

Subject: NOAA's DRAFT Division Enforcement Priorities are open for 60 days of public comment

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Date: 1/24/2013 7:15 AM

To: undisclosed-recipients;;

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Good morning/afternoon/evening,

Today we posted our Draft Division Enforcement Priorities for 2013 online, and I invite you to send us your comments. The document will be available for the next 60 days on our website: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/>. You can email us your comments at enforcementpriorities@noaa.gov or mail them to NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement, attention Tracy Dunn, 8484 Georgia Ave., Suite 415, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

As you may remember, the Office of Law Enforcement established the office's first ever enforcement priorities last year. We took this process very seriously, soliciting input from constituents and partners through many channels, including the National Enforcement Summit, the fishery management councils and the interstate commissions. We have committed to establishing our national enforcement priorities every two years and our Division enforcement priorities each year to meet our mission and guide our planning. The 2012 national priorities can be found here: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/docs/2012/ole_priorities_2012.pdf

Division priorities vary according to region-specific resources, activities, and threats. Because fish stocks, fishing gear, and management programs are not identical across the country, our Divisions must tailor their priorities appropriately.

Setting Division priorities helps sustainable fisheries and protected resources by focusing our enforcement work as effectively and efficiently as possible. Our special agents, enforcement officers and support staff cannot do everything or be everywhere at once, so these priorities will help us focus our resources and strategically use our state and federal partnerships to provide the most benefit for marine resources and the American people.

While the identified priority areas will be the focus, we will continue to encourage compliance with and enforce all marine statutes and regulations for which we are responsible. Simply not

listing a specific stock of fish or area as a priority below does not mean enforcement actions will not be taken—all regulations must be enforced.

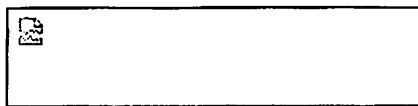
As we look to the future, we anticipate increasing demand for our services that are vital to our nation: productive fisheries, safe and sustainable seafood, the recovery and conservation of protected resources, and healthy ecosystems. Meeting this mission requires not only state-of-the-art science and management programs, but also a fair, effective, and comprehensive compliance and enforcement program.

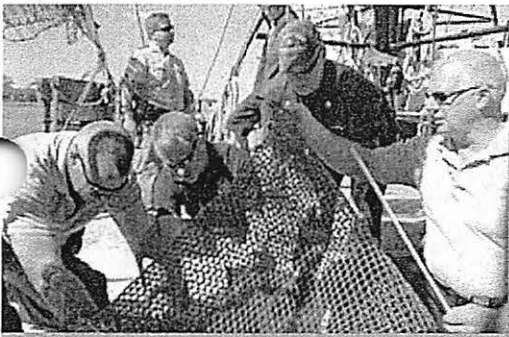
Our partnerships are critical to our success in supporting NOAA Fisheries' core mission mandates: maximizing productivity of **sustainable fisheries** and fishing communities; and protection, recovery and conservation of **protected species**. Thank you all for what you already do to help us protect our nation's precious marine resources and their natural habitat.

