

# Office of Law Enforcement

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter FY 2011 Report

1 January - 31 March 2011



### NOAA FISHERIES SERVICE

#### Contents

Gulf of Mexico  
South Atlantic/Caribbean  
Media/Press  
Cases By Investigation Type  
Complaints By Investigation Type  
JEA

NOAA

## Gulf of Mexico

### MSFCMA

NOAA Agents from St. Petersburg, FL seized 809 pounds of assorted reef fish from a vessel boarded while actively fishing in the Edges closed area. Accompanied by two Florida FWC officers who conducted the boarding, the Agents met the vessel when it returned to port. During an interview, the operator admitted to fishing in the closed area, although he stated he was unaware at the time that he was in a closed area. After it was determined that everything was in the same order as when the FWC boarded the vessel, the fish hold was sealed and photographed until the scheduled offload on Monday. The seized catch was sold for \$3,247.75.

A NOAA Agent from Niceville, FL was notified by GCEL that a NOVA in the amount of \$7,500.00 along with a NOPS was issued to the owner/operator of the F/V CAPT DAVE. The vessel was observed by GRFTC and VMS staff fishing inside the Edges closed area. The Agent coordinated with USCG Sector Mobile to have the vessel boarded. The USCGC STINGRAY boarded the commercial fishing vessel while it was anchored and rigged for fishing inside the Edges closed area. The operator and one crew member were found to be in possession of approximately 1,480 pounds of fish. The operator admitted to the Agent that he had been fishing inside the closed area.



The Agent subsequently seized 385 pounds of red snapper, 655 pounds of red grouper, 321 pounds of black grouper, and other mixed fish. The catch was sold for \$5,753.85.

NOAA Agents from St. Petersburg, FL met with the owner/operator of a commercial Gulf of Mexico reef fish vessel as part of an ongoing IFQ investigation. The owner failed to make the required advance notice of landing. The Agents walked the owner through the procedures for making an advance notice of landing via the vessel's VMS unit prior to issuing him a written warning.

An Agent from the Slidell, LA field office was notified by GCEL that a Notice of Violation Assessment (NOVA) in the amount of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars was issued to the owner/operators of the offshore supply vessel MISS ANNA. The owners/operators were cited for possession of thirty-one (31) pounds of filleted gulf reef fish as they were returning to port from an excursion into federal (EEZ) waters. The 31 pounds of fillets were seized and are being held as evidence until released by GCEL.

An Agent from the Slidell, LA field office was notified by GCEL that a settlement was reached in the BP oil spill closed area enforcement action on the F/V CAPT T. The case against the respondent, Qui V. Tran was settled on January 11, 2011. The respondent was represented by counsel and requested a hearing, but as the hearing date approached it became apparent that there were no factual or legal issues in dispute, merely an asserted inability to pay the assessed \$15,000 penalty. The respondent produced documentation showing his inability to pay the penalty as assessed and a compromise settlement was reached in which the respondent agreed to pay \$5,000 immediately and an additional \$2,500 over the course of one year.

The respondent will be on probation during the repayment period with the remainder of the assessed penalty (\$7,500) suspended during that time. Upon their successful completion of the probationary period, the remaining \$7,500 of the assessed penalty will be waived.

### Lacey Act

The NOAA OLE ASAC from Niceville, FL attended the change of plea hearing for two defendants charged with mislabeling, conspiracy and smuggling. On the morning the criminal trial was scheduled to begin in Mobile, AL. Both defendants pled guilty to 13 counts of conspiracy, smuggling, Lacey Act false labeling and misbranding. The Defendants were the owners of a Phoenix, AZ business and co-owners of a seafood business that operates in Pensacola, FL. The defendants conspired to import over 280,000 pounds of Vietnamese sutchi catfish, some of which was later sold to the USAF, restaurants, and supermarkets as grouper and sole in Alabama and northwest Florida. Their former partner pled guilty in September, 2010 and will receive a 10-50% reduction of his 46 month incarceration for providing substantial assistance. According to the terms of their binding plea agreements, they will be incarcerated for 33 months and 24 months respectively, forfeit the remaining 7,590 pounds of sutchi catfish falsely labeled as wild caught "sole" fillets, pay a \$1,300 special assessment and an undetermined fine and refrain from working in the seafood industry during 3 years of supervised release. The defendants also sold Lake Victoria perch as grouper and snapper, relabeled farm raised shrimp as product of the United States and re-dated and sold expired oysters. Sentencing is scheduled May 4 and 5, 2011.



