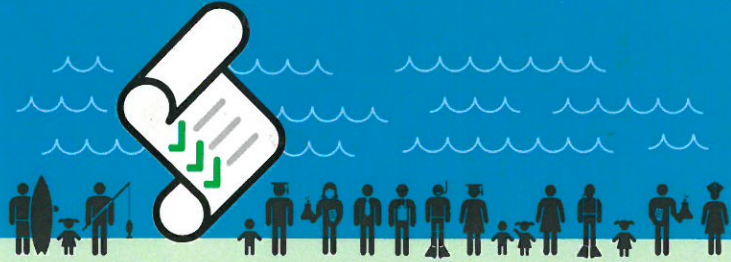


SANCTUARY NOMINATION PROCESS



WWW.NOMINATE.NOAA.GOV

For the first time in two decades, NOAA invites communities across the nation to nominate their most treasured places in our marine and Great Lakes waters for consideration as national marine sanctuaries.

In response to ongoing widespread interest from the public, NOAA has launched a new, locally driven sanctuary nomination process developed with input from more than 18,000 public comments. Throughout the nomination process, NOAA will be available to answer questions and provide guidance to nominating communities and other interested parties. NOAA will also update nominators on the progress of the agency's review of their nomination.

Follow the road to nomination on the reverse side of this card, and visit www.nominate.noaa.gov for more details. In addition, visit sanctuaries.noaa.gov to learn about existing national marine sanctuaries and how they are managed.

Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



THE ROAD TO NOMINATION



1

COMMUNITY BUILDS A NOMINATION

Community gathers information and support for the special place it wishes to nominate, following the guidelines at www.nominate.noaa.gov to develop the nomination.



2

COMMUNITY SUBMITS NOMINATION TO NOAA

Once ready, the community submits its nomination to NOAA.



3

NOAA'S INITIAL REVIEW

NOAA looks at whether or not the nomination meets the basic requirements.



4

TAKING A CLOSER LOOK

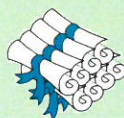
NOAA takes a closer look at everything that makes the nomination a potential candidate for sanctuary designation, while continually working with the community throughout this process.



5

NOMINATION IS ACCEPTED

NOAA will notify the community once all the requirements have been met and the nomination has been accepted.



6

NOMINATED AREA ADDED TO INVENTORY

NOAA will place successful nominations in an inventory of areas it could consider for potential designation as a national marine sanctuary.

PLEASE NOTE: Nomination is not the same as sanctuary designation. Designation occurs as a separate process that, by law, is highly public and participatory and often takes several years to complete.



**NOAA
FISHERIES**
Office of Law
Enforcement

NOAA Fisheries Enforcement Programs and Operations

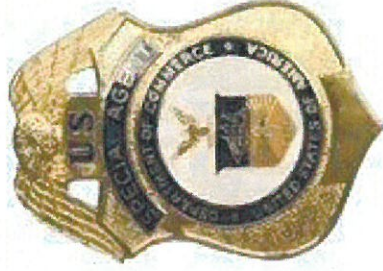
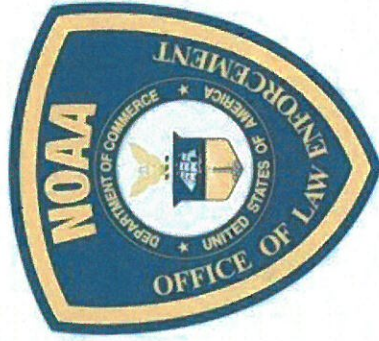
Logan Gregory, Deputy Director
Murray Bauer, Special Agent