Bruce

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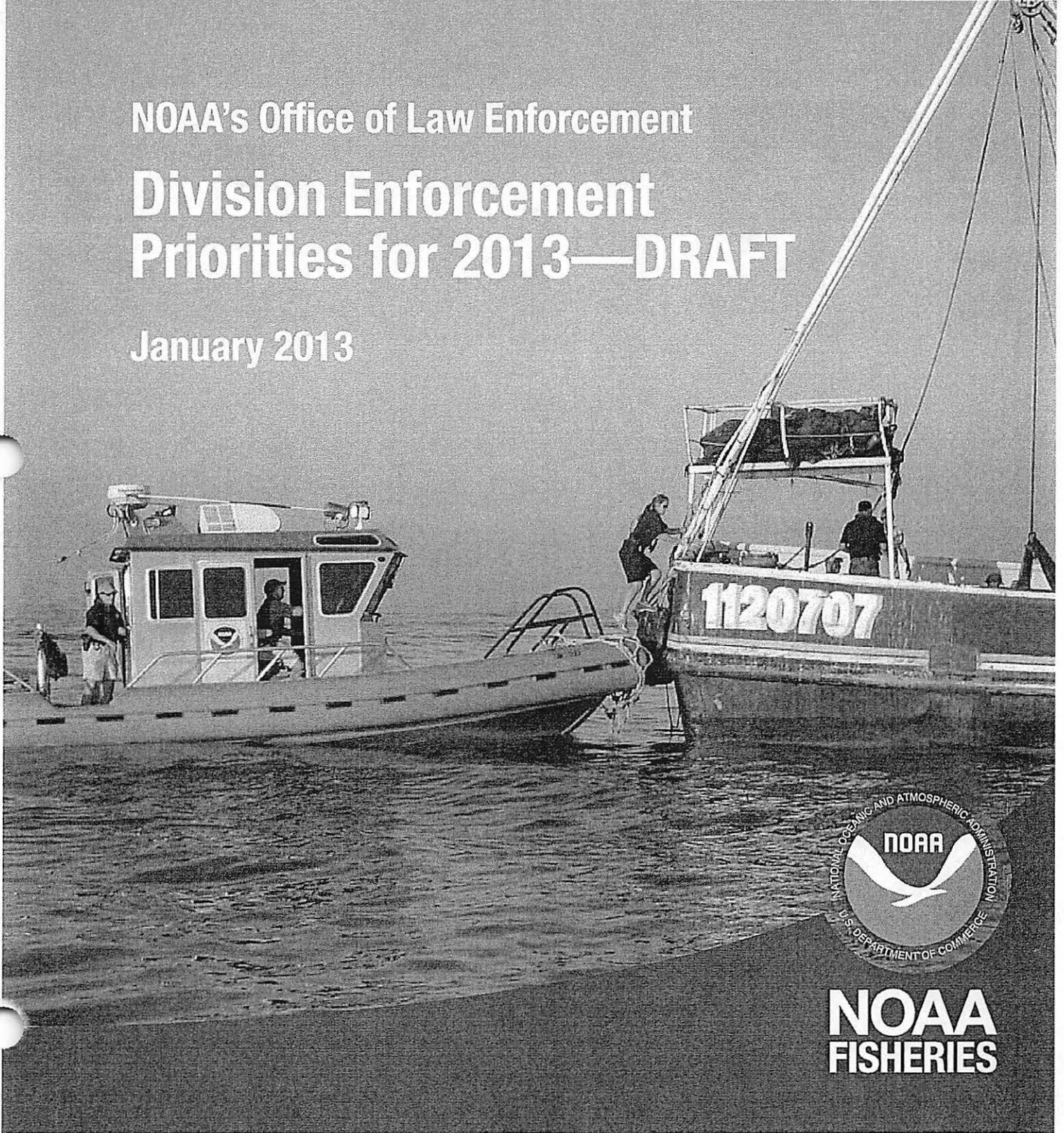
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NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement Division Enforcement Priorities for 2013—DRAFT

January 2013



NOAA
FISHERIES

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NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement

**Division Enforcement
Priorities for 2013—DRAFT**

January 2013

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Law Enforcement**



**NOAA
FISHERIES**

Definitions

High Priority—Identifies those areas that are of significant importance to NOAA, NMFS, OLE, stakeholders and the public and require the utmost attention in order to assure the sustainability of the identified resources or program.

High Priority Example: Compliance needs improvement and is critical in a new program such as catch shares in a particular area or a newly listed ESA species etc.

Medium Priority—Identifies those areas that require continued attention by OLE in order to maintain the level of compliance desired to obtain maximum protection of the resource or program.

Medium Priority Example: Compliance is acceptable, but OLE will continue to focus resources and monitoring at a relatively high level.

Low Priority—Designation under this category may illustrate that the program or area is receiving a high degree of compliance by industry and the public. Or perhaps the violations are minor or technical in nature and have little to no impact on the resource. Low Priority should not be interpreted as “no priority” and this designation does not translate into selective enforcement or no enforcement.

Low Priority Example: Compliance is good, but continued maintenance monitoring will continue.

Introduction

The mission of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is to understand and predict changes in climate, weather, oceans, and coasts; to share that knowledge and information with others; and to conserve and manage coastal and marine ecosystems and resources. 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. NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement protects marine wildlife and habitat by enforcing domestic laws and international treaty requirements designed to ensure these global resources are available for future generations.

NOAA has committed to establishing its national enforcement priorities every two years and its division (regional) enforcement priorities each year to meet our mission and guide our planning. The 2012 national priorities can be found here: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/docs/2012/ole_priorities_2012.pdf

Setting division priorities supports sustainable fisheries and protected resources by helping us focus our resources and strategically use our state and federal partnerships to provide the most benefit for marine resources and the American people.

Division priorities vary according to region-specific resources, activities, and threats. While these identified priority areas will be the focus, NOAA will continue to encourage compliance and enforce all marine statutes and regulations for which it is responsible.



Our Draft Division Enforcement Priorities for 2013, posted on January 24, 2013, are available for a 60-day public comment period.