## DEEPWATER HORIZON SPILL MONITORING

A NOAA OLE from Niceville, FL seized 272 lbs. of swordfish from a vessel observed by southeast VMS staff inside the DHS closed area. The Agent boarded the vessel upon its return to Panama City, FL. During an interview the operator, admitted to fishing inside the closed area. According to the documentation in the vessel's log book, they made two longline sets inside the oil spill closed area. The Agent also seized two bags of fillets and one bag of small fish steaks. Samples of each were sent to the NOS lab for species identification. The swordfish was subsequently abandoned by both the operator and vessel owner and transported offshore for disposal by the DHS CBP marine unit.

## MMPA

An Agent from the Galveston, TX field office responded to a report of a stranded sperm whale in Galveston. The 12' whale (later identified as a pygmy sperm whale) was rescued by the Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network (TMMSN) and several volunteers to include the Galveston Fire Department. The whale was transported to a recovery facility operated jointly by NOAA and the TMMSN. The animal was eventually euthanized by a veterinarian by order of PRD.

## COPPS & OUTREACH

A NOAA OLE Agent from Niceville, FL conducted dealer IFQ checks at Ariel Seafood and Sexton's Seafood in Destin, FL. The Agent answered several questions related to the Gulf of Mexico reef fish IFQ program.

An Agent from the Slidell, LA field office organized the coordination of the Pelagic Observer Program (POP) and Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Gear Specialists regarding the mandatory 100% NOAA POP observer coverage of the pelagic long line fleet in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) beginning March 28, 2011 through June 14, 2011.

An Agent from the Slidell, LA field office traveled to Houma, LA to attend and participate in the Pelagic Long Line Observer Program (POP) training that was provided to the NOAA Observers prior to the beginning of the 100% Observer coverage of Pelagic Long Line vessels in the GOM.

An Agent from the Slidell, LA field office with NOAA Fisheries OLE, Charlie Bergmann with the Pascagoula Lab, Jill Jensen with the NOAA Port Agents and Debbie Baptiste with the NOAA Port Agents, traveled to Chalmette, Louisiana, to teach various aspects of fishery management, investigations, biology, sampling, reporting, enforcement, fish identification, case package preparation and interviewing to the U.S. Coast Guard. The training session was held at the Gulf Regional Fishery Training Center (GRFTC). Approximately 30 Coast Guard personnel were in attendance. Red Snapper and grouper IFQ regulations were discussed as well as the new Blue Fin Tuna circle hook regulations, sea turtle release and mitigation gear and Large Coastal Shark (LCS) regulations.

## TRAINING

An Agent from the Galveston, TX field office participated in training provided to Texas Parks and Wildlife Officers. NOAA Gear Specialists Dale Stevens provided training on Turtle Excluder Device (TED) regulations to the state officers, approximately 20 officers were present. The training included videos, photos, handouts, and hands-on TEDs.



## South Atlantic & Caribbean

### MSFCMA

An investigation initiated by FWC and conducted by Miami Agents concluded with GCEL reaching a settlement agreement of \$4,000. The case involved Lacey Act and MSFCMA spiny lobster import violations detected during a FWC boarding of a recreational vessel returning to Palm Beach County from the Bahamas. While conducting a fisheries inspection, the FWC officers found on board the vessel 218 spiny lobsters tails over the Bahamian bag limit, scrubbed tails (egg bearing), and undersized tails.

NOAA OLE Agents in Puerto Rico conducted operations to protect the spawning aggregation areas during peak spawning times for the red hind grouper on the west coast of Puerto Rico. Participants in this at sea operation included the Puerto Rico Department of Environmental and Natural Resources' marine and aerial units, US Coast Guard Cutters, and USCG Auxiliary aerial support. The primary purpose of this coordinated effort was to deter violations and take the opportunity to provide regulatory outreach to the fishermen.

A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL was informed by GCEL that a \$5,500 NOVA was issued to four Jacksonville recreational fishers for unlawfully possessing undersized South Atlantic black sea bass and exceeding the black sea bass bag limit. The case was initiated when FL FWCC on JEA patrol 20 miles offshore of St. Augustine, boarded the recreational vessel with four persons onboard and discovered 157 black sea bass; 131 of which were undersized.