November 15, 2018

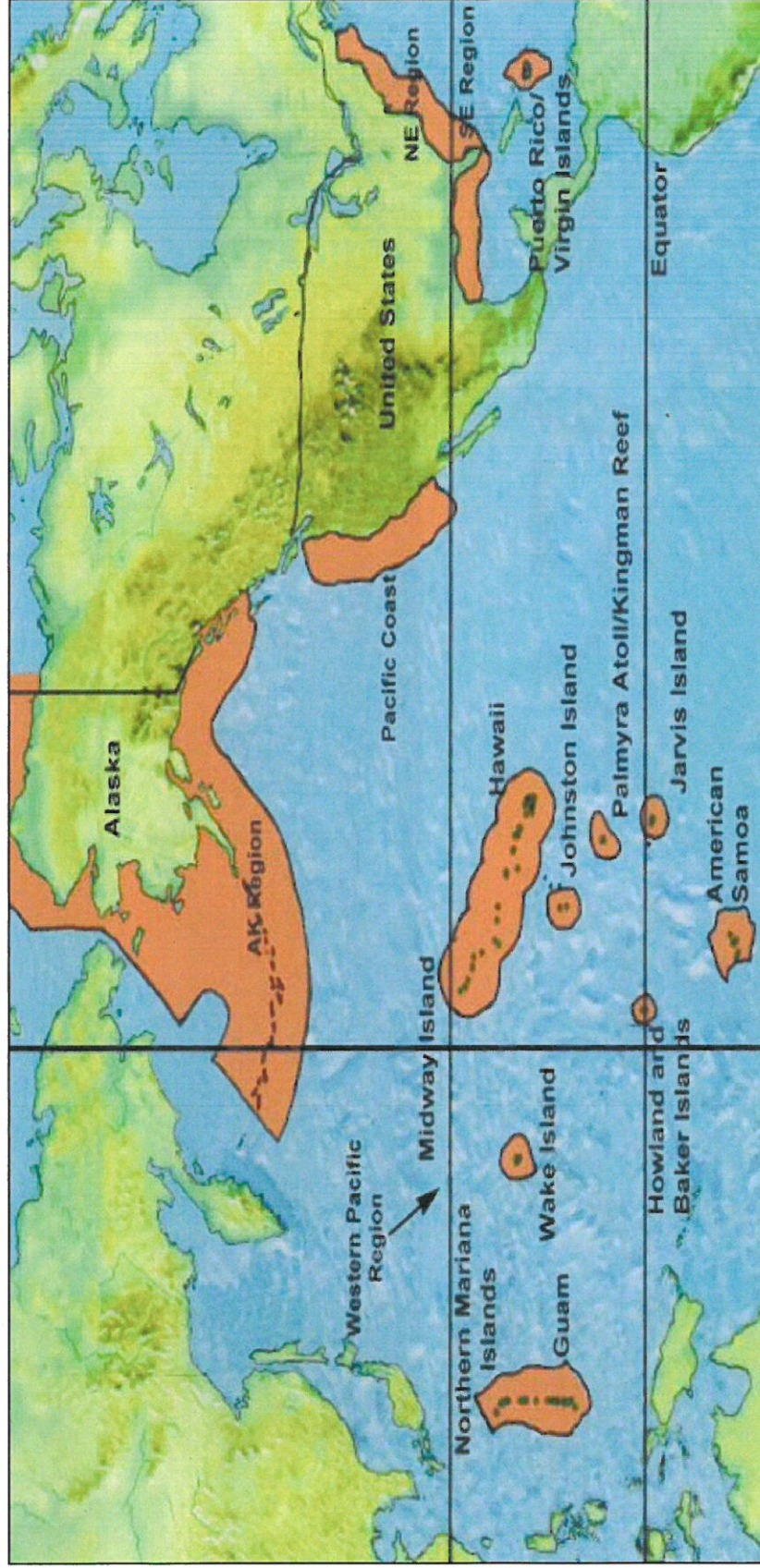
Mission

The mission of NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement is to **protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat for the use and enjoyment of future generations.**

Meeting this mission requires not only **state-of-the-art science and management programs**, but also a **fair, effective, and comprehensive compliance and enforcement program**



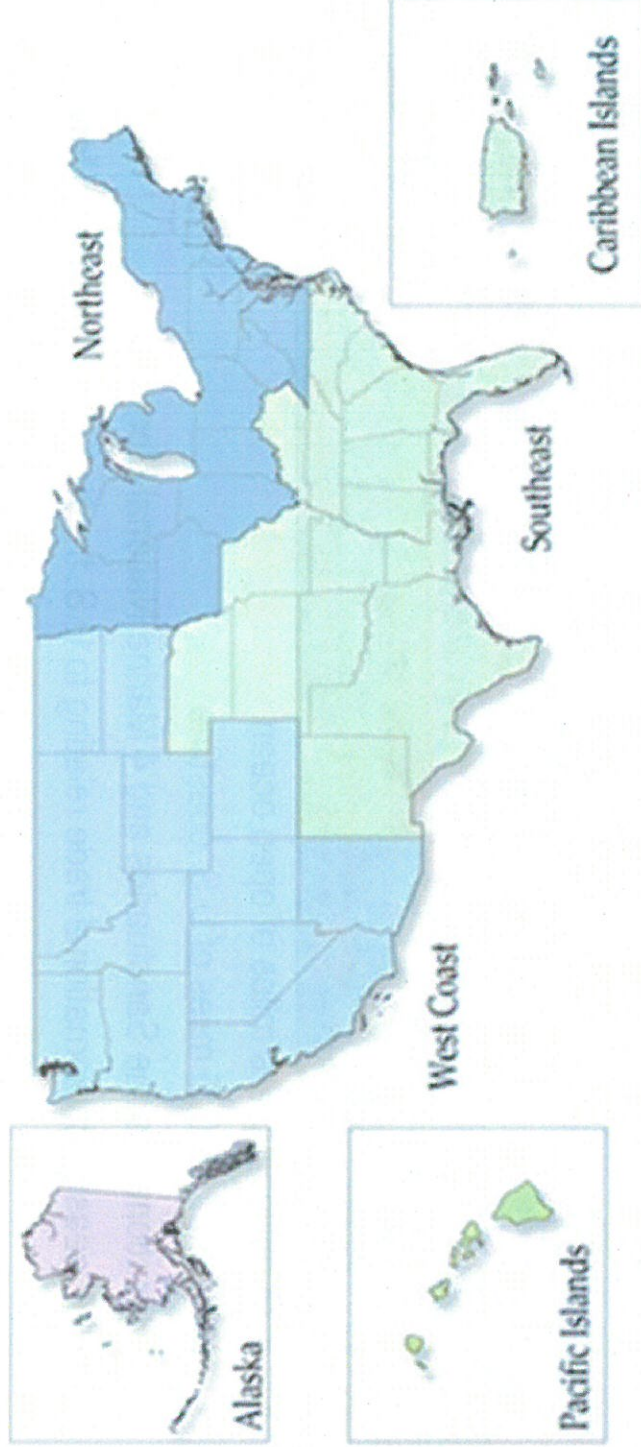
OLE Jurisdiction



- 3.36 million square miles of open ocean
- More than 95,000 miles of U.S. coastline
- 13 National Marine Sanctuaries and 4 Marine National Monuments
- High seas and international trade relating to U.S. treaties and international law



OLE Divisions



Headquarters in Silver Spring, MD
Five Divisions co-located with Regional Offices (NE, SE, AK, WC, and PI)
53 Field offices throughout the United States and U.S. territories
69 Special Agents | 58 Enforcement Officers | 65 Support Staff

Positions

- Special Agent - Criminal Investigator (1811)
 - Plainclothes
 - Investigations
- Enforcement Officer (1801)
 - Uniformed
 - Patrol
- **Crime Trade Analysts ()**
 - Research and analysis
 - *Investigative operations support*
 - *Compliance monitoring*
 - *International Agreements and Policies*
- Enforcement Tech. (1802)
 - Non-sworn
 - Database checks/entries
 - Case Processing
 - Intel Analysis