We appreciate your input. Please e-mail comments to enforcementpriorities@noaa.gov or mail them to:

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement
Attn: Tracy Dunn
8484 Georgia Avenue, Suite 415
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Alaska Division

Magnuson-Stevens Act

High Priority

- Observer assault, harassment, or interference violations
- Felony and major civil cases involving significant damage to the resource or the integrity of management schemes
- Commercialization of sport-caught or subsistence halibut
- Maritime Boundary Line incursions by foreign fishing or transport vessels

Medium Priority

- Misdemeanor and civil cases involving observer coverage violations
- Closed Area/VMS Violations, ongoing
- Commercial vessel incursions into closure areas or other Marine Protected Areas
- Recordkeeping and reporting violations that impact data consistency or integrity
- Violations involving lesser damage to the resource or the integrity of management schemes

Low Priority

- Catch reporting and trip limits
- Noncompliance with trip and cumulative limits and record keeping requirements for landings of federally managed marine species, and specifically catch share programs.
- Gear violations
- Deployment of unlawful gear utilized in commercial fisheries under NOAA's jurisdiction.
- Lesser permit violations

Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act

High Priority

- Violations wherein responsible subject and species are identifiable
- Lethal takes, Level A harassment with the potential to injure marine mammal stock
- Species of interest are Cook Inlet beluga, other whale species, northern fur seal, or Steller sea lion
- Any violation involving injury or potential injury to people, such as a vessel-whale collision

Medium Priority

- Non-lethal takes, Level B harassment with the potential to disturb a marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering
- Species is threatened rather than endangered

Low Priority

- Violations wherein responsible subject is not identifiable
- Injured or dead animal cannot be located
- Objective evidence is not obtainable
- Takes of individual marine mammal species that appear consistent with legal harvest by Alaska Natives



International/Lacey Act

High Priority

- Felony and major civil violations (e.g., interstate or foreign trafficking of commercial quantities of illegally harvested fish or marine resources)
- Harvest or transshipment of marine resources by foreign fishing vessels
- Domestic or international violations involving seafood safety; substantive mislabeling of product in domestic or international commerce
- IUU listed vessels

Medium Priority

- Misdemeanor and civil violations (e.g., interstate or foreign trafficking of small quantities of illegally harvested fish or marine resources)
- Mislabeling violations
- IUU identified product

Low Priority

- Minor mislabeling violations
- Violations wherein responsible subject/vessel not identifiable

Northeast Division

Magnuson-Stevens Act

High Priority

- Catch reporting and trip limits
- Noncompliance with trip and cumulative limits and record-keeping requirements for landings of federally managed marine species, and specifically catch share programs.
- Sector/catch share enforcement
- Dockside monitoring
- Trip/reporting analysis
- Limited access, overfished, prohibited and protected species
- Scallops
- NMS
- Bluefin tuna
- Closed area fishing violations, ongoing
- Commercial vessel incursions into closure areas or other Marine Protected Areas
- Felony and major civil cases involving significant damage to the resource or the integrity of management schemes
- Observer interference/assault/harassment
- Maintain and foster relationships with industry

Medium Priority

- Gear violations
- Deployment of unlawful gear utilized in commercial fisheries under NOAA's jurisdiction.
- Striped bass in EEZ

Low Priority

- Other fisheries permit violations
- Noncompliance with state/federal fisheries permitting requirements pertaining to fisheries under NOAA's jurisdiction (open access permits)
- Operator permits
- Non-limited access species permits
- Charter/headboat permits

