



NOAA
FISHERIES

FY25 Annual Enforcement Report to the Pacific Fishery Management Council

West Coast Enforcement Division

May 2026

NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement, West Coast Division

Report to the Pacific Fishery Management Council

May 2026

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West Coast Enforcement Division

The West Coast Enforcement Division

Staffing Snapshot

28 Full-Time Employees

- Assistant Director
- 10 Special Agents
- 8 Enforcement Officers
- 3 Mission Support
- 5 Investigative Support
- 1 Compliance Liaison

WCD Budget:

\$13.7 million

Headquarters

7600 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115

Field Offices

Alameda, CA
Arcata, CA
Bellingham, WA
Coos Bay, OR
Long Beach, CA
Long Beach, WA
Monterey, CA (*vacant*)
San Diego, CA
Santa Rosa, CA
Seattle, WA
Vancouver, WA
Westport, WA

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS): 1,829 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, six National Marine Sanctuaries, 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 current 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 (e.g. Special Agents and Enforcement Officers), Investigative Support – which includes operational support staff (e.g. 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). The Northern District covers Washington and Oregon, with a staff of six SA positions. The Southern District covers California, with a staff of seven SA positions. Five funded SA positions are vacant, with the expectation of vacant positions to begin being filled over the next several months.

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. Eight of the eleven funded EO positions are currently filled (three in Washington, one in Oregon, and four in California), with the expectation of vacant positions to begin being filled over the next several months.

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; 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 2025 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 2025 Investigations

Magnuson-Stevens Act

- Multiple investigations into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the Electronic Monitoring (EM) program that failed to ensure its EM cameras were operating properly and also discarded several baskets of rockfish that were not recorded in the logbook resulted in a **Notice of Violation and Assessment (NOVA)** of \$17,325.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that made two Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) deliveries without a Catch Monitor present resulted in a **NOVA** of \$5,175.

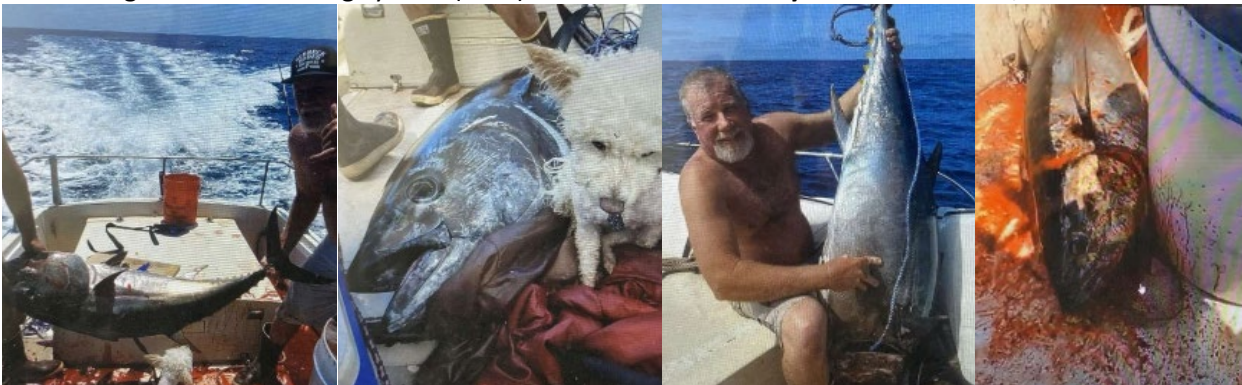
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that was selected for observer coverage, but did not report to pick up the observer and was not issued a waiver, resulted in a **NOVA** of \$5,175.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that twice participated in an IFQ fishing activity while in IFQ deficit resulted in a **NOVA** of \$4,750.