Training

- Criminal Investigator Training Program (Special Agents)
- Uniformed Police Training Program (Enforcement Officers)
- Intel Analyst ()
- Marine Law Enforcement Training Program
- NOAA Enforcement Training – Basic
 - Vessel Types
 - Fishing Methods
 - Agency specific policy and procedures
- Field Training
- Advanced Training
 - Computer Forensics
 - Fraud Investigations
 - Interview and Interrogation



Primary laws OLE enforces



- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Lacey Act
- National Marine Sanctuaries Act



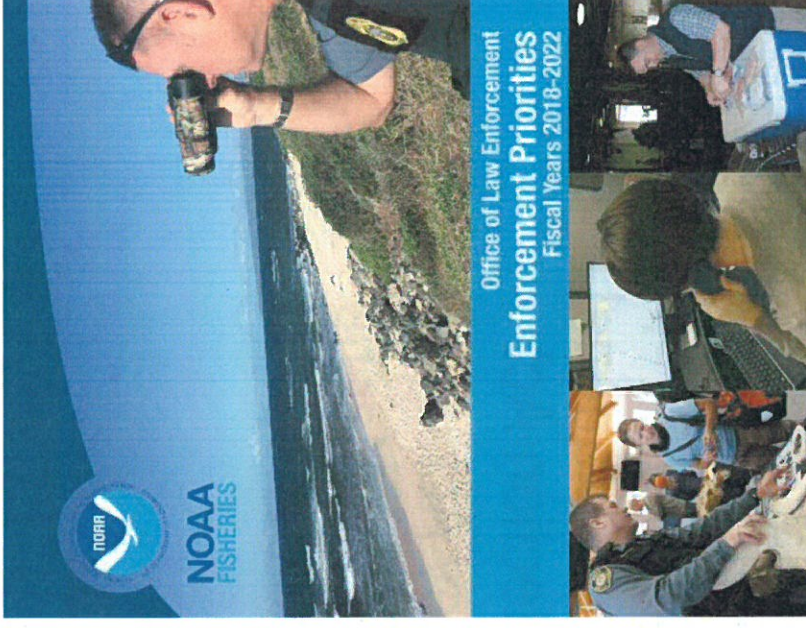
Enforcement Operational Priorities

National Priorities

- Support Sustainable Fisheries and Safe Seafood
- Support Recovered and Healthy Marine and Coastal Species and Healthy Habitats

Supporting Priorities

- Compliance Assistance
- Observers



Domestic Operations

- Outreach and compliance assistance
- Criminal and civil investigations
- Patrols, inspections and monitoring
- Partnerships with state, tribal, federal and nongovernmental organizations
- Use of innovative technological tools
 - Nationwide Satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)



*Using VMS, NOAA Enforcement monitors more than **4,500 vessels** to ensure compliance and provides data to the U.S. Coast Guard, State and Territory partners, NOAA scientists, and fisheries managers.*



NOAA FISHERIES

Compliance Assistance

Compliance program

- Built on input from stakeholders
- Expands existing programs and partnerships around the country
- Attends fishing industry events
- Provides outreach and education materials
- Opens industry – enforcement communications



Innovative technological tools such as Vessel Monitoring System

- Operational Since 1994
- 4,300+ registered vessels
- 1,400 vTrack users
- Monitoring 20+ fisheries/permits nationwide
- 6 active monitoring locations
 - NE, SE, AK (Juneau and Kodiak), NW, PI
- 8 type-approved mobile transceivers (5 companies)



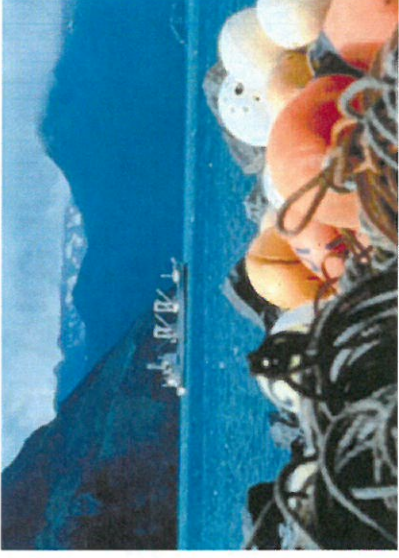
Collaborative enforcement to implement international treaties and obligations

- Investigations of Illegal Unreported & Unregulated (IUU) fishing activity and trafficking in illegal fish and fish product
- Fisheries enforcement capacity building and technical assistance
- Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMO) participation
- Engagement in International Fora
 - Interpol.
 - International Monitoring Control and Surveillance Network
- Seafood Trade Monitoring, Port State Measures and other IUU Fishing-related legislation

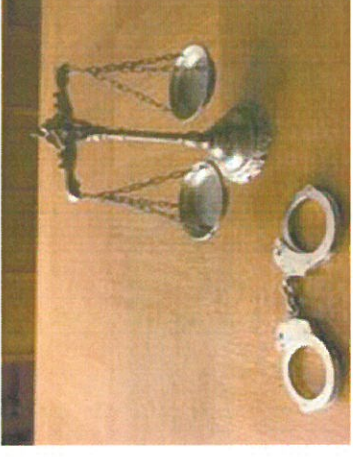


Legal Framework for Effective MCS

- Comprehensive, enforceable measures
 - Coastal State
 - Flag State
 - Port State
 - Market State
- Adequate authorities to support prosecutions
- Adequate sanctions to address and deter violations
- Enforceability - Establishing the elements of the violation must be operationally possible and practicable



Prosecutorial Authorities



- NOAA's statutes provide broad administrative enforcement authority
- Monetary Penalties, Permit Sanctions, Forfeiture (larger forfeitures referred to DOJ)
- Due process (notice and opportunity for hearing, right to appeal)
- Some NOAA statutes provide criminal authorities, either for certain violations or where there is intent
- Other general criminal laws may apply (e.g., false statement, smuggling, wire fraud, conspiracy)



The Lacey Act

- Originally passed in 1900.
- First federal law protecting wildlife.
- Prevents ability to evade liability for poaching merely by escaping state or foreign jurisdiction.
- Has become a model that other countries have looked to in developing legal frameworks to combat IUU fishing.
- The mislabeling provisions of the Lacey Act are also the primary mechanism for addressing seafood fraud.



