



NOAA
FISHERIES

FY24 Annual Enforcement Report to the Pacific Fishery Management Council

West Coast Enforcement Division

June 2025

NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement, West Coast Division

Report to the Pacific Fishery Management Council

April 2025

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West Coast Enforcement Division

The West Coast Enforcement Division

Staffing Snapshot

32 Full-Time Employees

- Assistant Director
- 12 Special Agents
- 9 Enforcement Officers
- 3 Mission Support
- 6 Investigative Support
- 1 Compliance Liaison

WCD Budget:

\$12 million

Headquarters

7600 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115

Field Offices

Alameda, CA
Arcata, CA
Astoria, OR *(to close in 2025)*
Bellingham, WA
Coos Bay, OR
Lacey, WA *(to close in 2025)*
Long Beach, CA
Long Beach, WA
Monterey, CA
San Diego, CA
Santa Rosa, CA
Seattle, WA
Vancouver, WA
Westport, WA

Vessel Monitoring System

(VMS): 1,720 vessels

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), West Coast Division (WCD) provides marine enforcement and compliance assistance for the west coast of the continental United States, primarily California, Oregon and Washington, but also includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Our staff includes Special Agents, Enforcement Officers, and support personnel stationed in California, Oregon, and Washington. The states of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota include 1,327 miles of the international border with Canada and the states of California and Arizona include 513 miles of international border with Mexico. There are 1,293 miles of rigorous Pacific Ocean coastline and 7,863 miles of tidal shoreline, five National Marine Sanctuaries (to include 290 Marine Conservation Areas), Puget Sound, 21 major international seaports, 18 international airports, 222,471 square nautical miles of Pacific Ocean within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and 339,375 square miles of inland critical habitat encompassing numerous rivers and tributaries feeding into the Pacific Ocean.

The FY-24 OLE staffing plan for the WCD includes 44 funded positions including support and sworn personnel assigned throughout Washington, Oregon, and California. The plan divides the staff between three categories: Operational – which includes sworn staff (i.e., Special Agents and Enforcement Officers), Investigative Support – which includes operational support staff (i.e., Investigative Support Technicians and an Investigative Analyst), and Mission Support – which includes administrative staff (e.g., Program Analysts and Support Services Specialists).

The Operational staff has Special Agents (SAs) organized in two districts, each with a supervisory Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge (ASAC). District One covers Washington and Oregon, with a staff of six SA positions. District

Two covers California, with a staff of seven SA positions. As of April 2025, four funded SA positions are vacant and the timeline for filling them is uncertain.

The Operational staff also has Enforcement Officers (EOs) positioned in two patrol districts: Patrol North, which covers Washington and Oregon; and Patrol South, which covers California. Nine of the eleven funded EO positions are currently filled (three in Washington, one in Oregon, and five in California). The timeline for filling the vacant EO positions is uncertain.

Office of Law Enforcement – Enforcement Priorities

The NOAA Office of Law Enforcement released its six National Enforcement Priorities for Fiscal Years 2023-2027. It was finalized with input from the Pacific Fishery Management Council, along with various stakeholders and the public. A full description of OLE's Enforcement Priorities is available at this link and they are summarized below: [OLE Enforcement Priorities, Fiscal Years 2023 - 2027](#)

- 1) ***Sustainable Fisheries:*** NOAA Fisheries - in close coordination with the regional fishery management councils and state partners - is responsible for fostering healthy, productive, and sustainable living marine resources and habitats. One of the ways NOAA Fisheries achieves these outcomes is through effective enforcement. OLE emphasizes investigations related to violations that jeopardize the safety of observers and the integrity of the observer data, such as assaults, interference, or harassment of observers. Additionally, OLE prioritizes investigations involving violations of gear restrictions and closed-area regulations; limitations on bycatch and catch of prohibited species; landing requirements; and incidents of fraudulent or inaccurate reporting of required data.
- 2) ***Protected Resources:*** NOAA Fisheries is responsible for the conservation and recovery of protected species and their habitats, as well as the conservation and protection of key marine and estuarine areas as mandated by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. To foster the conservation of protected resources and places, OLE focuses on enforcement of bycatch reduction, gear, and area regulations designed to conserve protected species; unlawful human interactions with protected species; and marine protected areas. OLE gives particular attention to noncompliance that threatens resources and places that are particularly vulnerable, such as violations that threaten endangered species or their habitat.
- 3) ***Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing/International:*** The vast majority of the seafood consumed in the U.S. is imported. This demand makes the U.S. an attractive market for IUU fish and fish products, and also places pressure on wild stocks from all over the world. Internationally, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and Related Agreements (RFMO/As) work to ensure that seafood caught within their governing areas is taken in an authorized and sustainable manner. In accordance with the Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement (SAFE) Act, and in support of the U.S. Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing 5-Year Strategy for Combating IUU Fishing, OLE coordinates across the U.S. Government and with foreign partners to: promote sustainable fisheries management and governance; enhance the monitoring, control, and surveillance of marine fishing operations; and ensure only legal, sustainable, and responsibly harvested seafood enters trade. OLE prioritizes its efforts within RFMO/As, and with foreign countries, federal partners, and non-governmental organizations to deter, detect, and prevent IUU fish and fish products from entering U.S. markets and to bring to justice those who seek to profit from this activity. In support of this priority, OLE will continue to work with the U.S. Coast Guard to implement the Port State Measures Agreement and will aggressively investigate interstate or foreign trafficking of illegally-harvested or fraudulently represented fish or fish products, including enforcement of regulations implemented under the Seafood Import Monitoring Program. In addition, OLE will provide technical assistance to international partners in fisheries law enforcement to enhance their abilities to detect IUU fish and fish products before they enter the stream of commerce, and to investigate and prosecute IUU fishing violations.