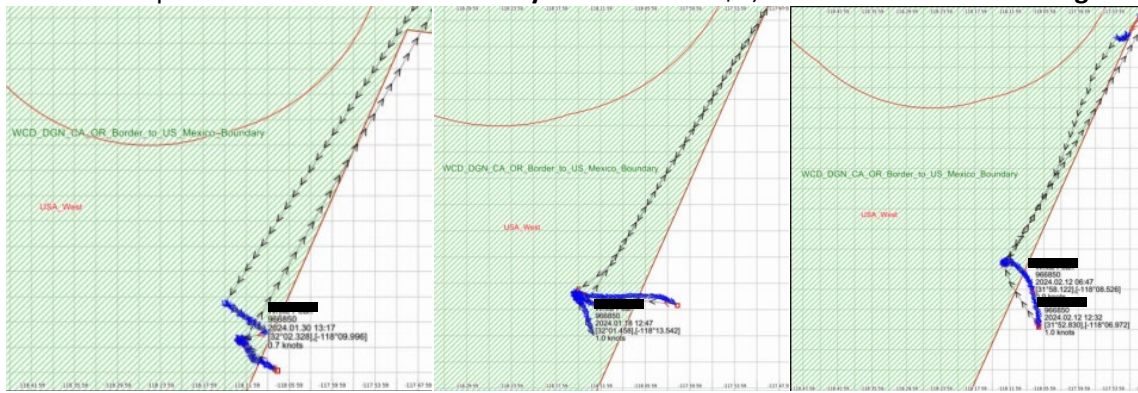
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that self-reported an overage of Shortspine Thornyhead rockfish resulted in a **NOVA** of \$2,883.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that exceeded the Alaska vessel limit for IFQ Halibut resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$14,940.71.

- An investigation into a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) referral of a commercial fishing vessel that landed Bluefin Tuna without a federal highly migratory species (HMS) permit or a functioning vessel monitoring system (VMS) resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$5,000.



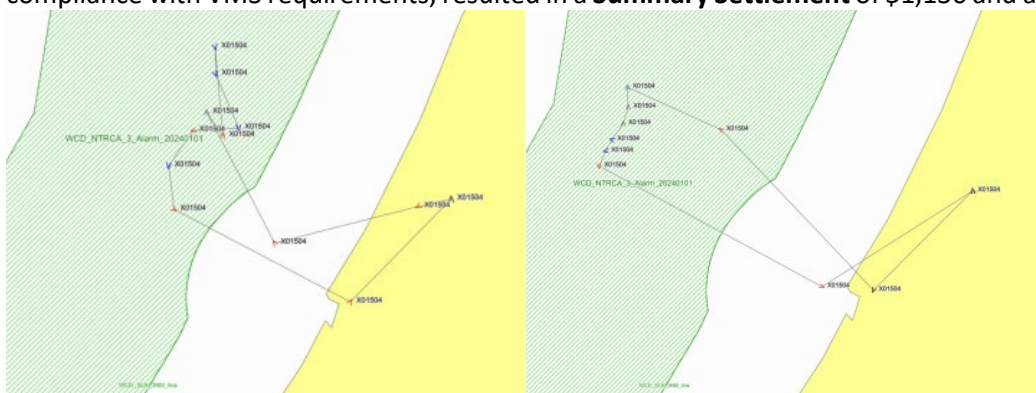
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed groundfish after drifting into Mexican waters multiple times resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$2,000 and a **Written Warning**.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that failed to submit logbooks after multiple landings of HMS fish resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the EM program revealed a violation of the Vessel Monitoring Plan (VMP) by sending in its hard drives late. Additionally, time gaps/power loss to the EM system inhibited the recording of the beginning of an offload. The crew also had their backs to the camera when placing fish in containers so their species could not be confirmed, resulting in Dungeness crab being handled out of sight. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that fished for Pacific Halibut in the Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Area (NTRCA), did not submit any logbooks or make a halibut declaration, and was not in compliance with VMS requirements, resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,136 and a **Written Warning**.