Under Lacey, it is unlawful to:

- Import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase any fish or wildlife or plant taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any law, treaty, or regulation of the US or in violation of any Indian tribal law;
- Import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce any fish or wildlife taken, possessed, transported, or sold ***in violation of any law or regulation of any State or in violation of any foreign law;***
- Make or submit any false record, account, or label for, or any false identification of, any fish, wildlife, or plant which has been, or is intended to be imported, exported, transported, sold, purchased, or received from any foreign country; or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.



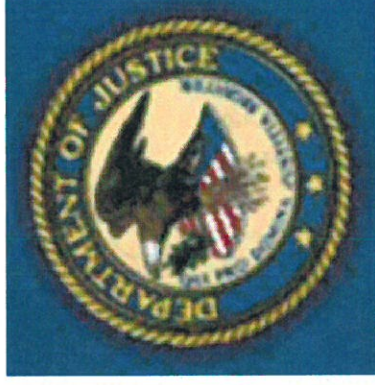
Other Applicable Law

The Magnuson Act makes it unlawful “to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce any fish taken, possessed, transported or sold in violation of any foreign law or regulation or any treaty or in contravention of any binding conservation measure adopted by an international agreement or organization to which the United States is a party.”



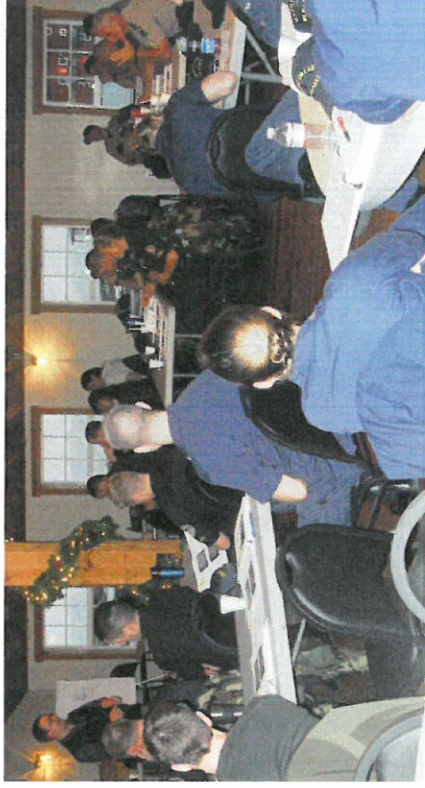
Prosecution Partnerships

- Civil cases are prosecuted by **NOAA's Office of General Counsel's Enforcement Section**
- Criminal cases are prosecuted by **U.S. Department of Justice** and **U.S. Attorney's Offices**



Enforcement Partnerships

- **Joint Enforcement Agreements (JEAs)** with 27 coastal states and U.S. territories
- **Federal partnerships** with U.S. Coast Guard, Fish & Wildlife Service, Customs & Border Protection, and others
- **International partnerships** through Interpol, International Monitoring Control and Surveillance Network and other fora and enforcement networks



Joint Enforcement Program

- Funding from Congress to pay states for patrol services
- State officers federally deputized to enforce federal regulations
- States conduct dockside and near shore inspections of both commercial and recreational fishing fleets
- Minor violations are prosecuted through the state courts
- Larger cases are transferred to NOAA OLE



U.S. Coast Guard

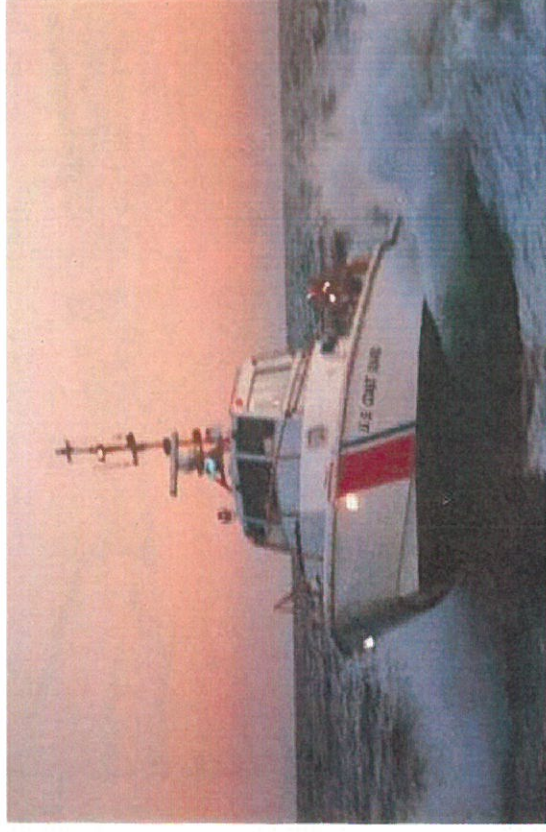
- Patrol arm for at-sea federal fisheries enforcement
- Minor cases submitted through regional fisheries training centers
- Larger cases and seizures coordinated with NOAA OLE





Multi-Mission Organization:

- Search & Rescue
- Marine Environmental Protection
- Aids to Navigation
- Homeland Security
- Maritime Defense
- Maritime Law Enforcement – including alien & drug trafficking, boating safety, and other laws at sea



NOAA FISHERIES

United States PSMA Implementation

- NOAA is responsible for the U.S. implementation
- In Coordination with
 - U.S. Coast Guard
 - advance notice, access and use of port
 - State and territorial partners
 - Federal agencies - Customs