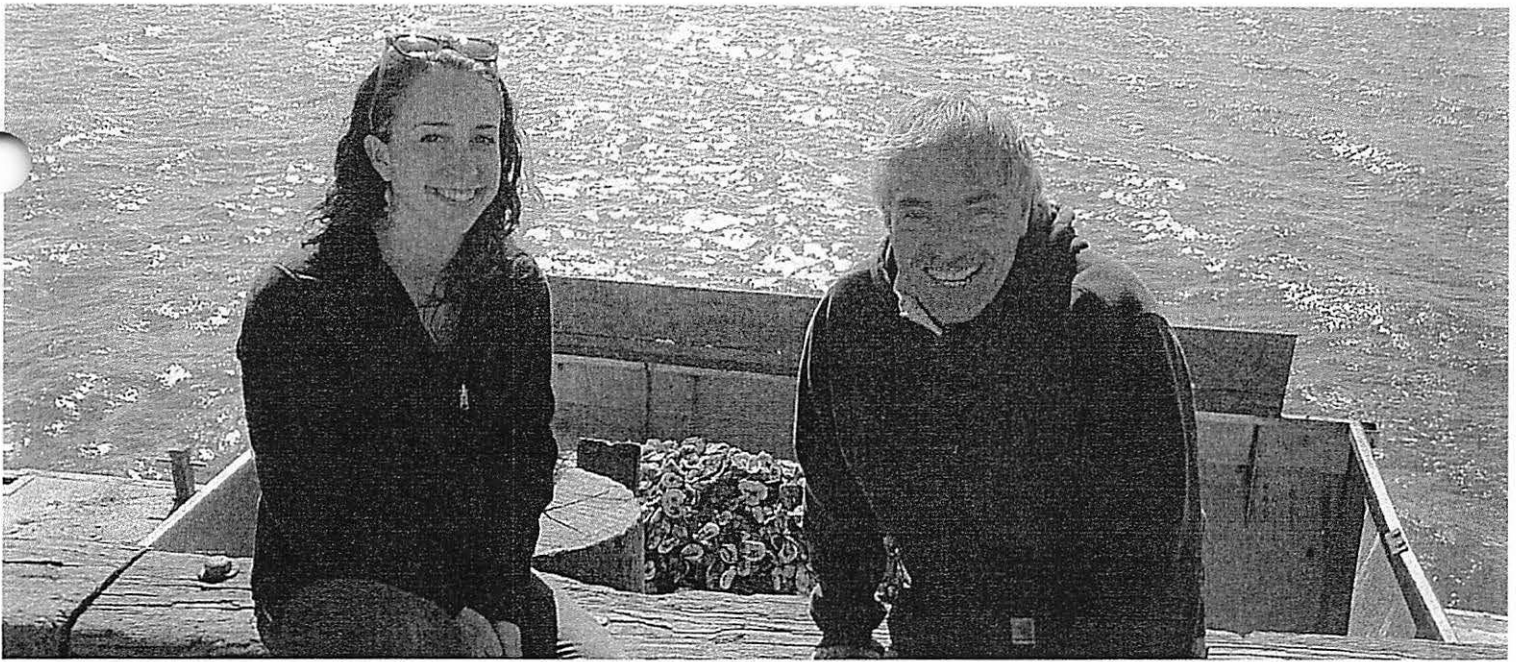
Endangered Species Act & Marine Mammal Protection Act

High Priority

- Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan
- Review and analysis of Automatic Identification System (AIS) data for enforcement of right whale ship strike reduction speed rule
- Large Whale Disentanglement Program
- Investigate any non-compliant gear removed from entangled large whales
- Lethal takes, Level A harassment with the potential to injure marine mammal stock
- Atlantic sturgeon (NEW)—Aid in development, outreach, and education
- Complaint response and random gear inspections concerning compliance with TEDs and other devices designed to limit marine mammal and endangered species interactions with gear.

Medium Priority

- Harbor porpoise take reduction regulations
- Focus enforcement efforts on management areas associated with Consequence Closure Areas.
- NMFS has established specified target bycatch rates within certain New England management areas that, if exceeded after two consecutive management seasons, would trigger seasonal closure areas.
- Particular areas of focus could include Mid-Coast Management Area (area of historically high bycatch) as well as the new Southern New England Management Area due to new pinger requirements going into effect.
- Non-lethal takes, Level B harassment with the potential to disturb a marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering
- Wayward marine mammals—significant strandings



- Lost or stranded marine mammals
- Complaint response regarding compliance with poundnet gear restrictions

Low Priority

- Marine Mammal Stranding Network response
- OLE presence on site during events as needed
- Permit violations
- Proceeding with a project in a manner inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the permit
- Harassment, incidental
- Harassment caused by careless but unintentional acts (e.g., flushing of group of marine mammals due to boating or beach activities)
- Permit violations
- Noncompliance with conditions of any permit associated with taking or possessing of marine mammals or parts thereof
- Wayward marine mammals—strandings.
- Remote stranding or wayward marine mammal

International/Lacey Act

High Priority

- Violations involving the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- CITES-listed animal or animal parts illegally in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Species of health concern
- Public health and safety is at risk with commodities in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Marine mammal and/or endangered species parts
- Marine mammals (parts) and sea turtles (parts) (e.g., whale meat, sea turtle meat, ivory, shells, illegally imported or exported)
- Seafood fraud/product substitution/false labeling

Medium Priority

- Fraudulent importation/exportation.
- Fraudulent documentation is evident or likely, for a commodity in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Non CITES violations
- Non-CITES listed products illegally imported or exported under the jurisdiction of NOAA (e.g., various fish species)
- Import/export live marine species
- Live animals illegally in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA

Low Priority

- Fraudulent importation/exportation—markings
- Less complex labeling violations anticipated on commodities in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA

Marine Sanctuaries Act

High Priority

- Fixed gear positioned within the sanctuary boundaries
- Lobster traps, sink gillnets, bottom longlines, etc.
- Whale harassment/approach and vessel speed restriction enforcement
- Closed area violations
- Unlawful operation of a vessel in a closed area within any sanctuary boundary

