently. Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ a scenario/vignette approach (similar to the approach taken by MDA) to document necessary tasks and identify gaps. • Leverage existing studies. • Identify potential linkages between IUU fishing and other illicit activity. • Clarify the roles of USG Operation Centers in supporting fishing enforcement and combating IUU fishing. • Develop, based on information needs, a maritime domain Information Exchange Package Document (IEPD) in the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM-M). • Ensure that technology initiatives meet defined needs and address gaps (e.g., IUU Fishing Data Challenge). • Consider future information sharing opportunities and technologies that may be “game changers.” <p>Intended Outcome: Assessment to NOC Committee to formally document information and information sharing needs and identification of related gaps within the U.S. fisheries enforcement community.</p>	USCG	NOAA, USFWS, DOJ, DoD, DHS, MDA ESC, DOS	Rec #8 & #11 WG; Sea Scout	31 Dec 2016

Actions to Define Information Needs and Requirements	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency	Dependency/ Collaboration	Suspense
<p>(2) For the international fisheries enforcement community to combat IUU fishing more effectively: raise awareness of existing enterprise tools and services; assist in identifying information sharing mechanisms; and determine related information sharing needs and gaps. Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify existing studies. • Baseline an assessment of currently available international law enforcement and intelligence and information sharing arrangements. • Identify, document, and prioritize necessary tasks and gaps. • Plan for the inclusion of future information sharing opportunities or use of emerging technologies (particularly, those technologies that may be regarded as “game changers”) that may be able to provide information to appropriate law enforcement communities. • How responses to this action will be used by USG organizations engaged in international diplomacy and development and capacity building efforts. <p>Intended Outcome: Assessment to NOC Committee to formally document existing information sharing mechanisms, identification of related international needs and gaps across the fisheries enforcement community and recommendations on filling the identified gaps.</p>	NOAA	USCG, DOS, USAID	Rec #6 WG; Above Action	30 Jun 2017

Actions to Enhance U.S. Coordination and Collaboration within the Interagency	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency	Dependency/ Collaboration	Suspense
<p>(3) Determine whether the 1993 DOT-DOC-DoD Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on intelligence surveillance capabilities support to countering Living Marine Resource (LMR) violations remains a requirement. If the MOU remains valid, amend as required. Additionally, determine whether the MOU should be amended further* to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide, or specify, common enterprise solutions for interagency information sharing. • Expand the MOU to include DOI/USFWS and DHS/CBP. • Incorporate an agreement for training / tradecraft / rotational assignments for analysts; and • Require each agency to provide its own appropriately cleared personnel, classified facilities, and equipment. <p>Intended Outcome: Upon stakeholder validation, draft an updated MOU or develop other appropriate vehicle; staff for concurrence / approval as required.</p>	MDA ESC	DHS, DOI, DoD, DOC, DOT, NMIO, ODNI/IC	Rec #8 WG	31 Dec 2016

*The MDA ESC would require appropriate direction from the National Security Council (NSC) / Maritime Security Interagency Policy Committee (MSIPC) before proceeding to effect substantive changes in the MOU and the interagency relationships it formalizes.

Actions to Enhance U.S. Coordination and Collaboration within the Interagency	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency	Dependency/ Collaboration	Suspense
<p>(4) Report to the NOC Committee regarding analysis efforts by USG organizations to support international fisheries enforcement activities. Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List countries with ship rider agreements and the extent of their current and potential analytical capabilities and analytical efforts. • Identify existing international exercises and the extent of analysis conducted with partners. • Address using common standards for sharing information within an unclassified, non-public key infrastructure (PKI) environment. • Provide a baseline suite of exportable technologies (e.g., Maritime Safety & Security Information System (MSSIS), SeaVision, and Consolidated Vessel Information and Security Report (CVISR)) that could be offered to international partners that may lack a deep technological base / infrastructure. • Build on the catalog of enterprise tools provided to the NOC Committee in September 2015, and focus on tools that are currently available to international partners. <p>Intended Outcome: Provide a one-time report on existing analysis efforts in order to facilitate better interagency coordination with international partners.</p>	USCG	NOAA, DHS, DoD	Rec #6 & #8 WGs	30 Jun 2016
<p>(5) Designate recognized enterprise solutions that address MDA Challenges to include combating IUU fishing threats. Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a process to recognize future technologies as enterprise solutions. <p>Intended Outcome: Report to the NOC Committee, identifying common enterprise tools employed for MDA that are recognized and endorsed by the MDA ESC and that may be applied to combating IUU Fishing.</p>	MDA ESC	NMIO, DoD, DHS, DOT		30 Jun 2016