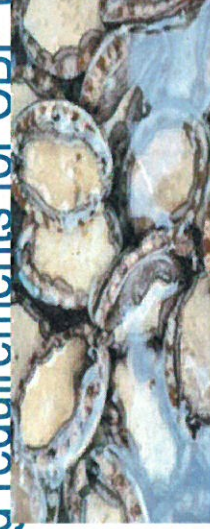
NOAA FISHERIES

Inter-Agency Collaboration: Seafood Trade

Monitoring

- Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC), Washington DC
- A multi-agency fusion center that develops and implements joint federal targeting efforts on import shipments posing a threat to health and safety
- MOU allows OLE Analyst Team access to sensitive CBP inbound cargo monitoring systems and databases to identify or hold shipments for potential OLE enforcement action. One OLE analyst is assigned full time at CTAC
- CTAC partners include FDA, USFW, ICE/HSI and 8 other agencies

- Sensitive handling requirements for CBP trade and enforcement



NOAA FISHERIES

Why does a strong enforcement program matter?

Our work

- Helps sustain fish stocks for commercial, recreational, tribal and US territorial users
- Prevents the illegal, unregulated and unreported harvesting and trafficking of fish and wildlife
- Protects marine mammals and endangered species
- Helps to maintain and restore marine & inland water habitats
- Helps to conserve coral reefs and marine protected areas
- Levels the playing field for all industry participants
- Holds accountable those who violate the law



Challenges of IUU Fishing – Global Trends

- Increasing globalization of fish product trade/markets
- Linkages to other crimes including organized crime (UN Report)
- Complexity of business structure (shell companies, hidden beneficial ownership)
- Need for innovative legal approaches and collaboration
- Enforcement resource limitations
- Impediments to global, regional and national communication and information sharing



Communication, Collaboration & Cooperation:

- We are all on the same team
 - We succeed or fail together
 - Serve as force multipliers for each agency / mission
- Recognize your resources!
 - Intelligence driven patrol planning = targeted patrol and inspections
 - Inter-Agency Liaisons
 - De-Confliction
 - Sources of Information



Communication, Collaboration & Cooperation:

Knowledge of local officials

- Inter-relationships between F/Vs, managers and fish houses
 - Who directs vessel operations
 - Who lands what, where
- Personal interaction with F/Vs and captains
 - Vessel specific concerns
 - Officer safety concerns

Fishery Specific Info

- Vessel Types
- Gear Types – How they fish
- Species and gear correlations
- Regulations research and interpretation
- Science – Where are the fish, migration patterns, forensic tools

Knowledge of at-sea operations

- Where does the vessel operate
- What is seen onboard at-sea vs at the dock
- What other vessels are operating in close proximity / partnership

Case Support

- Sharing of information with appropriate agencies
- Seizures
- Case Package Preparation
- Case Handling/Follow-Up Investigation



NOAA OLE Counter-IUUF Team

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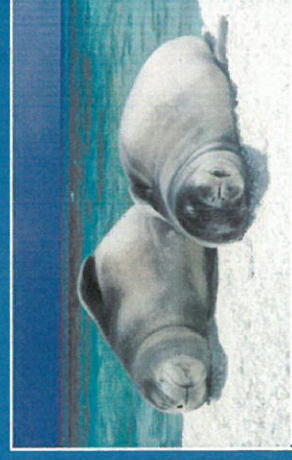
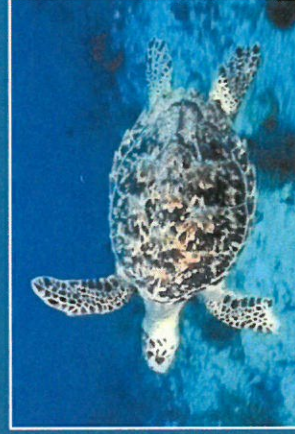
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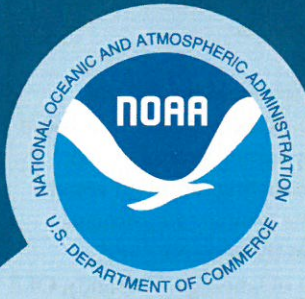
Stacey.Weinstock@noaa.gov

For IUU fishing reports and PSMA inquiries please contact:

NOAA.OLE.International@noaa.gov



NOAA FISHERIES



NOAA FISHERIES

Office of Law Enforcement

On June 5, 2016, the Port State Measures Agreement entered into international force, marking a major milestone in the effort to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. In this fact sheet NOAA Fisheries examines the Agreement, its anticipated impacts, and implementation activities.

Implementing the Port State Measures Agreement

What is the Port State Measures Agreement?

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing is an international agreement that seeks to prevent IUU fishing through the adoption and implementation of effective port State measures as a means of ensuring the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources. The intention is that the Agreement will be applied widely and effectively by countries, in their capacities as port States, to foreign-flagged vessels seeking entry to, or are in, a country's ports.

How does the Agreement help combat IUU fishing?

IUU fishing is a global problem that threatens ocean ecosystems and sustainable fisheries. IUU fishing includes violations of conservation and management measures, such as those establishing quotas or bycatch limits, established under the domestic laws of coastal nations and international agreements related to high seas and shared fish stocks. Since all fish must come to port to enter into trade, preventing vessels carrying illegally harvested fish from accessing ports around the world is an effective way to prevent and deter IUU fishing. Denying port entry and access to port services, and consequently preventing illegal seafood from entering trade, increases the costs associated with IUU fishing operations and removes the financial incentives for engaging in these activities. This Agreement does not solely focus on IUU fishing vessels. It also requires action against vessels that engage in supportive activities such as refueling or transshipping fish from IUU fishing vessels at sea.

With the Agreement in force, will there be better data available on IUU fishing?