A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL was informed by GCEL that payment was received for a \$425 NOVA issued to four St. Augustine recreational fishers for fishing for and possessing South Atlantic red snapper and gag grouper harvested during the closure, failing to maintain the fish intact, and failing to maintain intact a warsaw grouper. The case was initiated when FL FWCC officers on JEA patrol boarded the vessel approximately 21 miles offshore of St. Augustine Inlet and discovered 33 fish fillets. Subsequent forensic testing by the NOAA / NOS Marine Forensics Lab confirmed that the fish fillets represented prohibited snapper and grouper species.

A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC was notified by a NOAA GCEL attorney that a \$3,000 penalty was paid by the owner and operator of the FV MAXIMUM RETREIVER. A NOVA had been previously issued to the owner and operator for unlawfully exceeding the 4,000 pound bag limit of golden tilefish by 662 pounds.

A NOAA Agent from Morehead City, NC participated in a striped bass enforcement operation off North Carolina with the USCG. Several vessels were cited for possessing striped bass, a federally prohibited fish. The F/V SHARON NICOLE, a commercial trawler was apprehended by the USCG cutter BELUGA and NOAA Agents seized the illegal catch, which was 1,654 lbs of striped bass. In addition, several recreational vessels and one charter vessel were cited for also possessing striped bass in the EEZ. Summary Settlements in the amounts of \$100, \$400, \$600 and \$1,000 were issued for illegal possession of striped bass inside the EEZ.



A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC was notified by a GCEL attorney that a case against a vessel from Point Pleasant, NJ had been recently settled. The funds from the sale of the seized catch of \$1,432 was retained and submitted to the asset forfeiture fund. The vessel was initially charged with harvesting scallops with an undersized twine top, expired operator's permit, and fishing under the incorrect VMS code.

A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC and SCDNR officers observed the fishing vessel CAROL ANN offload swordfish at Cherry Point Seafood in Rockville, SC. Two undersized swordfish and state permit violations were detected. SCDNR issued citations for all three violations.

A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL was informed that NOAA GCEL received final NOVA payments regarding a case involving the illegal harvest of Atlantic red snapper and for exceeding the possession limits for vermilion snapper. Three subjects were charged and a final \$825 payment was received. The investigation was initiated by our JEA FWC partners.

NOAA Agents from Titusville, FL participated in a wholesale/retail inspection detail with FL FWCC officers in Jacksonville, FL. A total of five dealers were inspected resulting in several state citations.

A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC was notified by a NOAA GCEL attorney that a \$3,000 NOVA was sent to two fishermen from Little River, SC. The FV Maximum Retriever had unlawfully exceeded the South Atlantic golden tilefish commercial trip limit by 662 pounds in 2010. The overage was seized and sold for a value of \$1,882. A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL issued a citation to a recreational fisher for possessing over the bag limit and undersize black sea bass. The case was initiated by FL FWCC during the "Operation Red Handed" snapper-grouper detail.

A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC assisted SCDNR officers with the boarding of a pelagic longline fishing vessel in Rockville, SC. The vessel landed a short-fin mako and the owner/operator failed to possess his Protected Species Release, Disentanglement and Identification certificate. NOAA's state JEA enforcement partner (SCDNR) issued a citation.

## LACEY ACT

### **United States v. Pescanova Inc.,**

On February 9, 2011, Pescanova Inc. was sentenced to pay a \$10,000 fine to be deposited into the Magnuson Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Fund.

The seafood importer previously pled guilty to a Lacey Act violation for the attempted sale of illegally caught Patagonian toothfish, also known as Chilean seabass, a slow growing deep sea species of fish. The Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act protects the toothfish by requiring specific documentation when harvesting the fish. The company was charged with illegally importing the fish and then attempting to sell it in December 2009.

This case was investigated by OLE agents stationed in Miami, FL.