Office of Law Enforcement – Enforcement Priorities (continued)

- 4) ***Seafood Fraud:*** Seafood fraud - typically in the form of mislabeling or other methods of deceptive misidentification of seafood products with respect to quality, quantity, origin, or species - undermines the economic viability of U.S. and global fisheries and deceives consumers. Seafood fraud is generally driven by economic motives and can occur at multiple points along the supply chain. OLE prioritizes monitoring and investigating major seafood fraud violations, including increased efforts to deter and detect illegal products at ports of entry into the U.S., through implementation of the Seafood Import Monitoring Program and other NOAA trade monitoring programs. OLE works with international partners and state, local, and other federal agencies to strengthen seafood fraud detection throughout the supply chain, through continued coordination via interagency task forces and information-sharing mechanisms.
- 5) ***Wildlife Trafficking:*** Illegal wildlife trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar-per-year enterprise that targets some of the most iconic and endangered species on the planet. As economic opportunists, wildlife traffickers are also frequently involved in other illegal activities, such as human trafficking, illegal weapons sales, and the illicit drug trade. OLE identifies and investigates fish and other marine wildlife illegally taken, possessed, shipped, or transported through airports, ports, or border crossings. To support this effort, OLE will continue deployments of enforcement personnel to strategic ports of entry to better interdict these shipments. OLE will also continue its efforts to detect and investigate the illegal trafficking of marine mammals and endangered species parts or products.
- 6) ***Outreach and Education:*** A primary goal of OLE is voluntary compliance by members of the public or regulated industries with marine resource protection laws and implementing regulations. Engaging in outreach and education activities to foster voluntary compliance is the cornerstone of this goal. While conducting patrol efforts, OLE enforcement officers have day-to-day interactions with industry members and the general public, and use these daily opportunities to answer questions and provide information. As part of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) program, OLE Investigative Support Technicians routinely answer calls from industry members concerning regulations and make proactive contact with owners of vessels at sea when it appears that a vessel may be out of compliance with restricted area or VMS reporting requirements. In addition to day-to-day interactions, OLE conducts regular outreach and education initiatives regarding new and changing regulations to foster voluntary compliance. OLE works with our federal and state partners, as well as using social media, outreach events, web stories, compliance liaisons, and news articles to help the public understand and follow the law to promote voluntary compliance. The WCD Compliance Liaison analyzes and evaluates violation history, and works with regulators and marine resource users to provide education and promote compliance assistance.

Office of Law Enforcement – Cooperative Enforcement Program

Under the federally-funded NOAA Cooperative Enforcement Program (CEP), OLE has ongoing formal Cooperative Enforcement Agreements (CEAs) and Joint Enforcement Agreements (JEAs) with all three West Coast States: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) – Law Enforcement Division, Oregon State Police (OSP) – Fish and Wildlife Division, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) – Police. These agreements extend federal authority for state agencies to enforce specific federal laws and regulations as defined in agreed upon federal priorities within each agreement. Officially affording partner officers, troopers, and wardens with formal federal deputation and specific federal marine law enforcement authority to assist NOAA.

In addition to providing reimbursement for direct federal fisheries enforcement work performed by state officers, wardens, and troopers in support of federal fisheries enforcement priorities, the agreements also provide funding for state administrative overhead and program-related direct purchases of large marine enforcement assets (e.g., boats, vehicles, etc.) as well as small or portable assets (e.g., dry suits, thermal imaging, cameras, etc.), in addition to targeted program meetings or specific training needs and services (maintenance of equipment and vessels).

Within the framework of each agreement, there are defined marine law enforcement, compliance assistance, and living marine resource management responsibilities under (mutually agreed upon) federal priorities; these typically include both land-based and at-sea activities, and may include air services, if available within a state partner agency and if determined to be of added value in support of one or more federal priorities.

NOAA continues to seek commitment from state and territorial partners to devote 75% of their efforts on federal enforcement execution priorities identified in their state or territory. CEP partners will retain the flexibility to designate up to 25% of their JEA to less-specified enforcement activities in general support of federal marine law enforcement. The WCD federal funding for JEA 2024 was \$2.61M, with the amounts distributed between Washington, Oregon, and California.

These agreements foster a cooperative environment, producing a viable collaborative approach to federal and state living marine resources enforcement and management. There are consistent ongoing cooperative efforts between WDFW, OSP, CDFW, OLE, and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) for the enforcement, preservation, and management of living marine resources. The USCG is a valuable federal partner, providing premier at-sea and air resources, and willingly supporting state partner and federal operations. WDFW Officers, CDFW Wardens, and OSP Troopers ensure comprehensive protection and compliance through the monitoring of directed and incidental commercial, recreational, and tribal fisheries. This is accomplished by conducting vessel boardings, monitoring off-loads, inspections of processors, wholesalers, dealers, markets, buyers, restaurants, air and sea ports, and cold storage facilities, as well as through follow-up, surveillance, investigations, and collaborative operations. The significant contributions of our West Coast Cooperative Enforcement Program Partners (CDFW, OSP, WDFW), and the USCG, formulate the foundation of our coastal living marine resource protection and compliance.

Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) – WCD Fiscal Year 2024 Investigations

Magnuson-Stevens Act

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel fishing in the Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Area (NTRCA) multiple times and falsifying fish tickets resulted in a **Notice of Violation and Assessment (NOVA)** of \$20,417.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel observed by Canadian fishermen and Canadian air surveillance staff fishing 0.5 to 2.5 miles over the Maritime Boundary Line (MBL) inside Canadian waters resulted in a **NOVA** of \$6,173.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel with multiple Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) violations resulted in a **NOVA** of \$6,075.

- An investigation into a Limited Entry Permit/Individual Fishing Quota (LEP/IFQ) mid-water trawl-fishing vessel failing to report catches as required by the vessel's Electronic Monitoring (EM) Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) resulted in a **NOVA** of \$2,500.

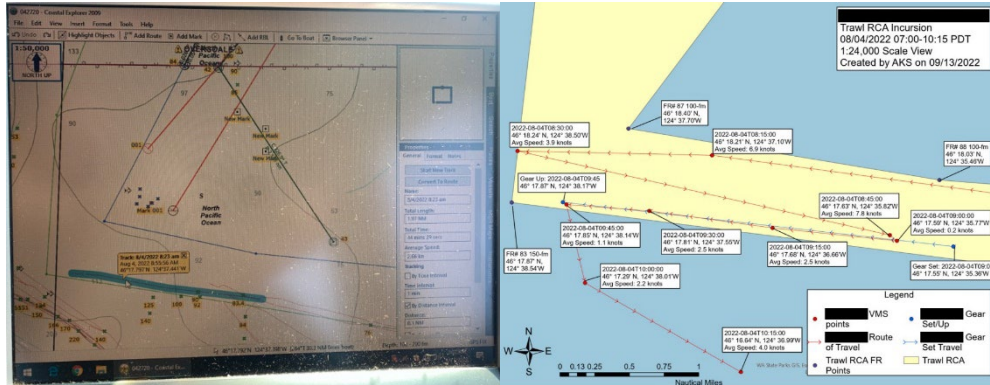


- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel landing an overage of shortspine thornyheads resulted in a **NOVA** of \$3,524.40.

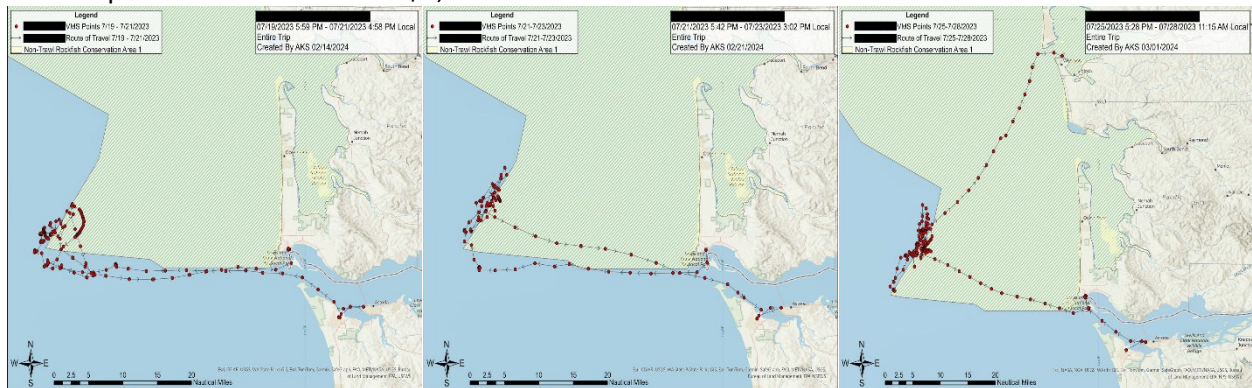
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the Area 2A commercial Pacific halibut fishery and failing to deploy/use seabird avoidance gear resulted in a **NOVA** of \$900.

- An investigation into a limited entry IFQ fishing vessel fishing while in deficit resulted in a **NOVA** of \$4,750.

- An investigation into a LEP/IFQ trawl-fishing vessel fishing in the Trawl Rockfish Conservation Area resulted in a **NOVA** of \$5,341.50.



- An investigation into a fixed gear groundfish vessel fishing in the NTRCA and landing groundfish during those trips resulted in a **NOVA** of \$5,175.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel not in compliance with VMS reporting and declaration requirements resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel in violation of its EFP by landing two types of rockfish not listed as a permitted target or non-target species resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$368.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel landing groundfish without an operable VMS resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$2000.