One of the major provisions of the Agreement is increased information sharing and communications among participating nations, relevant enforcement agencies, and relevant international organizations such as regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). The increased information sharing called for by the Agreement, combined with other international initiatives to combat IUU fishing, will increase the data available on vessels engaged in IUU fishing or IUU fishing-related activities. By expanding communications globally among relevant entities, the ability to detect infractions and interdict IUU product before it enters into commerce is amplified. Additionally, the broad reporting of inspection results to flag States combined with the Agreement's requirement for flag States to take appropriate actions against its flagged vessels to combat IUU fishing, will further enhance the ability to reduce IUU fishing and identify those engaged in IUU fishing. The United States is committed to ensuring effective implementation of the Agreement to help ensure that we and our global partners can use the available data to better combat IUU fishing globally.



Why is the Agreement important to the United States?

As a major market State and importer of seafood, U.S. fishermen, seafood buyers, and consumers will benefit from broad, global implementation of the Agreement, which effectively closes the world's ports to IUU vessels and prevents illegal catch from entering international commerce. As a global leader in sustainable fishing practices, the United States has a responsibility to ensure imported fish are caught legally. Likewise, the United States has a responsibility to protect our domestic fishermen from unfair competition and ensure consumer confidence in the seafood supply by keeping illegal product out of the market.

What is the international impact of the Agreement on IUU fishing?

A lack of training, knowledge, or experience has hindered the ability to establish global procedural standards for fishing vessel inspections. Numerous countries have had historically weak governance of fish and fish products entering into global commerce. The Port State Measures Agreement sets the global standard by which inspections will be conducted and documented, therefore reducing the opportunity for the products of IUU fishing activities to enter international commerce and increasing the international community's ability to detect IUU fish and fish products.

Will U.S. implementation of the Agreement affect all fish caught by foreign vessels?

The Agreement will not affect fish caught by foreign vessels, landed outside of the U.S. and then legally imported into the United States.

Does NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement have the resources needed to effectively implement the Agreement?

Through state and federal partnerships, targeted pulse operations, and a new staffing plan, OLE is equipped to meet the global requirements of the Agreement. OLE currently enlists the mission support of 28 state enforcement agencies. These Joint Enforcement Agreements (JEA) serve as a force multiplier for OLE and strengthens the ability to effectively respond to numerous

enforcement responsibilities. Additionally, the The National Ocean Council Committee on IUU fishing and Seafood Fraud (NOC Committee) continues to enhance information sharing and collaboration with federal partners, furthering OLE's support network.

Will there be changes in training for NOAA's enforcement personnel?

OLE developed a domestic Port State Measures Inspector Training Program to ensure that our sworn law enforcement personnel and JEA partners are well versed in the requirements of the implementing legislation of the Agreement, the Agreement itself, as well as relevant RFMO conservation and management measures. The new training program ensures state enforcement officers operating under NOAA authority are fully trained and meet Agreement requirements. Among the highest priority for JEA training is the emphasis on RFMO familiarization. Other areas of concentration are training on thorough vessel inspections, offload monitoring, gear checking, and verification of permits. Otherwise, the existing OLE training program for sworn personnel provides the knowledge and skills that exceeds the guidelines for inspector training outlined in the Agreement.

How is the United States implementing the Agreement?

Many of the operational requirements of the Agreement have been general practice for the United States, with only modest adjustments needed to existing procedures. For example, under other existing U.S. law, all foreign-flagged vessels must provide an advance notice of arrival to the USCG prior to entering a U.S. port. NOAA has worked closely with the USCG to enhance existing communications and information-sharing mechanisms that allows OLE to screen foreign-flagged fishing or fishing-related vessels for port entry or denial in accordance with both the PSMA Act and the Agreement. This screening process allows OLE to review, in advance of arrival, basic vessel information such as flag State, catch onboard, fishing authorizations/permits, recent fishing activity and other pertinent information. Using the same information, OLE will use this process

simultaneously to prioritize and identify cause for inspections.

The standards for vessel inspections outlined in the Agreement have long been the standard operating procedures for OLE when conducting thorough vessel inspections. The primary adjustments for OLE exist in the screening and administration of landings. Currently, OLE boards approximately 60 percent of foreign flagged fishing vessels and fishing support vessels that land in U.S. ports. OLE continues to board and inspect a significant level of foreign-vessels and have implemented the use of the Agreement's required inspection form. In addition, inspection results are now shared with the vessel's flag State for appropriate follow-up actions (if any are required) and, when appropriate, to coastal States, RFMOs, as well as other organizations to report infractions of conservation measures or other evidence of IUU fishing. This information sharing enhances the United States' ability to combat IUU fishing in cooperation with our global partners.

The U.S. supports successful international implementation of the Agreement, and in response, OLE developed an international training program for providing technical assistance to its global partners. This training focuses on the operational requirements of the Port State Measures Agreement, such as the examination of pre-arrival information to screen arriving vessels for indications of IUU fishing activity, the requirements of conducting a thorough port State measures inspection, and steps to be taken after the inspection. The training modules also cover all items listed in Annex E of the Agreement - Guidelines for the Training of Inspectors (e.g., relevant regional fisheries management organizations' conservation and management measures, evidence, investigative tools, information analysis, VMS, and vessel, gear, and fish identification).





PSMA / Combating IUU Fishing Training Modules

Port State Measures Inspector Training Program

1. International Cooperation and Global Initiatives to Combat IUU Fishing
2. Operational Requirements of the Port State Measures Agreement
3. U.S. Implementation of the PSMA
4. Pre-arrival Activities and Risk Assessment (Using Annex A - Information to be provided in advance by vessels requesting port entry – to evaluate arriving vessels)
5. Sources of Information to Verify Pre-Arrival Information
6. Ethics
7. Health, Safety, and Security Issues
8. Conservation and Management Measures of Relevant RFMOs (currently includes CCAMLR, IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC)
9. Collection, Evaluation and Preservation of Evidence
10. General Procedures such as Note-taking, Report-writing, and Interview Techniques
11. Using Annex C – The PSMA Inspection Form
12. Information Analysis (Inspecting documentation, records, logbooks, etc.)
13. Conducting a PSMA Vessel Inspection
14. Initiation of Investigation and Elements of a Violation
15. VMS and Other Electronic Systems
16. Verification of the Inspection Results
17. Post inspection Activities, Information Sharing, and Reporting
18. Conducting PSMA Investigations