Medium Priority

- Shipwreck protection

Northwest Division

Magnuson-Stevens Act

High Priority

- Cases involving:
- Recidivism
- Foreign fishing incursions
- Adverse impacts on overfished stocks
- Observer assault, harassment, or interference violations
- Observer coverage
- Catch reporting and trip limits
- Noncompliance with trip and cumulative limits and recordkeeping requirements for landings of federally managed marine species, and specifically catch share programs
- Closed area/VMS violations, ongoing
- Commercial vessel incursions into closed areas or other Marine Protected Areas
- IFQ declarations
- Patrols at sea and shoreline
- Education and outreach

Medium Priority

- Cases involving:
- Other VMS violations
- Commercial salmon

Low Priority

- Highly migratory species cases involving catch reporting, log books, hail in/out
- Permit violations

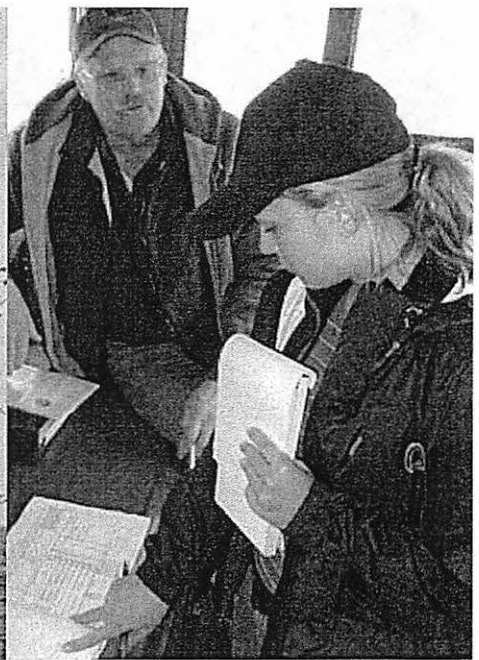
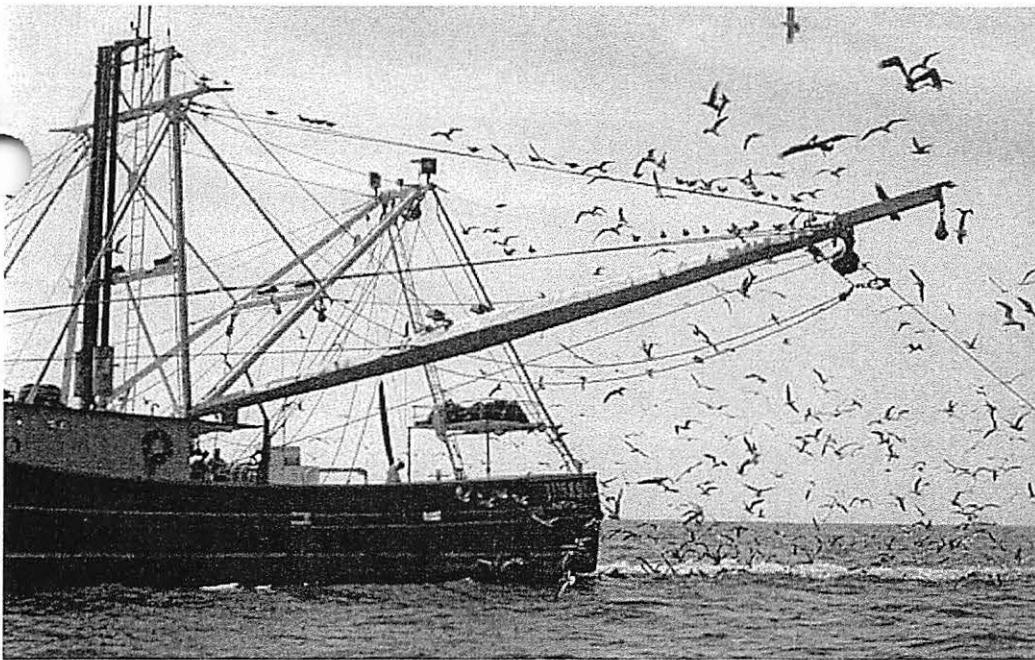
Endangered Species Act & Marine Mammal Protection Act

High Priority

- Cases involving:
- Violations having a significant impact on listed populations, which might include:
- Fish kills, chemical discharges, habitat destruction, intentional direct take
- Habitat loss and degradation:
- A wide range of issues involving dead animals
- Major types of habitat degradation might include:
- Inadequate water volume in streams that impact migration, spawning, and rearing; barriers to passage for both adults and juvenile fish
- Poor water quality in streams
- Loss of stream structure that provides for spawning and rearing
- Puget Sound Habitat Initiative near-shore priorities involving bank armoring, flood plain management, and water quality.
- Lethal, intentional, and/or egregious take of any marine mammal or listed species