- An investigation into a Sustainable Fisheries Division (SFD) referral of a commercial fishing vessel that landed HMS fish eight times without submitting the required logbooks for 2021-2023 resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,100.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel whose operator self-reported that the vessel exceeded the weekly landing limit for sablefish resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,093.27.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel landing HMS fish without submitting required logbooks between 2021 and 2023 resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed several different species of tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.
- An investigation into a SFD referral of a commercial fishing vessel that landed HMS fish sixteen times without submitting the required logbooks for 2022-2024 resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.
- An investigation into a SFD referral of a commercial fishing vessel that landed HMS fish twelve times without submitting the required logbooks for 2022-2024 resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.
- An investigation into a SFD referral of a commercial fishing vessel that landed HMS fish nine times without submitting the required logbooks for 2022-2024 resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.
- An investigation into a SFD referral of a commercial fishing vessel that landed HMS fish twelve times without submitting the required logbooks for 2022-2024 resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed tuna from 2019 to 2023 without a HMS Permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed HMS fish in Canada with incomplete logbooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.
- An investigation into a CDFW referral of a commercial fishing vessel that participated in an off-the-dock sale of tuna at Bodega Bay revealed the vessel had an expired HMS permit and did not submit the required logbooks documenting HMS landings. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that used open access gear while being declared for limited entry fixed gear and also entered the incorrect gear type on their fish tickets, resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Albacore Tuna without a HMS Permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the EM program showed footage of the crew discarding IFQ fish either by hand or by piling fish on deck and then shoving it into the scupper. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Bluefin and Albacore Tuna without a HMS Permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500 and a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed HMS fish without submitting the required logbooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Albacore Tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Bluefin Tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Albacore Tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Albacore Tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that made two landings of Albacore Tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500 and a **Written Warning**.

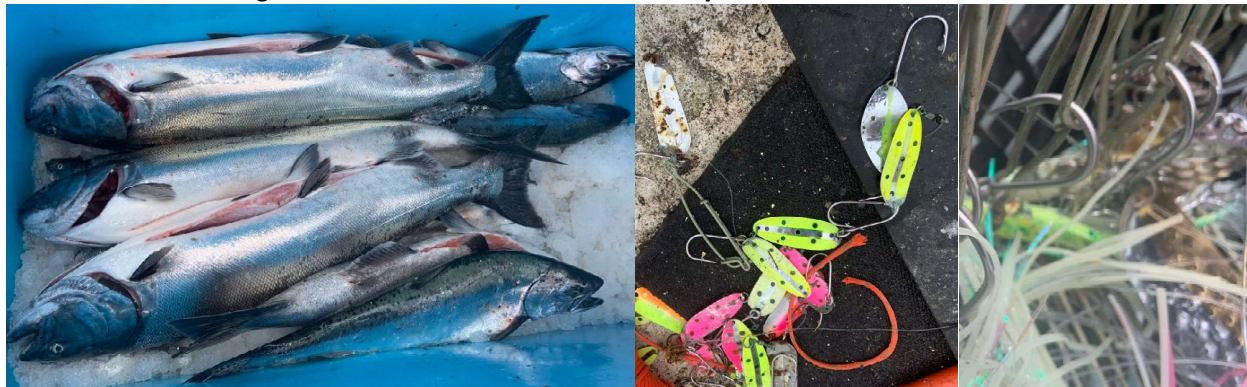
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Bluefin Tuna without a HMS permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500 and a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel participating in the HMS fishery where the operator was unable to find his HMS logbook or permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- An investigation into a charter fishing vessel participating in the recreational salmon fishery that caught and retained salmon using barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$450.

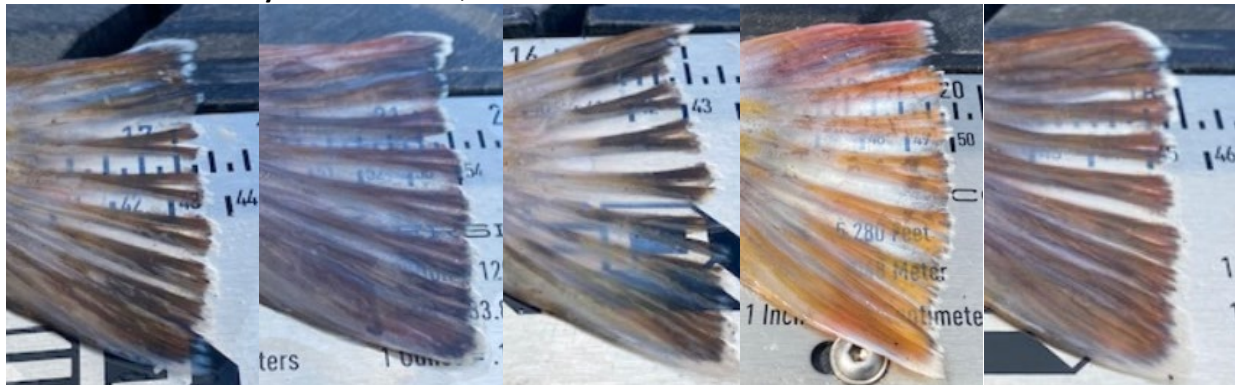


- An investigation into a tribal fishing vessel participating in the tribal salmon troll fishery that caught and retained salmon using barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$315.