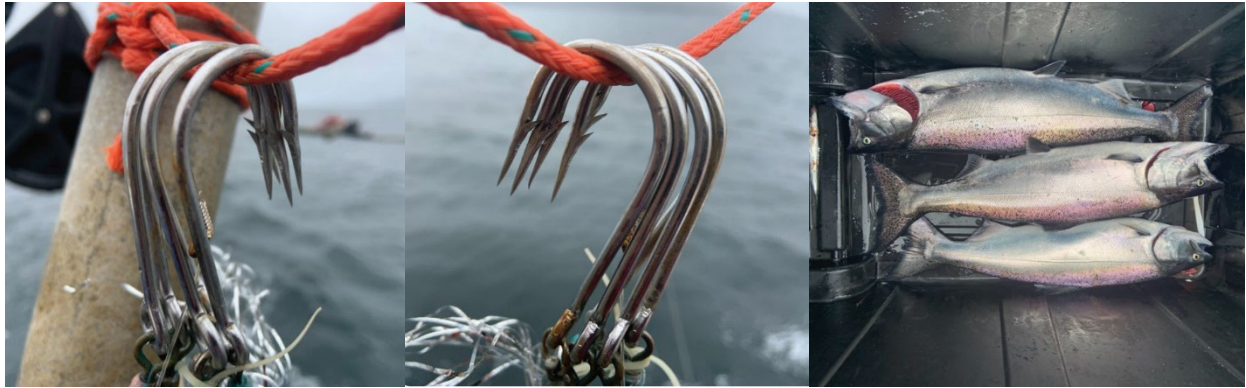
- An investigation into a new owner of a commercial fishing vessel failing to transfer his VMS account into his name while holding a federal permit and landing groundfish with a non-reporting VMS resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$2000.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel declared for open access hook and line gear for groundfish while trolling for salmon in the NTRCA resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.

- An investigation into a limited entry IFQ mid-water trawl vessel fishing while in deficit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its VMP by failing to perform a pre-trip function test on its EM equipment causing a loss of video footage resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1000.

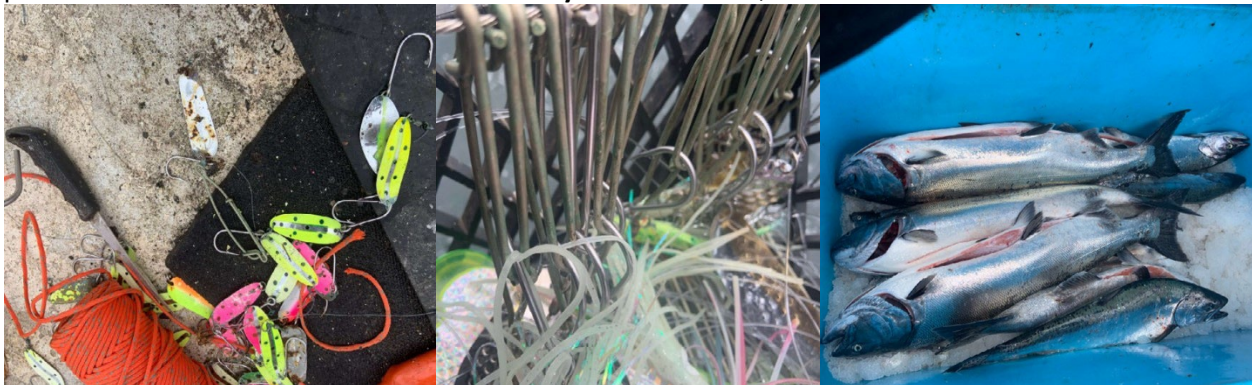
- An investigation into a commercial troll fishing vessel catching, retaining, and landing salmon using prohibited barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$450.



- An investigation into a recreational vessel catching, retaining, and landing salmon using prohibited barbed hooks and a prohibited second fishing pole resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$300.



- An investigation into a commercial troll fishing vessel catching, retaining, and landing salmon using prohibited barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$315.



- An investigation into the operators of a fixed gear groundfish vessel failing to comply with logbook documentation regulations causing the trip data to be unusable for stock management or analysis resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its vessel monitoring plan (VMP) by mixing and improperly discarding species resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.



- An investigation into a commercial vessel fishing for salmon with barbed hooks and the operator stating he was using prohibited gear but could not find barbless hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its VMP by improperly keeping and/or discharging bycatch resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

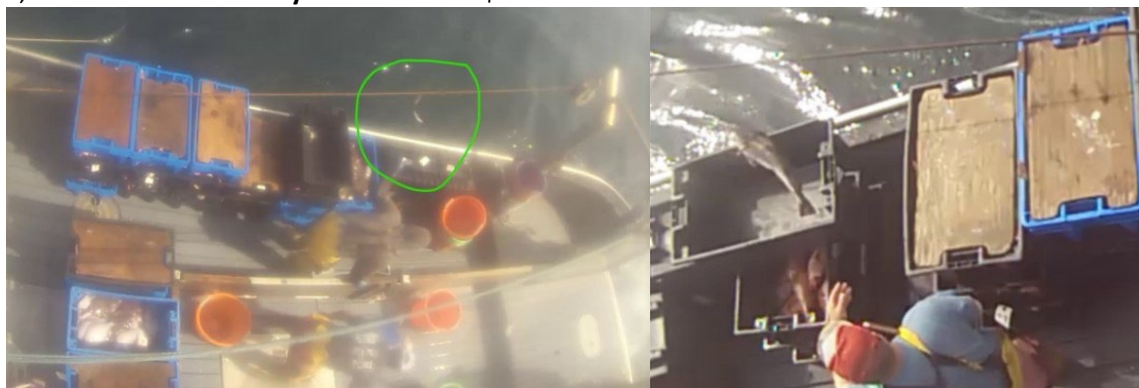


- An investigation into a fishing vessel selling albacore tuna directly from the vessel without a federal Highly Migratory Species (HMS) permit, a HMS logbook on the vessel, or a valid state commercial fish business license to sell or land fish resulted in the seizure of approximately 12,000 pounds of albacore tuna and a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a recreational vessel catching, retaining, and landing salmon using prohibited barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$150.