Medium Priority

- Take likely to occur, without dead animals
- Violations might include:
- Unscreened diversions, barriers to migration, uninitiated or planned project with likely take implications, no observed taking
- Patrols
- Especially in critical habitat areas and where marked selected fisheries occur
- Puget Sound and coastal waters
- Education and outreach.
- Level A Harassment with the potential to injure marine mammal stock



Low Priority

- Cases where take has little or no impact on recovery of listed population
- Permit violations:
- No permit obtained and no significant impact to the resource or habitat
- Enforcement of federal laws or regulations for which NOAA does not have primary authority
- Level B Harassment with the potential to disturb a marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering
- Beachcomber, loan program, permits

International/Lacey Act

High Priority

- Seafood safety
- Domestic or international
- Mislabeling violations
- Having a significant impact on national and international commerce
- Felony violations
- IUU identified vessels

Medium Priority

- Mislabeling violations:
- Having a significant impact on regional commerce
- IUU identified product
- Patrols/inspections:
- International ports of entry; market, cold storage, and processing facilities
- Education and outreach

Low Priority

- Mislabeling:
- No significant impact to commerce
- Underlying law violations having no significant impact on regional commerce
- Enforcement of federal laws or regulations for which NOAA does not have primary authority

Marine Sanctuaries Act

High Priority

- Cases involving large amount of damage to resources; e.g., oil tanker running aground and causing major oil spill (unlawful discharge)

Medium Priority

- Investigations involving minor damage to resource
- Protection of historical resources
- Patrols
- Education and outreach

Low Priority

- Harassment of wildlife
- Low-flying aircraft
- Protection of EFH Olympic 2 Area

Pacific Islands Division

Magnuson-Stevens Act

High Priority

- Observer assault, harassment, or interference violations
- Violations of international treaties and or agreements
- Tampering, obstruction of VMS equipment/data
- Closed area/VMS violations, ongoing
- Commercial vessel incursions into closure areas or other Marine Protected Areas
- Felony and major civil cases involving significant damage to the resource or the integrity of management schemes

Medium Priority

- Other fisheries permit violations
- Noncompliance with state/federal fisheries permitting requirements pertaining to fisheries under NOAA's jurisdiction

Low Priority

- Data discrepancy—reported logbook discrepancy, late and or failure to turn in logs, reported regulatory violations by the observer office (i.e., gear markings)

Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act

High Priority

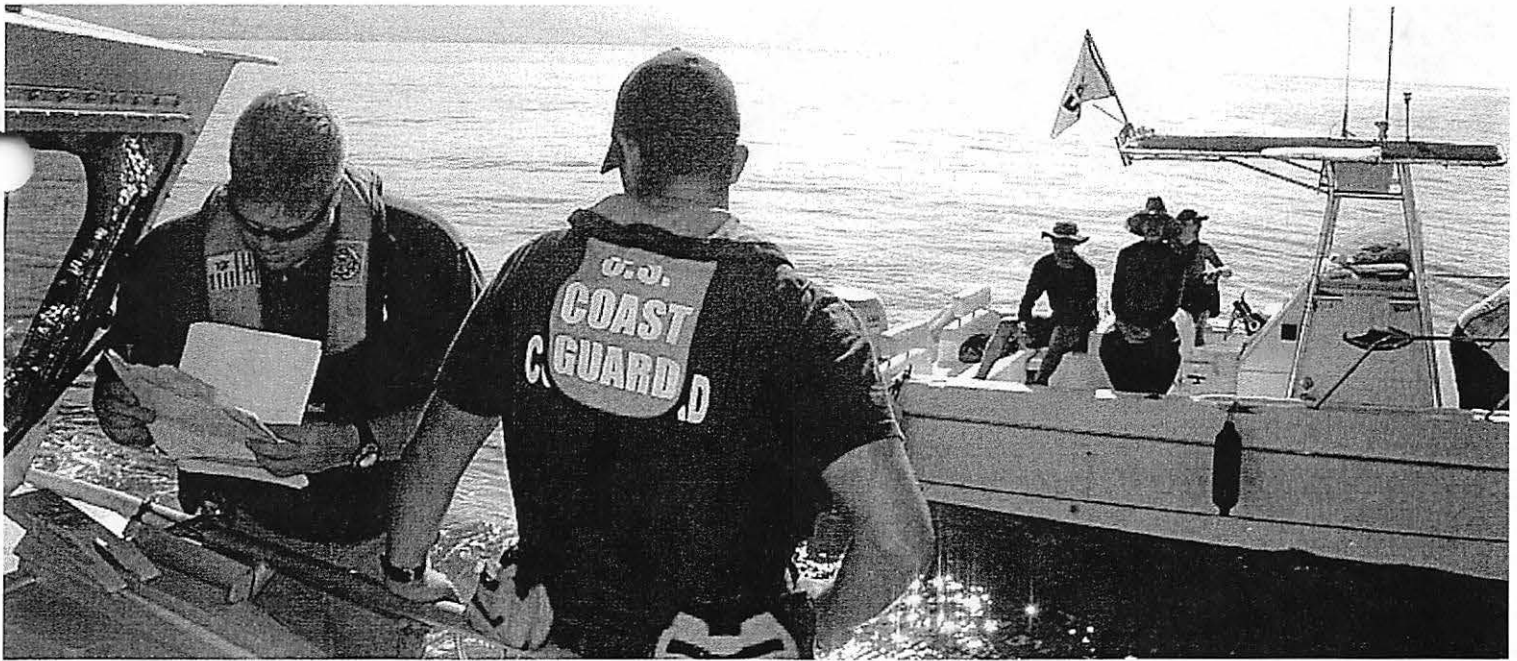
- Ongoing take
- An observed or reported ongoing/in-progress take as well as any vessel strike
- Habitat loss and degradation
- To be determined when take reduction team plans for Hawaiian monk seal habitat take effect
- Lethal takes, Level A harassment with the potential to injure marine mammal stock