Actions to Enhance U.S. Coordination and Collaboration with International Agencies and Partners	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency	Dependency/ Collaboration	Suspense
<p>(6) Advance use of common enterprise solutions, information exchanges, and information sharing across Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs). Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify MDA and IUU fishing information sharing best practices used by RFMOs. • The number of stocks / domestic fisheries that are not covered by RFMOs. <p>Intended Outcome: Agreed U.S. standard for information sharing for use in reviewing measures related to information sharing adopted by RFMO's of which the United States is a member. Develop a plan for engaging nations outside the RFMO framework.</p>	DOS	NOAA, USCG	Rec #2, #6, & #8 WGs	30 Sep 2016
Actions to Enhance U.S. Coordination and Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations and Others	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency	Dependency/ Collaboration	Suspense
<p>(7) Conduct an assessment of activities conducted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private companies, philanthropic foundations, scientific and academic institutions, and other groups involved with international efforts to combat IUU fishing. Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify new and existing technologies that NGOs and other entities are developing. • Enable expansion of non-traditional technologies, potentially through public-private partnerships. • Plan to monitor emerging technological developments with NGOs and others <p>Intended Outcome: One-time report to the NOC Committee on activities of NGOs, and other entities, to facilitate better USG coordination with NGOs and international partners.</p>	DOS	NOAA, USCG, DoD, USAID	Rec #6 WGs, Sea Scout	31 Aug 2016

Appendix #2 – Summary of Implementation Plan Actions and Timeline

**IUU Fishing Presidential Action Plan Recommendation #3
Implementation Plan Actions and Timeline**

Implementation Plan Actions	Lead	Links	2016 Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	2017 Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep
#1 Assess U.S. Info Needs / Gaps	USCG	Rec #8 / #11 Sea Scout	→			→			
#2 Assess Int'l Info Needs / Gaps	NOAA	Rec #6		→	→				
#3 Update MOU (U.S. Interagency)	MDA ESC	Rec #8	→			→			
#4 Describe U.S.- Int'l Analysis	USCG	Rec #6 / #8	→						
#5 Designate U.S. Enterprise Sol'n	MDA ESC		→						
#6 Develop RFMO Info Sharing Prop	State	Rec #2 / #6 / #8	→			→			
#7 Understand NGO Activities	State	Rec #6 Sea Scout	→						

Appendix #3 – Organizations Represented on the Enterprise Tools IUU Fishing IPT

Involved Directly in Combating IUU Fishing

These organizations are directly involved in formulating policy or undertaking operations to carry out the mission of combating IUU Fishing.

- **Department of State (DOS):** The U.S. Federal cabinet-level department responsible for international relations of the United States, equivalent to the Foreign Ministry in other countries. The Department of State is also responsible for formulation, coordination, and oversight of foreign policy related to international communications and information policy.
 - **Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs**
- **Department of Commerce (DOC):** The mission of the Department is to create the conditions for economic growth and opportunity. The Department works with businesses, universities, communities, and the Nation’s workers to promote job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and improved standards of living for Americans.
 - **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – As a part of DOC, NOAA’s mission is to enrich life through science including by promoting the sustainable management of fisheries. NOAA’s statutory authorities include the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*), the Lacey Act (16 U.S.C. § 3371 *et seq.*) and various statutes implementing international fisheries agreements. Among other things, these authorities support efforts to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud.
- **Department of Homeland Security (DHS):** The Department’s mission is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards. Part of this mission includes efforts to secure and manage our borders, and that includes preventing illegal or fraudulent goods, including seafood, from entering the United States. DHS works in cooperation with partner and component agencies to leverage complementary authorities to collect information; to make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures, and arrests to ensure compliance with U.S. laws; and to seize or refuse entry of cargo when necessary.
 - **United States Coast Guard (USCG):** Safeguarding living marine resources is a longstanding Coast Guard mission. The Coast Guard projects enforcement presence onto the high seas and within the 3.4 million square nautical miles U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the largest in the world. The Coast Guard supports NOAA and the DOS in their efforts to combat IUU fishing, spanning both domestic and international fisheries.

- **United States Agency for International Development (USAID):** USAID is the primary USG agency that works to end global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to reach their potential. The agency places a critical role in efforts to stabilize countries and build responsive local governance. With regards to combating IUU Fishing, USAID supports capacity building efforts that support sustainable fisheries management and legal harvests in developing countries.

Supporting Efforts to Combat IUU Fishing

The below listed organizations do not have a mission to combat IUU Fishing, however, they provide support – on a not to interfere basis – to organizations with missions to combat IUU Fishing.