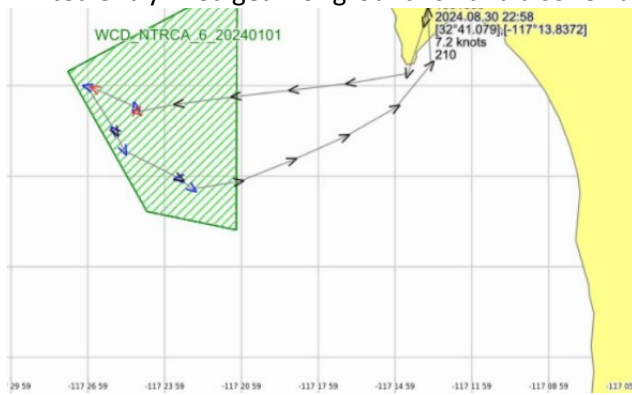
- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed Bluefin Tuna without a HMS Permit resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$300 and a **Written Warning**.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that landed and retained five undersized lingcod resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$300.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel that self-reported an overage of Sablefish and had issues with its VMS resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$254.20.

- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel seen fishing inside the NTRCA while dual declared for limited entry fixed gear for groundfish and also for box crab resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.



- An investigation into a commercial fishing vessel with a non-functioning VMS while the vessel landed groundfish resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250 and a **Written Warning**.
- An investigation into a recreational vessel that caught and retained salmon with barbed hooks resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$150.



- An investigation into a recreational fishing vessel that caught and landed a Chinook Salmon while using a barbed hook resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$150.



- There was a total of 6 **NOVAs** for \$35,308, and 39 **Summary Settlements** for \$44,689.18.
- 37 additional investigations involving violations of the Magnuson Stevens Act resulted in **Written Warnings**.
- 140 additional investigations involving violations of the Magnuson Stevens Act were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

Endangered Species Act

- An investigation into a complaint of a vessel operating too closely to orca whales off Lime Kiln Lighthouse resulted in a **NOVA** of \$2,700.

- An investigation into five subjects found by CDFW to be in possession of 62 Black Abalone at Soberanes Point, CA, resulted in a criminal complaint in the Superior Court of California. The defendants were sentenced to a \$2,000 fine and 80 hours of community service.



- An investigation into a CDFW referral regarding a YouTube Channel that uploaded several videos showing the illegal harvesting of what appeared to be Black Abalone in Santa Barbara County resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$450.

Harvesting Abalone from the Rock at the Beach with the Family! 🦑👨👩👧👦

28
Likes

10,592
Views

Jan 27
2025

#Abalone #BeachVibes #SeafoodLovers

Hey guys! Today, we're out at the beach carefully harvesting abalone from the rocks with the family. It's amazing how they cling to the surface, and we made sure to handle them with care before cleaning them up for a delicious meal. Join us for this unique beachside adventure and stay tuned for the cook-up! 🦑👨👩👧👦 Don't forget to like and subscribe for more family adventures and seafood fun!



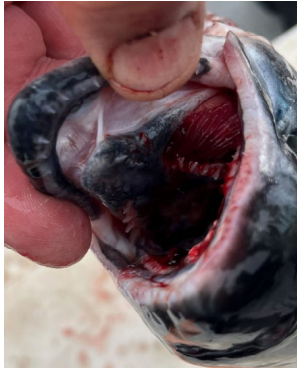
youtube.com



- An investigation into a recreational vessel that caught and retained two Coho salmon resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$900.



- An investigation into a recreational vessel that caught and retained one Coho salmon resulted in a **Summary Settlement of \$450.**



- An investigation into a recreational vessel that caught and retained one Coho salmon resulted in a **Summary Settlement of \$450.**



- An investigation into a recreational vessel that caught and retained one Coho salmon resulted in a **Summary Settlement of \$450.**



- An investigation into a recreational vessel that caught and retained one Coho salmon resulted in a **Summary Settlement of \$450.**



- An investigation into a charter fishing vessel that caught and retained three Coho salmon resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,350.