### **United States v. Northern Fisheries, Ltd., et al.,**

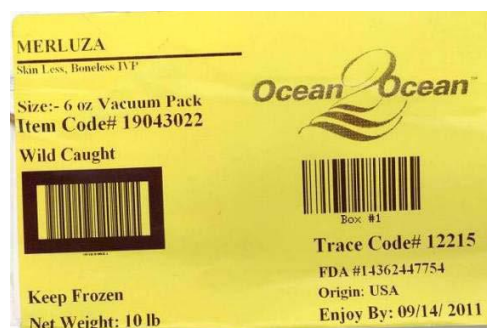
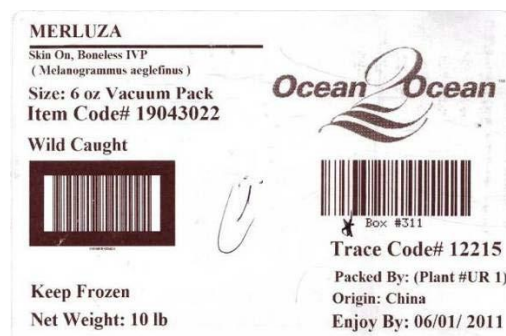
In a case investigated by agents in the NOAA OLE Miami Field Office and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, NORTHERN FISHERIES, LTD., SHIFCO, INC., and MARK PLATT pled guilty in U.S. District Court in Miami before Judge Ursula Ungaro for falsely labeling salmon from China as a product of Russia in violation of the Lacey Act.



SHIFCO, INC. also pled guilty to one count of conspiracy for their part in the relabeling scheme to falsify the country of origin of the salmon. As part of the plea agreements, NORTHERN FISHERIES, SHIFCO, and PLATT relinquished all claims to the salmon seized by NOAA OLE. On March 25, 2011, the defendants appeared before Judge Ungaro for sentencing. NORTHERN FISHERIES was sentenced to 2 years probation and ordered to pay a \$3500.00 fine to be placed in the MSFMCA Fund and a \$400.00 special assessment fee (SAF). SHIFCO was placed on 1 year probation and ordered to pay a \$1600.00 SAF. MARK PLATT was sentenced to 3 years probation with the following special conditions: 6 months home confinement; excluded from self employment in the food industry during term of probation; 300 hours of community service; publish an article in a seafood trade publication; and a \$200.00 SAF.

#### **United States v. MKG Provisions, Inc.,**

In a case investigated by agents in the NOAA OLE Miami Field Office and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, MKG PROVISIONS pled guilty in U.S. District Court before Judge Aldaberto Jordan in Miami for falsely labeling haddock from China as a product of the USA in violation of the Lacey Act. As part of the plea agreement, MKG PROVISIONS relinquished all claims to the haddock seized by NOAA OLE. MKG was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to pay a \$20,000 criminal fine. In addition, Judge Jordan ordered that the criminal fine be paid to the benefit of Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation & Management Act Fund, administered by NOAA, Department of Commerce, where it may be used, among other things, in support of criminal enforcement proceedings. Finally, the Court ordered the forfeiture to the United States of the 74 cases of Haddock found to be falsely labeled on September 16, 2010.



#### **Original and Falsified Labels**

#### **United States v. Rusty Anchor Seafood of Key West, Inc.,**

In a case investigated by OLE-Marathon, FL agents, Rusty Anchor Seafood of Key West, Inc. (Rusty Anchor), a Florida corporation with its principal place of business in Stock Island, Key West, Florida, was charged and pled guilty to criminal Information. The charge was a conspiracy to receive, purchase, and transport quantities of lobster and finfish for resale and distribution in interstate commerce, without complying with Florida law regarding commercial harvest requirements, licensing provisions, and bag and trip limits essential to the lawful harvest, possession, and sale of saltwater products, in violation of the Lacey Act, all in violation of the federal conspiracy statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.



A U.S. District Judge accepted Rusty Anchor's plea, entered through its President, Ramon Rodriguez, and imposed sentence at the same hearing. Judge Moore imposed a criminal fine of \$500,000, half payable immediately and the other half payable over a five year term of Court-supervised probation. Rusty Anchor must also implement a comprehensive Environmental Compliance Plan set out in the written plea agreement, which includes retaining the services of an independent auditor, acceptable to the United States, who will monitor training and operations over the course of the probation.

In conjunction with the Mozambican Ministry of Fisheries, NOAA Agents from Titusville, FL and Wall, NJ conducted an investigative interview in Maputo, Mozambique, with the head of a Mozambique shrimp processor. The investigation involves the filing of fraudulent DS-2031 State Dept forms (i.e. TED compliant certification forms) in the US for Mozambican-harvested shrimp. The certificates allegedly contain fraudulent signatures from Mozambican authorities.