- **Department of Defense (DoD):** A cabinet-level department established under the National Security Act of 1947, responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. The President is the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department.
 - **DoD Office of the Executive Agent for Maritime Domain Awareness (EAMDA)**
 - **Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI)**
 - **Naval Research Lab (NRL)**
- **National Maritime Intelligence-Integration Office (NMIO):** Per Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-18, Maritime Security, the NMIO is a Department of Defense entity designated by the Director of National Intelligence as an Intelligence Community Service of Common Concern. NMIO coordinates maritime intelligence integration and maritime domain awareness information for ongoing operational use by the various departments and agencies pursuant to Maritime Security Interagency Policy Committee (MSIPC) approved Maritime Security plans. Currently, under the National MDA Plan, Director, NMIO is Chair of the Maritime Domain Awareness Executive Steering Committee (MDA ESC) and is the requisite impartial voice for national-level maritime related issues to the National Security Council (NSC)/MSIPC and other interagency policy committees.
 - **Maritime Domain Awareness Executive Steering Committee (MDA ESC) --** Per the National MDA Plan of December 2013, the MDA ESC coordinates MDA policies, strategies, and initiatives. It is comprised of senior executive-level principals designated by their respective departmental Executive Agent for MDA from cabinet-level departments (currently DoD, DOT, and DHS) and NMIO, as the designated representative of the Intelligence Community. The MDA ESC is responsible to the NSC MSIPC, to oversee and coordinate interagency collaboration on MDA policy and activities to promote maritime domain information sharing, prioritize MDA efforts, develop MDA work plans, and close or mitigate recognized national-level MDA challenges.

Appendix #4 – Key Findings to Inform the Implementation Plan

The Enterprise Tools IUU Fishing Implementation Planning Team (IPT) developed the following findings in July and August 2015. The IPT provided these findings to the NOC Committee on IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud in September 2015 in its report entitled, “Maritime Domain Awareness Report on Findings and Existing Initiatives to Address IUU Fishing Threats.” In October and November 2015, the IPT developed actions and timelines to address these Key Findings as well as other findings identified by the IPT.

- Cooperative information sharing is becoming increasingly necessary in order to combat IUU fishing.
- There is a need to focus both USG and international partner attention on identifying, interdicting, and prosecuting IUU fishing organizations and networks. This will require cooperation, information sharing and collaboration on the part of authorities of operational, intelligence, and law enforcement communities.
- It is important to include non-State and non-governmental actors, including technology partners, to take advantage of all available resources. To do this, the U.S. Government should encourage information exchange, as appropriate, between the U.S. Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), non-profits, scientific and academic institutions and industry.
- In order to identify which enterprise tools can be applied to IUU fishing threat analysis and monitoring, the fisheries enforcement community must clearly define its operational needs and requirements.
- USG components must balance need/desire to share with international partners, NGOs, and industry with requirements to protect and secure information and networks and risks to operations.
- Shared MDA, even at multiple levels of information security, will allow scarce enforcement assets to focus on likely targets.
- It is necessary to integrate our ability to combat IUU Fishing into the existing framework of government at all levels. It would be useful and cost-effective to integrate counter-IUU fishing enforcement efforts into existing missions.
- MDA enterprise solutions are required to address emerging maritime challenges, to include combating IUU fishing threats. Under the National MDA Plan, the MDA Executive Steering Committee (ESC) can provide that MDA oversight for enterprise-level MDA solutions.

Appendix #5 – Acronyms Used in this Implementation Plan

CBP - Customs and Border Protection
CVISR - Consolidated Vessel Information & Security Report
DHS - Department of Homeland Security
DOC - Department of Commerce
DoD - Department of Defense
DOI - Department of Interior
DOJ - Department of Justice
DOS - Department of State
DOT - Department of Transportation
EAMDA - Executive Agent for Maritime Domain Awareness
EEZ - Exclusive Economic Zone
ESC - Executive Steering Committee
GMCOI - Global Maritime Community of Interest
IC - Intelligence Community
IEPD - Information Exchange Package Document
IPT - Implementation Planning Team
IUU - Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
MDA - Maritime Domain Awareness
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MSPIC – Maritime Security Interagency Policy Committee
MSSIS - Maritime Safety & Security Information System
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
NIEM-M - National Information Exchange Model-Maritime
NIM – National Intelligence Manager
NMIO - National Maritime Intelligence-Integration Office
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC - National Ocean Council
NRL - Naval Research Lab
NSC – National Security Council
ODNI – Office of the Director of National Intelligence
ONI - Office of Naval Intelligence
PKI - Public Key Infrastructure
PPD – Presidential Policy Directives
RFMO - Regional Fishery Management Organization
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
U.S. - United States
USCG - United States Coast Guard
USFWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USG - United States Government

USN - United States Navy

WG - Working Group