- An investigation into the operator of a commercial fishing vessel who was warned by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) that he was required to have a federal HMS permit and logbook to land HMS species in California, and then subsequently embarked on 17 fishing trips and landed HMS species, resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1000.
- An investigation into a recreational vessel catching, retaining, and landing salmon using prohibited barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$150.
- An investigation into a recreational vessel catching, retaining, and landing salmon using prohibited barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$150.
- An investigation into a recreational vessel catching, retaining, and landing salmon using prohibited barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$150.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel landing HMS species without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.
- An investigation into a commercial trawl fishing vessel failing to offload IFQ catch to an authorized first receiver when its crew kept fish for personal use after their vessel's net hung up and tore resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its VMP by improperly mixing and discarding IFQ species resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its VMP by mishandling discards and having its EM video recording stop prior to the start of the catch being landed resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1000.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the EM program failing to comply with its VMP by mishandling catch, including taking catch out of camera visibility, resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1000.
- An investigation into the owner/operator of a commercial fishing vessel failing to submit HMS logbooks within 30 days of the end of a HMS trip resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.
- An investigation into the owner/operator of a commercial fishing vessel failing to submit HMS logbooks within 30 days of the end of a HMS trip resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,100.
- An investigation into the owner/operator of a commercial fishing vessel failing to submit HMS logbooks within 30 days of the end of an HMS trip resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$600.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its VMP by mishandling discards, discarding by hand prior to sorting, and not properly maintaining cameras by having dirty or out of focus video, resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the EM program failing to comply with its VMP by mishandling discards of IFQ species, mixing species, and discarding unidentified catch directly over the stern, resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1000.



- An investigation into a commercial limited entry groundfish vessel retaining and landing undersized lingcod resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$300.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel offloading catch from Alaska in Washington state with an expired registered buyer permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$750.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel reporting an overage of Pacific halibut resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$3,952.50.

- An investigation into a recreational vessel fishing for Pacific halibut with three people onboard and four fishing rods in use resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$200.



- An investigation into the operator of a commercial fishing vessel participating in the Area 2A commercial Pacific halibut fishery who admitted to not setting seabird avoidance gear throughout the 3-day period resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel landing groundfish with a non-reporting VMS resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel landing groundfish with a non-reporting VMS resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the Area 2A commercial Pacific halibut fishery and not having required seabird avoidance gear on board resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into the operator of a commercial fishing who created a fish ticket while still out at sea and had an improper VMS declaration resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel targeting groundfish while using bottom longline gear and failing to deploy/utilize seabird avoidance gear resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel targeting groundfish while using bottom longline gear without the required seabird avoidance gear onboard resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel with three federal permits landing groundfish with a non-reporting VMS resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into the operator of a commercial fishing vessel failing to update its VMS declaration resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a first receiver receiving an IFQ landing without having a catch monitor present resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into the operator of a commercial fixed gear groundfish vessel failing to comply with logbook documentation regulations resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the Area 2A commercial Pacific halibut fishery and not having its longline gear buoys properly marked resulted in a **Written Warning**.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the Area 2A commercial Pacific halibut fishery whose longline gear buoy markings were not visible and did not have the vessel's registration number or vessel name anywhere on the outside of the vessel resulted in a **Written Warning**.



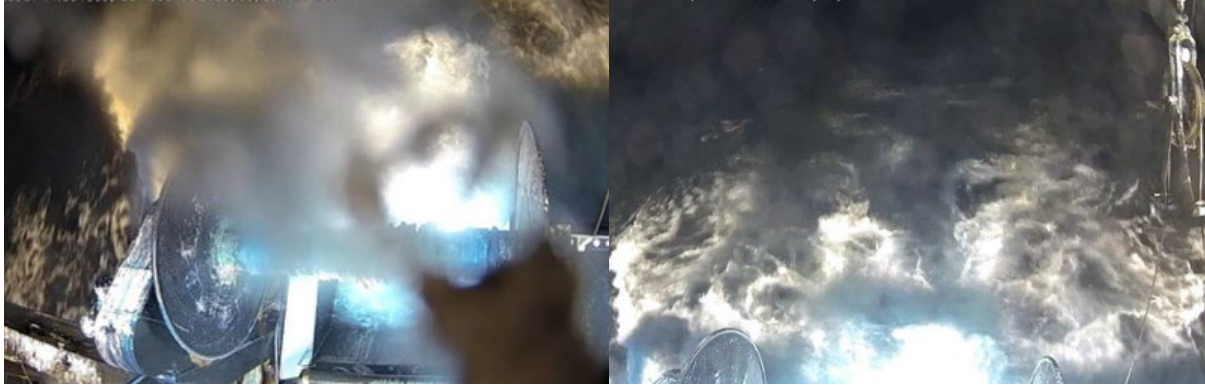
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its VMP by improperly retaining lingcod and improperly discarding sharks resulted in a **Written Warning**.