## ESA

OLE agents in Puerto Rico participated in the press conference organized by the NOAA Office of Protected Resources regarding the unveiling of the Public Service Announcement- Caribbean Marine Etiquette video for Coral Reef Conservation (<http://vimeo.com/18214767>). This educational video places an emphasis on the stewardship of the marine environment and the impact of collecting hard and soft corals and invertebrates. This PSA targets tourists visiting the Caribbean through education not to take of corals or shells as souvenirs as well as the threats plastics can have on the reef. The video was well received and embraced by the Departments of Tourism in the US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, and it being shown in hotels, dive shops, and television.

Negotiations are also underway with airlines and cruise ships to show the video to passengers prior to arriving to Puerto Rico and the USVI. To promote responsible tourism, the theme of the video is to leave paradise in its place, just take memories.

During a patrol with FL FWCC officers, a NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL conducted a boarding of a shrimp trawler off of Matanzas Inlet. An inspection of the TEDs revealed discrepancies resulting in a \$250 summary settlement. The fine was later paid by the fisherman.

NOAA Agents from Titusville, FL assisted USFWS with the service of an arrest warrant for a subject wanted on an ESA violation. The NOAA Agents, along with three USFWS refuge officers were able to locate the subject using covert electronic surveillance. They took the subject into custody and transported the individual to the U.S. Marshalls facility in Orlando.

## MMPA

A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC worked with U.S. Coast Guard and NOAA Protected Resources personnel to attempt to identify the vessel and/or operator associated with a ship strike of a right whale off the coast of South Carolina. The right whale was photographed with large cuts on its back, consistent with a ship's propeller, after being documented five days earlier with no injuries. Several related media links regarding this story are listed below:

Injured Right Whale

<http://www.postandcourier.com/news/2011/jan/28/aerial-team-looking-for-injured-right-whale/>

<http://www.thestate.com/2011/01/27/1666282/hope-persists-for-injured-whale.html>



A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC was notified by a NOAA GCEL attorney that the owners of two foreign-flagged vessels have agreed to settle the charges against their vessels for violating speed restriction regulations along the East Coast. The settlements (\$44,000 and \$30,800) also include an additional one year probationary period for the companies' vessels, which if violated, invokes the payment of the remaining 20% of their NOVA.



Additional Media Coverage regarding "NOAA Enforces Right Whale Ship Strike Reduction Rule":

<http://voices.washingtonpost.com/crime-scene/animal-stories/slow-down-whales-crossing.html>

<http://www.tv3winchester.com/news/headlines/Enforcing Ship Speed Limit to Protect Endangered Whales 113079074.html>

<http://hamptonroads.com/2011/01/slowdown-virginia-coast-aimed-saving-whales>

A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL monitored an entangled right whale and NOAA's scientific efforts to free the whale off of the Central Florida coast. The Agent coordinated the enforcement of the 500 yard rule requiring vessels to stay clear of the rescue attempt. On Saturday, the whale was successfully sedated and the remaining 50' of gear removed. No close incidents were reported.

Based on a referral from NMFS Protected Resources, a NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC investigated the alleged sale of sperm whale teeth and walrus tusks by an auction company in South Carolina. The auction company reported the potential sale to NMFS Protected Resources, after being contacted by an individual in North Carolina. The auction company offers nationwide online auctions and bidding, similar to eBay, for their items.

A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC met with two GADNR biologists in Savannah, GA in response to information from the SC Marine Mammal Stranding Center. A female bottlenose dolphin measuring 214 cm was found on the beach of Little Tybee Island, GA. An onsite necropsy resulted in finding a .22 cal bullet lying on top of a broken rib. The heart and liver were full of blood indicating that the animal did not bleed to death. All the lower organs were missing. The exterior of the animal was decomposing, sunburned and severely eaten by scavengers. The biologists believe that the .22 cal bullet was not the cause of death. A .40 caliber shell casing was found approximately 150 feet from the animal laying in the sand. The bullet and shell casing were transferred to NOAA's SC Agents.