- There was a total of 1 **NOVA** for \$2,700, 7 **Summary Settlements** for \$4,500, and 1 criminal conviction.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

- An investigation into a subject seen kicking and clubbing a stranded, pregnant California sea lion with a 4-foot-long piece of driftwood was sentenced to three years in jail:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/feature-story/california-man-sentenced-3-years-prison-sea-lion-beating>



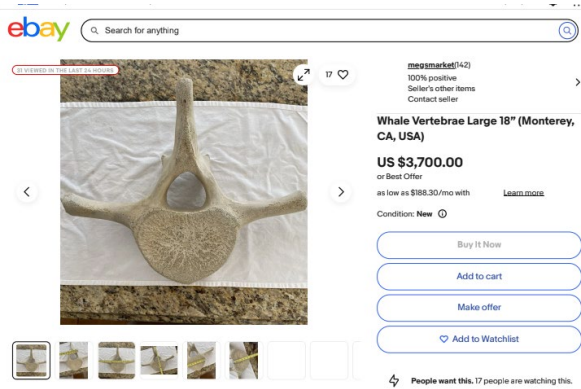
- An investigation into a NOAA Fisheries Protected Resources Division (PRD) referral of a prematurely born seal that was removed from the beach resulted in a **NOVA** of \$450.



- An investigation into a Be Whale Wise (BWW) complaint of a vessel that came within 300 yards of a pod of orca whales resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$300.



- An investigation into the sale of a whale vertebrae on the eBay platform resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$250.



- An investigation into a hotline call concerning a person on the beach attempting to touch a sealion revealed a group of people taking pictures with and touching a sealion that appeared to be in distress. The reporting source also stated the subject posted the interactions on the internet. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$100.



- There was a total of 1 **NOVA** for \$450, 3 **Summary Settlements** for \$650, and 1 criminal conviction.
- 11 additional investigations involving violations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act resulted in **Written Warnings**.
- 11 additional investigations involving violations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

National Marine Sanctuaries Act

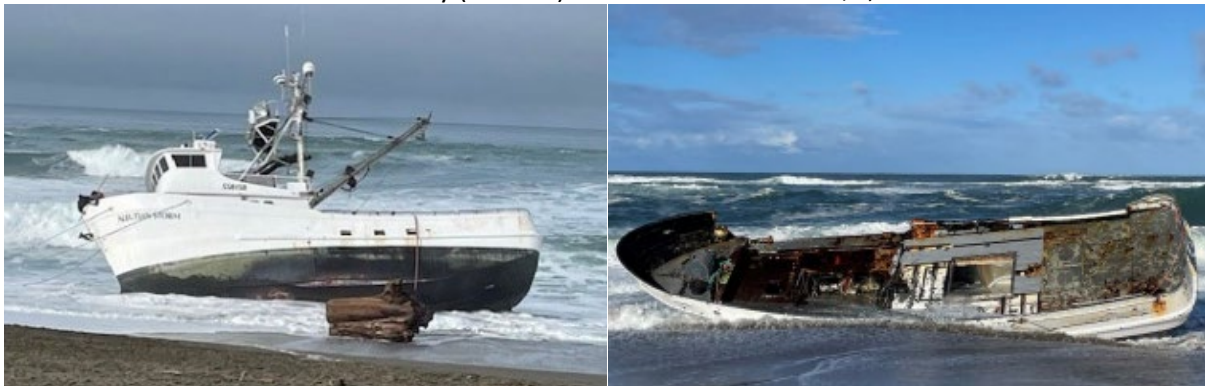
- An investigation into a 60' aluminum squid seine vessel that ran aground in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) resulted in a **NOVA** of \$7,425.



- 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 commercial fishing vessel that grounded at Bodega Head, CA, in the Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS) resulted in a **NOVA** of \$4,950.



- An investigation into a container ship navigating to the port of Long Beach, CA, that collided with a NOAA weather buoy on the High Seas resulted in a **NOVA** of \$4,950.



- There was a total of 4 **NOVAs** for \$22,387.50.
- 4 additional investigations involving violations of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fisheries (IUUF) / Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) / International Fisheries

- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported 721.4 kgs of product above what was approved on their application. The investigation resulted in a **NOVA** of \$875.
- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported skipjack tuna without a valid International Fisheries Trade Permit (IFTP), did not input required Partner Government Agency (PGA) data, and used an incorrect harmonized tariff schedule (HTS) code. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$2,500.
- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported a shipment of king crab without a valid IFTP. Additionally, the required PGA data for the shipment was not submitted in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) platform. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,500 and a **Written Warning**.
- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported a 20-pallet shipment of unlabeled boxes containing plastic bags full of shrimp. Additionally, the import documents included an expired form from 2016. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.



- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported a shipment of Yellowfin tuna with incorrect import documents and PGA data submitted into the ACE platform. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.
- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported a shipment of shrimp without the required import documents or PGA data submitted into the ACE platform. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.



- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported 1,000 kg of mislabeled dried sea cucumbers. The import documents only listed one species, and the product was identified as frozen. The actual shipment contained two separate species and the product was dried. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$1,000.



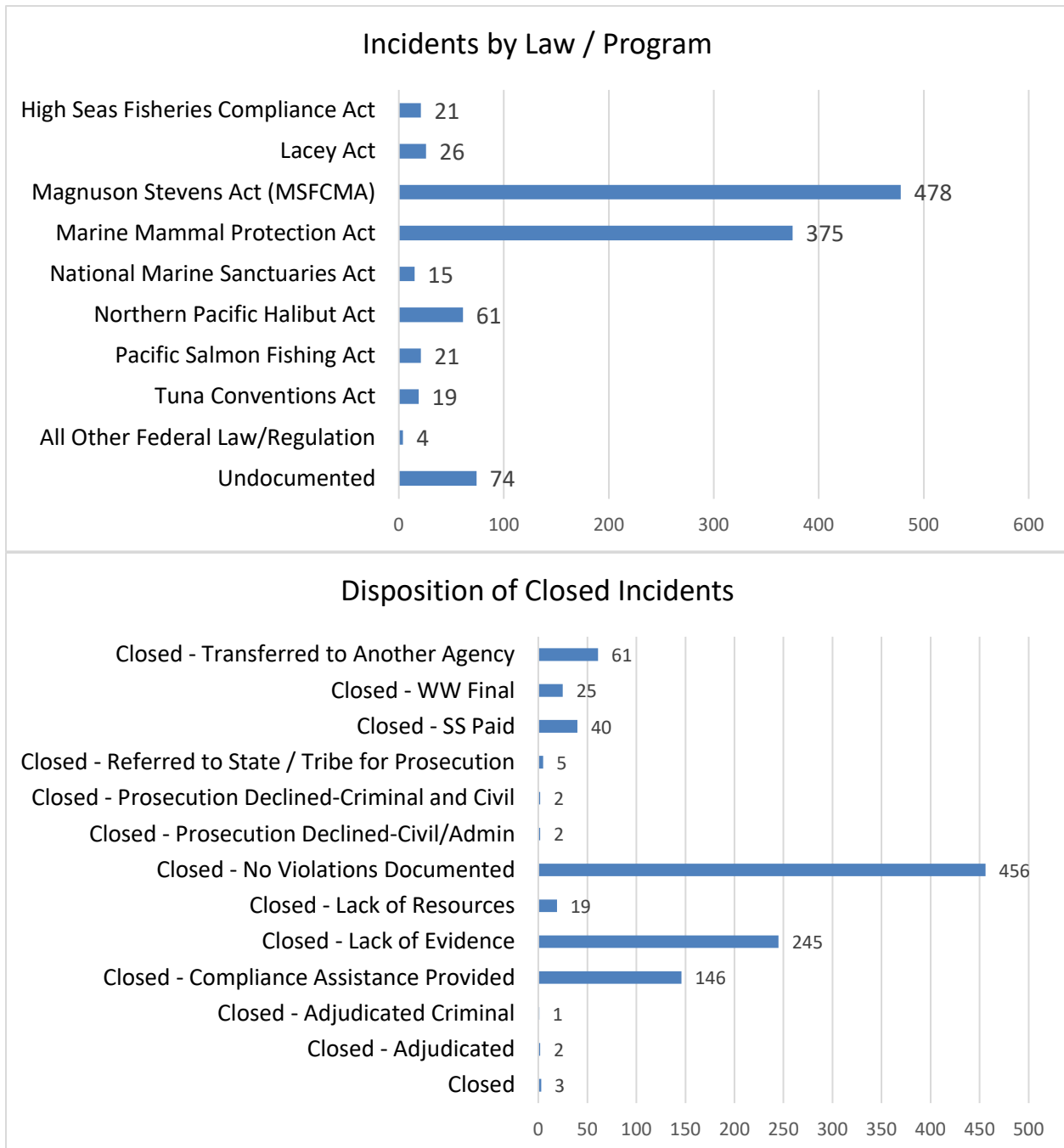
- An investigation into a commercial seafood company revealed it imported frozen yellowfin tuna in boxes labeled as “Wild Caught, Product of Vietnam”. Inside the boxes were individually wrapped frozen tuna loins also with the same label “Wild Caught, Product of Vietnam”. The import documents showed the yellowfin tuna was harvested by a purse seine net from Venezuela. The shipment was confirmed through the Tuna Tracking Verification Program (TTVP) to be considered embargoed products. The investigation resulted in a **Summary Settlement** of \$500.