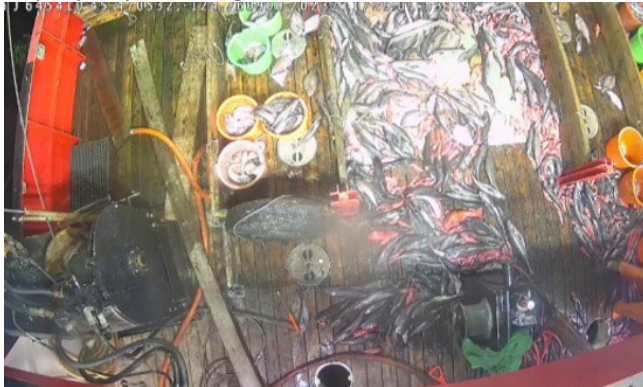
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel targeting albacore without a current HMS permit on board the vessel resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the EM program failing to comply with its VMP by not notifying the observer program 48 hours prior to each fishing trip resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel failing to comply with its VMP by improperly discarding approximately 80 pounds of fish by hand, in addition to logbook violations and camera obstructions, resulted in a **Written Warning**.



- An investigation into an IFQ trawl vessel on its first trip under the EM program violating its VMP by improperly handling its catch and discards resulted in a **Written Warning**.



- An investigation into the crew of a commercial fishing vessel discarding two prohibited species of fish before measurements could be taken by the scientific observer resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- 167 additional investigations involving violations of the Magnuson Stevens Act were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

Endangered Species Act

- An investigation into a recreational vessel operating within close proximity to killer whales in the Puget Sound resulted in a **NOVA** of \$1,000.



- An investigation into a recreational vessel operating in close proximity to the J pod of Southern Resident Killer Whales (SRKWs) in the Puget Sound resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$300.



- An investigation into a recreational vessel determined to have come within 200 yards of Southern Resident Killer Whales resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$300.



- An investigation into a vendor at a market in Monterey, CA, selling nightlights made of Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed abalone shells resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.



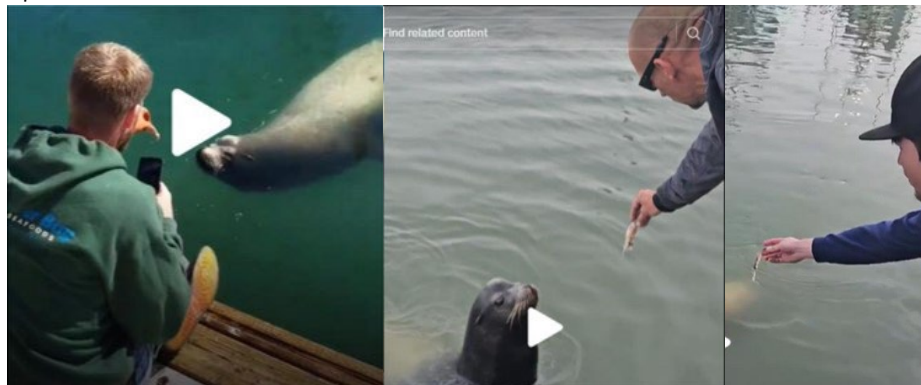
- 3 additional investigations involving violations of the ESA were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

- An investigation into a subject who removed a baby harbor seal from a beach and took it to their residence several hours away, before returning it back to the beach where it was found deceased the next day, resulted in a **NOVA** of \$485.



- An investigation into an individual who uploaded multiple TikTok videos of subjects feeding and harassing California sea lions, as well as petting, touching, and harassing sea otters resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.



- An investigation into a commercial tour vessel operating in a manner which resulted in the harassing and/or disturbing of one or more California Sea lions hauled out on a floating dock resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$100.



- An investigation into the owner of four unrestrained dogs harassing an elephant seal on the beach resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$100.



- An investigation into an individual who had been feeding a male California sea lion and interfered with the sea lion's rescue resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$100.



- 16 additional investigations involving violations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

National Marine Sanctuaries Act

- An investigation into a 60' aluminum squid seine vessel running aground in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) resulted in a **NOVA** of \$7,425.



- An investigation into a 24' recreational vessel grounding and subsequently breaking up on Sunset Beach in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) resulted in a **NOVA** of \$5,062.50.



- An investigation into a 35' sailboat losing propulsion, drifting to shore, grounding, and subsequently breaking up on Red, White and Blue Beach in the MBNMS resulted in a **NOVA** of \$5,625.