Port State Measures Manager Workshop

1. Overview of IUU Fishing Trends, International Cooperation, and Global/Regional Initiatives to Combat IUU Fishing
2. Overview of the Port State Measures Agreement and Implementation Lessons Learned
3. Legal Aspects of PSMA Implementation and Combating IUU Fishing
4. Integration and Inter-Agency Coordination for Implementing the PSMA (including Decision Points, Denial of Port Access and Denial of Port Services)
5. Pre-Arrival Activities and Risk Assessment (Examples of Available resources and PSMA Annex A Information to Evaluate Arriving Vessels)
6. Conducting PSMA Inspections and IUU Fishing Investigations (including training of inspectors and inspection requirements)
7. Post Inspection Activities, Information Sharing, and Reporting

Additional Combating IUU Fishing Training Modules:

1. Combating IUU Fishing Through International Cooperation
2. Emerging Technologies for Combating IUU Fishing
3. Use of Intelligence and Analysis to Combat IUU Fishing
4. Critical Control points to combat IUU Fishing
5. Conducting IUU Investigations
6. Prosecutorial Tools for combating IUU Fishing (NOAA General Counsel / DOJ)
7. Shipping Container and Import Inspections



NOAA FISHERIES
Office of Law Enforcement

Port State Measures Inspector Training Workshop (EXAMPLE)

Focuses on implementation of the operational requirements of the PSMA, such as the examination of pre-arrival information to screen arriving vessels, the full requirements of conducting a PSMA inspection, and post-inspection results.

Week 1

| Time | Monday | Tuesday (Day 1) | Wednesday (Day 2) | Thursday (Day 3) | Friday (Day 4) | Saturday |
|-----------|------------|--|--|---|--|----------|
| 0800-0830 | Travel Day | Registration | | | | |
| 0830-0930 | | Welcome and Opening Remarks | Host Country's Legal Review of Authority & Jurisdiction of Partner Agencies | Conducting a PSMA Inspection | Interview Techniques and Exercise | Rest Day |
| 0930-1000 | | Introduction of Instructors and Participants | | Break | Break | |
| 1000-1030 | | Break | Break | RFMO Compliance Requirements under the PSMA to Combat IUU Fishing | Health, Safety, and Security Issues | |
| 1030-1130 | | Overview of IUU Fishing and International Cooperation and Global Initiatives to Combat IUU Fishing | Ethics | | Using the PSMA Inspection Form (Annex C) | |
| 1130-1200 | | | Pre-Arrival Activities & Risk Assessment (Using PSMA Annex A Information to Evaluate Arriving Vessels) | Fishing | Lunch | |
| 1200-1300 | | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | |
| 1300-1330 | | Host Country's Status on PSMA Implementation | Pre-Arrival Activities & Risk Assessment (continued) | Table Top Exercise | | |
| 1330-1430 | | | Sources of Information to Verify Pre-Arrival Information | | | |
| 1430-1500 | | Break | Break | Break | Practical Exercise: Mock PSM Boarding and Inspection | |
| 1500-1700 | | Operational Requirements of the Port State Measures Agreement | Table Top Exercise: Evaluating Annex A and Pre-Arrival Information | Table Top Exercise (continued) | | |

Week 2

| Time | Sunday | Monday (Day 5) | Tuesday (Day 6) | Wednesday (Day 7) | Thursday (Day 8) | Friday |
|-----------|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 0800-0830 | Rest Day | Boarding recap | Boarding recap | Boarding recap | Conducting PSMA Investigations | Travel Day |
| 0830-1000 | Conducting a PSMA Inspection: Inspecting Documentation, Records, Logbooks, etc. | Conducting a PSMA Inspection: VMS & Other Electronic Information | Inspection Report (Annex C) Information Verification | Break | Break | |
| 1000-1030 | Break | Break | Break | Break | PSMA/IUU Fishing Case Studies | Lunch |
| 1030-1200 | Exercise: Initiation of Investigation & Elements of a Violation | Conducting a PSMA Inspection: Evidence Collection and Control | Post Inspection Activities, Information Sharing and Reporting | Lunch | Overview and feedback | |
| 1200-1300 | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Break | Closing Remarks and Ceremony of the Training |
| 1300-1430 | Practical Exercise: Mock PSM Boarding and inspection | Practical Exercise: Mock PSM Boarding and inspection | Full Audit PSM Boarding and Inspection Practical Exercise (NOAA OLE instructors observe Host Country Officials) | Break | | |
| 1430-1500 | Practical Exercise: Mock PSM Boarding and inspection | Practical Exercise: Mock PSM Boarding and inspection | Practical Exercise: Mock PSM Boarding and inspection | Practical Exercise: Mock PSM Boarding and inspection | Break | |
| 1500-1700 | | | | | | |



NOAA FISHERIES

Office of Law Enforcement

Workshop on the Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement for Managers (EXAMPLE)

| Time | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 |
|-----------|--|---|---|
| 0800-0830 | Registration | Sign In | Sign In |
| 0830-1000 | Welcome and Opening Remarks Participant Introductions and Workshop Overview Status of PSMA Ratification and Implementation | Integration and Inter-Agency Coordination for Implementing the PSMA - Including Decision Points, Denial of Port Access and Denial of Port Services. | Post Inspection Activities, Information Sharing and Reporting |
| 1000-1030 | Break | Break | Break |
| 1030-1200 | Overview of IUU fishing Trends, and International Cooperation and Global/Regional Initiatives to Combat IUU Fishing | Pre-Arrival Activities and IUU Fishing Risk Assessment (Examples of Available Resources and PSMA Annex A Information to Evaluate Arriving Vessels) | Table top Exercise |
| 1200-1300 | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch |
| 1300-1430 | Overview of the Port State Measures Agreement | Conducting PSMA Inspections and IUU Fishing Investigations, Including Training of Inspectors and Inspection Requirements | Table top Exercise Continued and Round Table Discussions |
| 1430-1500 | Break | Break | Break |
| 1500-1530 | PSMA Overview Continued | Conducting PSMA Inspections and IUU Fishing Investigations continued. Review and Wrap Up | Round Table Discussions Continued |
| 1530-1600 | Legal Aspects of PSMA Implementation and Combatting IUU Fishing | | Closing Ceremony |
| 1600-1630 | Review and Wrap Up | | |
| 1630-1700 | | | |