- There was a total of 1 **NOVA** for \$875, and 8 **Summary Settlements** for \$8,500.

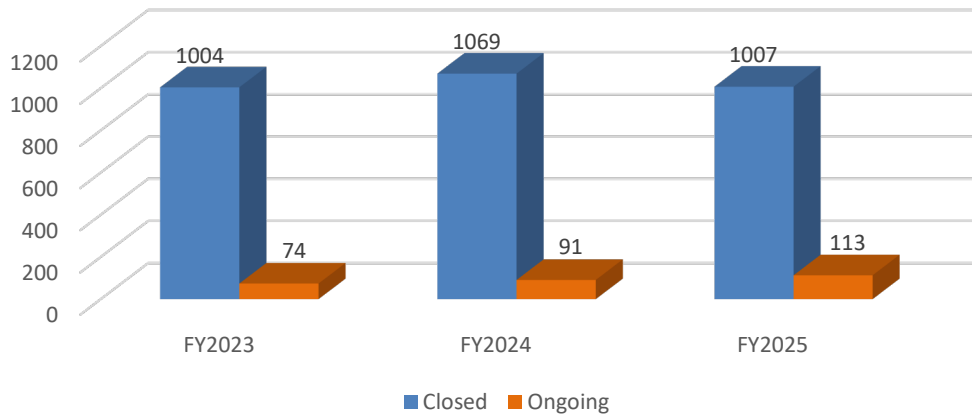
- 10 additional investigations involving IUUF / SIMP / International Fisheries violations resulted in **Written Warnings**.

- 11 additional investigations involving IUUF / SIMP / International Fisheries violations were closed with **Compliance Assistance Provided**.

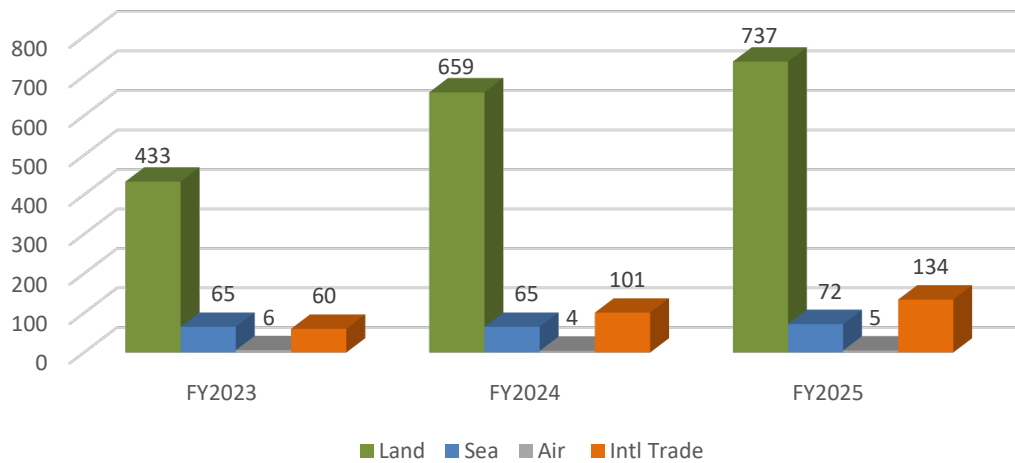
Office of Law Enforcement – WCD Fiscal Year 2025 Metrics



Incident Status



Enforcement Patrols



Civil Penalties