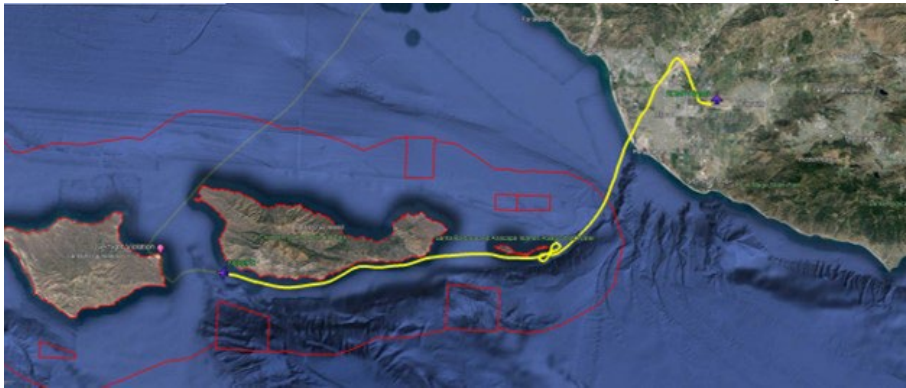
- An investigation into two individuals tow-surfing with a Motorized Personal Watercraft (MPWC) off Salinas State Beach in the MBNMS outside the established MPWC zones established by MBNMS resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$350.



- An investigation into three individuals tow-surfing with a MPWC off Moss Landing State Beach in the MBNMS outside the established MPWC zones resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$350.



- An investigation into a low overflight by a plane over restricted zones on the south side of Anacapa Island and east side of Santa Rosa Island in the CINMS resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$350.



- 1 additional investigation involving violations of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act was closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) / International Fisheries

- An investigation into the crew of a commercial fishing vessel improperly handling sharks when returning them to the ocean and fishing inside a closed area resulted in a **NOVA** of \$2,250.
- An investigation into a commercial seafood importer importing 721.4 kg of toothfish above what was approved on their application resulted in a **NOVA** of \$875.
- An investigation into a seafood importer failing to retain or to make available for inspection or audit required records under the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$2000.
- An investigation into a commercial seafood company selected for an audit by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) SIMP and determined to be missing required documentation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1000.
- An investigation into a seafood importer failing to retain or make available records for inspection or audit under the SIMP resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1000.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel without a Highly Migratory Species (HMS) permit and fishing in Mexican waters for Bluefin tuna without a Mexican fishing license, then unlawfully importing five Bluefin tuna into the U.S., resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.



- An investigation into an inbound shipment of seafood at the Lukeville Port of Entry (POE) with no markings on the coolers or the clear plastic bags in the coolers containing fish fillets resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.



- An investigation into a recreational fisherman who brought illegally caught fish from Mexico into the United States at the Lukeville POE and admitted he had done it for years resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

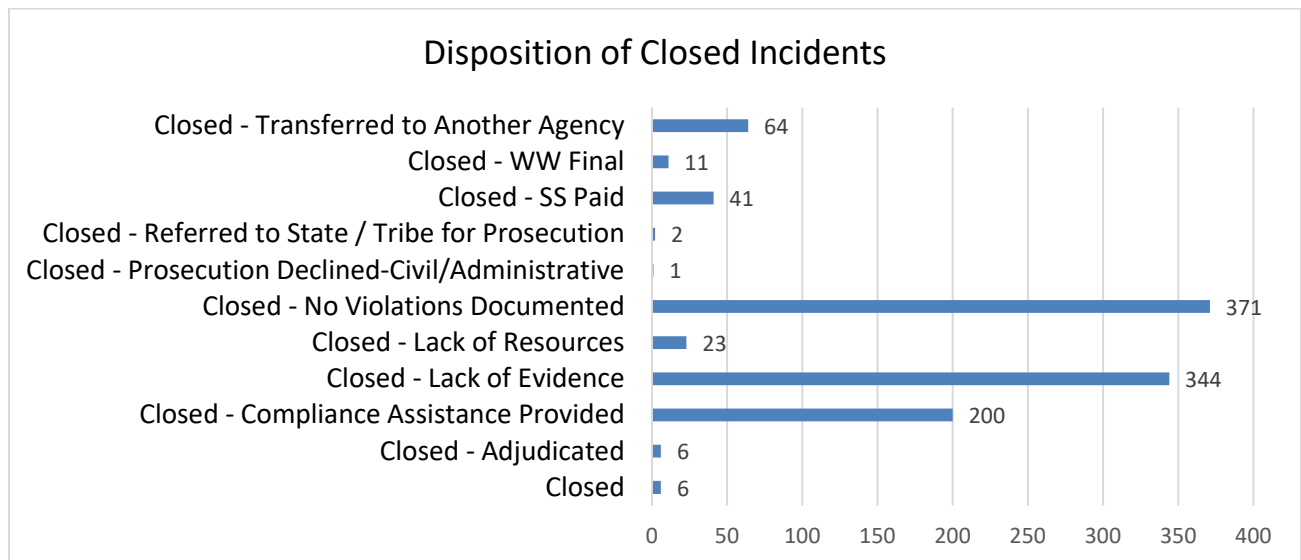
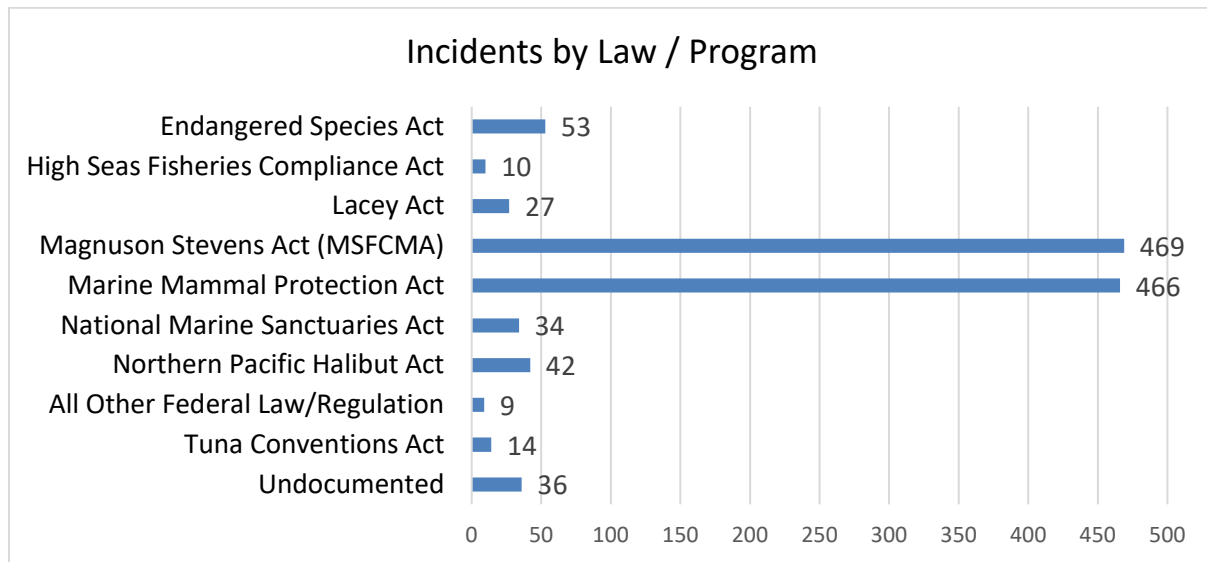
- An investigation into a recreational fishermen who brought illegally caught fish from Mexico into the United States at the Lukeville POE resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