Medium Priority

- Take
- Generally, after the fact reported or observed take
- Imported ESA parts or products (also Lacey Act)
- Non-lethal takes, Level B harassment with the potential to disturb a marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
- Imported marine mammal parts or products (also Lacey Act)

Low Priority

- Permit violations
- Reported violations of any permit issued
- Harassment, incidental
- Harassment caused by careless but unintentional acts
- Permit violations
- Noncompliance with conditions of any permit associated with taking or possessing of marine mammals or parts thereof



International/Lacey Act

High Priority

- Fraudulent importation/exportation
- Fraudulent documentation is evident or likely, for a commodity in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Species of health concern
- Public health and safety is at risk with commodities in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Import/export live marine species
- Live animals illegally in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA

Medium Priority

- Marine mammal and/or endangered species arts
- Marine mammal and endangered species products and or parts illegally exported

Low Priority

- Fraudulent importation/exportation—markings
- Less complex labeling violations anticipated on commodities in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA

Marine Sanctuaries Act

High Priority

- Discharges
- Discharging or depositing any material injurious to sanctuary and monument resources
- Vessel groundings
- Vessels or tows that become grounded within the boundaries of any marine sanctuary or monument

Medium Priority

- Prohibited taking or possession
- Unlawful removal or possession of historical artifacts as well as protected marine resources from within the sanctuary and/or monument boundaries

Low Priority

- Permit violations
- Noncompliance with conditions of any permit associated with the sanctuary and monument

Observer Program

High Priority

- Reported observer harassment
- Any reported observer harassment and or obstruction/interference with observer functions

Medium Priority

- Reported fishery management plan (FMP) violations
- Any reported FMP violations (i.e., blue dye bait, seabird mitigation)

Low Priority

- Data discrepancy
- Reported logbook discrepancy, late and/or failure to turn in logs, reported regulatory violations by the observer office (i.e., gear markings)

Southeast Division

Magnuson-Stevens Act:

High Priority:

- Red snapper/grouper/tilefish catch shares-IFQ monitor and enforcement
- Fishery closures—closed areas and closed seasons, highly migratory species
- Observer harassment

Medium Priority:

- Dealer non-reporting on overfished species
- Enforce gear and permit sanctions/restrictions
- VMS violations
- Commercial vessel incursions into closure areas and other Marine Protected Areas

Low Priority:

- Investigate minor permit violations
- Monitor, patrol commercial/ charter fishery

Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act

High Priority

- Turtle Excluder Device (TED) education and enforcement
- Right whale approach and vessel speed restriction enforcement in South Atlantic waters
- Lethal takes, Level A harassment with the potential to injure marine mammal stock
- Caribbean corals and coral reef protection in the region's National Marine Sanctuaries
- Any take, importation/exportation/possession of commercial quantities of endangered species items
- Importation/exportation/possession of commercial quantities of marine mammal items

Medium Priority

- Response to human interaction-caused stranding-mortality
- Non-lethal takes, Level B harassment with the potential to disturb a marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
- Noncompliance with conditions of incidental take permits

Low Priority

- Importation/exportation/possession of non-commercial quantities of endangered species items
- Importation/exportation/possession of non-commercial quantities of marine mammal items
- Response to non-human interaction strandings not involving fishing gear, ship strike, or human causation



International/Lacey Act

High Priority

- Illegal importation/exportation of commercial quantities of ESA/MMPA/corals (CITES)
- Mislabeling/fraudulently labeling commercial seafood imports/exports
- Detection and intervention of contaminated safety/health risk seafood products

Medium Priority

- Illegal importation/exportation of non-commercial quantities of ESA/MMPA/corals (CITES)