NOAA FISHERIES
Office of Law Enforcement

Training Workshop on Conducting IUU Fishing Investigations and Case Package Development (EXAMPLE)

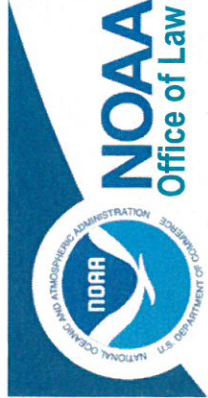
Shares best law fisheries enforcement practices for conducting inspections, detecting violations, initiating investigations and developing successful case packages for prosecution to prevent and deter IUU fishing.

Week 1

| Time | Monday | Tuesday (Day 1) | Wednesday (Day 2) | Thursday (Day 3) | Friday (Day 4) | Saturday |
|-----------|---|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0800-0830 | Travel Day | Registration | Host Country's Legal Tools and Authorities to Combat IUU Fishing | Interview Techniques and Exercise | Conducting Inspections and Boarding's to Combat IUU Fishing | Rest Day VMS and Q/A on technology |
| 0830-1000 | | Welcome, Opening Remarks, and Introductions | | | | |
| 1000-1030 | Break | Break | Break | Break | Break | |
| 1030-1200 | Overview of IUU Fishing and International Cooperation and Global Initiatives to Combat IUU (to include host country's perspectives) | U.S. Legal Tools to Combat Trafficking and IUU Fishing | Note Taking, Statement & Report Writing | Information Analysis: Catch Record Forms, Logbooks, Observer Records, etc. | | |
| 1200-1300 | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | |
| 1300-1430 | Critical Control Points to Combat IUU Fishing | Host Country's Legal Review of Authority & Jurisdiction of Partner Agencies | Role of RFMOs to Combat IUU and detecting violations | Table Top Exercise (break into groups) | | |
| 1430-1500 | Break | Break | Break | Break | Break | |
| 1500-1630 | Port State Measures Agreement and Role of Port States to Combat IUU Fishing | Use of Intelligence and Analysis to Combat IUU Fishing | Exercise: Initiation of Investigation & Elements of a Violation | Table Top Exercise (continued) | | |
| 1630-1700 | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | |

Week 2

| Time | Sunday | Monday (Day 5) | Tuesday (Day 6) | Wednesday (Day 7) | Thursday (Day 8) | Friday |
|-----------|----------|--|--|--|---------------------------|------------|
| 0800-1000 | Rest Day | Conducting IUU Investigations | Practical Exercise/ Mock Boarding and inspection | Practical Exercise/ Mock Boarding and inspection | Case Package Presentation | Travel Day |
| 1000-1030 | | Break | | | | |
| 1030-1130 | | Exercise: Identification, Charges & Elements of Fisheries Offense Laboratory | | | | |
| 1200-1300 | | Lunch | Lunch in the field | Lunch in the field | Lunch | |
| 1300-1330 | | | | | | |
| 1330-1430 | | VMS and Other Electronic Devices | Practical Exercise (continued) | Practical Exercise (continued) | Overview of training | |
| 1430-1500 | | Break | Break | Break | Break | |
| 1500-1530 | | Evidentiary matters (Types of Evidence, Corroboration, law of Evidence), and Evidence Collection & Control | Boarding Recap | Boarding Recap | Training Evaluation | |
| 1530-1630 | | | Group Case Package Preparation | Group Case Package Preparation | Closing Ceremony | |
| 1630-1700 | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | | | |



NOAA FISHERIES

Office of Law Enforcement

Combating IUU Fishing Workshop (EXAMPLE)

| Time | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|-----------|--|--|---|---|--|
| 0800-0830 | Registration | Sign In | Sign In | Sign In | Sign In |
| 0830-1000 | Welcome, Opening Remarks, and Introductions | Legal Tools and Authorities to Combat IUU Fishing | Pre-boarding Activities: Screening Vessels, Risk Assessment, and Prioritizing Inspections | At Sea Enforcement to Combat IUU Fishing | Developing Case Packages |
| 1000-1030 | Break | Break | Break | Break | Break |
| 1030-1200 | Overview of IUU Fishing and International Cooperation and Global Initiatives to Combat IUU | Role of RFMOs to Combat IUU Fishing | Pre-boarding Activities: Screening Vessels, Risk Assessment, and Prioritizing Inspections | Post Inspection Activities and Global Information Sharing | Prosecution of IUU Fishing / Fishing-Related Cases |
| 1200-1300 | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch |
| 1300-1430 | Critical Control Points to Combat IUU Fishing including Market Controls | Emerging Technologies to Combat IUU Fishing | Conducting Inspections to Combat IUU Fishing Activities | Conducting IUU Fishing Investigations | Case Studies and Small Group Exercises |
| 1430-1500 | Break | Break | Break | Break | Break |
| 1500-1630 | Port State Measures Agreement and Role of Port States to Combat IUU Fishing | Use of Intelligence and Analysis to Combat IUU Fishing | Conducting Inspections to Combat IUU Fishing Activities | Conducting IUU Fishing Investigations | Closing Remarks and Closing Ceremony |
| 1630-1700 | Wrap Up | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | Wrap-Up | |