An investigation into a seafood importer improperly declaring shrimp and failing to provide the required Department of State documentation resulted in a **Written Warning**.

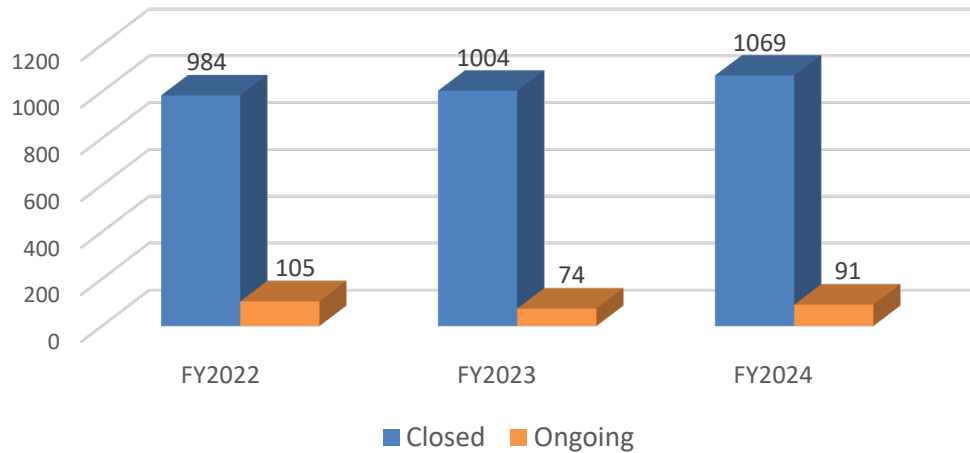
- An investigation into a shipment containing albacore tuna for which an importer did not have a valid International Fisheries Trade Permit (IFTP) and could not provide NOAA Form 370 or the required Captain's statement resulted in a **Written Warning**.

- 13 additional investigations involving International Fisheries violations were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

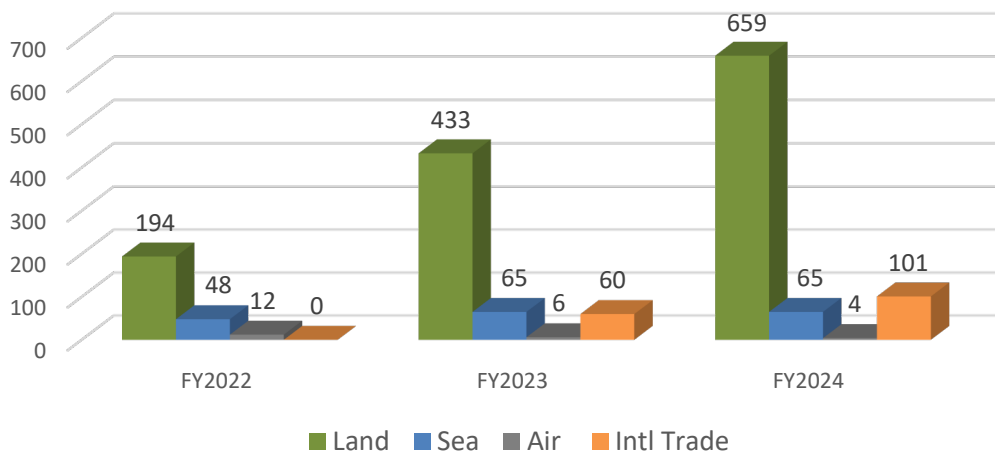
Office of Law Enforcement – WCD Fiscal Year 2024 Metrics



Incident Status



Enforcement Patrols



Civil Penalties