Low Priority

- Detection-correction of minor import/export document-marking discrepancies

Marine Sanctuaries Act:

High Priority

- Any discharge of materials injurious to sanctuary resources
- Prohibitive taking of commercial quantities of sanctuary artifacts or protected marine resources
- Damage caused by negligent act or violation of law/regulation, damage to sanctuary natural resources(i.e., vessel grounding, anchoring in unlawful areas, setting and illegal use of habitat)

Medium Priority

- Unlawful fishing and/or use of restricted fishing gear

Low Priority

- Unlawful operation of vessel/aircraft/conveyance

Southwest Division

Magnuson-Stevens Act

High Priority

- Observer assault, harassment, or interference violations
- Pacific highly migratory species (HMS) fishery
- Catch reporting and trip limits
- Noncompliance with trip and cumulative limits and recordkeeping requirements for landings of federally managed marine species, and specifically catch share programs
- Closed area/VMS violations, ongoing
- Commercial vessel incursions into closure areas or other Marine Protected Areas.

Medium Priority

- Felony and major civil cases involving significant damage to the resource or the integrity of management schemes
- Other fisheries permit violations
- Noncompliance with state/federal fisheries permit requirements pertaining to fisheries under NOAA's jurisdiction
- Gear violations
- Deployment of unlawful gear utilized in commercial fisheries under NOAA's jurisdiction, including but not limited to, undersized trawl mesh, barbed salmon hooks, etc.
- Tuna tracking and verification program

Low Priority

- Commercial salmon, seasonal
- High seas fishing permit

Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act

High Priority

- Ongoing take with dead animals
- An observed or reported ongoing take with dead animals present and removable
- Habitat loss and degradation
- A wide range of issues from minor riparian vegetation removal to massive sediment loading or major chemical spill without obvious dead animals
- Major types of habitat degradation are:
- Inadequate water volume in streams that impact migration, spawning, and rearing; barriers to passage for both adults and juvenile fish; poor water quality in streams and; loss of stream structure that provides for spawning and rearing
- Lethal takes, Level A harassment with the potential to injure marine mammal stock

Medium Priority

- Take with dead animals
- Generally after the fact reported or observed take with dead animals present and recoverable.
- No witnesses of take present
- Take likely to occur without dead animals
- Unscreened diversions, barriers to migration, uninitiated or planned project with likely take implications, no observed taking
- Non-lethal takes, Level B harassment with the potential to disturb a marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering
- Wayward marine mammals—significant strandings
- Lost or stranded marine mammals
- Commercialization and sales of listed species parts and products



Low Priority

- Permit violations
- Proceeding with a project in a manner inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the permit

International/Lacey Act

High Priority

- Import/export live marine species
- Live animals illegally in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Violations involving the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- CITES-listed animal or animal parts illegally in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Species of health concern
- Public health and safety is at risk with commodities in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- IUU fishing
- Tribal fisheries cases involving Lacey Act violations
- Tribal fishing activities involving salmonids that pose a real threat to the continued existence of local populations. Main focus should be pursuing prosecution in cases involving large-scale, organized illegal fishing conspiracies with non-tribal commercial fish dealers
- Special emphasis on incidents that may involve ESA-listed salmonids

Medium Priority

- Fraudulent importation/exportation
- Fraudulent documentation is evident or likely, for a commodity in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA
- Non CITES violations
- Non-CITES listed products illegally imported or exported under the jurisdiction of NOAA (e.g., various fish species)

- Marine mammal and/or endangered species parts
- Marine mammals (parts) and sea turtles (parts) (e.g., whale meat, sea turtle meat, ivory, shells, illegally imported or exported)

Low Priority

- Species of economic concern, shrimp
- Illegal import or export of commodities of concern to NOAA for economic gain (e.g., forged/fraudulent DOC inspection documents)
- Fraudulent importation/exportation—markings
- Less complex labeling violations anticipated on commodities in interstate/international commerce under the jurisdiction of NOAA

Marine Sanctuaries Act

High Priority

- Discharges
- Discharging or depositing any material injurious to sanctuary resources (e.g., pollution issues)
- Vessel groundings
- Vessels or tows that become grounded within the boundaries of any marine sanctuary
- Vehicular operations
- Unlawful operation of motorized personal watercraft, aircraft, etc.

Medium Priority

- Prohibited taking or possession
- Unlawful removal or possession of historical artifacts, or protected marine resources, from within the sanctuary boundaries
- Restricted areas, Marine Protected Areas
- Unlawful operation of a vessel in a closed area within any sanctuary boundary



U.S. Secretary of Commerce
Rebecca Blank (acting)

**Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration and Undersecretary of Commerce**
Dr. Jane Lubchenco

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January 2013

www.nmfs.noaa.gov

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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