A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL monitored a right whale that was reported inside the St. Johns River near Mayport, FL. FL FWCC and USCG patrol vessels responded to maintain a security zone and shepherd the whale back out into the ocean. The USCG Captain of the Port also closed the Port of Jacksonville while the whale was inside the river. The whale eventually departed the inlet later that evening. Several related media links are listed:

St. Johns River Channel Reopens after Right Whale Heads Back to Sea

<http://jacksonville.com/news/metro/2011-01-24/story/right-whale-shuts-down-traffic-st-johns>

<http://wokv.com/localnews/2011/01/whale-spotted-in-st-johns-rive.html>

<http://www.abcnews4.com/Global/story.asp?S=13923856>

At the request of a NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC, OLE Alaska Division officers interviewed the CEO of a native Alaskan corporation, regarding 1,500 pounds of seal skins which have been stored in a South Carolina cold storage warehouse for over 20 years. Based on statements from the CEO, the fur seal pelts were legally harvested in 1984, were transported to South Carolina at that time to be processed by an authorized furrier, who died before the pelts could be processed. The raw pelts have been stored at the cold storage warehouse since that time. The NOAA Agent is working with the management of the cold storage regarding the ultimate disposition of the pelts.

## COPPS & OUTREACH

A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL conducted an interview with a NY TIMES reporter regarding the Atlantic shark regulations. Specifically, the illegal shark fin trade was discussed in detail.

A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL gave presentation regarding NOAA OLE at the University of Central Florida's Career Day.

NOAA OLE HQ requested assistance from the Morehead City, NC field office to help with the abandonment of a whale rib bone. This bone had been collected by a Charlotte, NC school teacher, while on the beach of Ocracoke Island, NC. The teacher contacted the NOAA OLE, asking how he could lawfully keep the bone for educational training purposes. The NC Agent handled the abandonment and NOAA HQ issued instructions on how to complete an application for NOAA's Loan Program.

A NOAA Agent from Titusville, FL attended the Florida FWCC Northeast Regional Training Meeting at the Valencia Community College Criminal Justice Institute in Orlando. The NOAA Agent presented certificates of appreciation to several FWC officers in recognition of their JEA casework and support of federal fisheries enforcement in north Florida.





## TRAINING

NOAA Agents from Titusville, FL and Wall, NJ attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop held in Maputo, Mozambique. The meeting was an opportunity to network with many agency equivalents from other countries around the world, including UK, Norway, New Zealand, Australia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ghana, Oman, S Africa, and many more. The NOAA Agent provided training to Mozambique Ministry of Fisheries personnel on the collection and handling of evidence.

At the request of the FL FWCC chief pilot, NOAA Agents from Titusville, FL and St. Petersburg, FL provided JEA training to FL FWCC pilots during a session at the Airborne Law Enforcement Association meeting in St. Augustine, FL. Agents provided an overview of federal fisheries, vessel types, and closed areas off of the Florida east coast.

At the request of the Commanding Officer of the USCG's Southeast Regional Fisheries Training Center (SRFTC), a NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC, provided training to approximately 25 USCG boarding officers and gave a presentation on NOAA OLE investigations/techniques to the class at SRFTC in Charleston, SC.

A NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC participated in a "Career Day" at a local Charleston, SC elementary school, gave a presentation and answered questions to approximately 30 children, regarding the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement.

At the request of the command of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, a NOAA Agent from Charleston, SC provided training to approximately 60 SCDNR officers and supervisors regarding enforcement of Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan (ALWTRP) regulations off of the coast of South Carolina, specifically pot, trap and gillnet gear compliance measures required in state and federal waters.





## NOAA Office of Law Enforcement



Contact U.S. Department of Justice  
United States Attorney  
Southern District of Florida  
99 N.E. 4 Street,  
Miami, FL 33132  
(305) 961-9001

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

JANUARY 12, 2011

### **FLORIDA SEAFOOD COMPANY PLEADS GUILTY TO CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE THE LACEY ACT FOR MISLABELING OF SHRIMP AND SALMON**

Wifredo A. Ferrer, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, Hal Robbins, Special Agent in Charge, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and Adam Putnam, Commissioner of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), announced that defendant **Mark Platt** ("**Platt**"), 52, of Boca Raton, and **Shifco, Inc.** ("**Shifco**"), located in Hialeah, pled guilty to a four-count Superseding Information, charging them with conspiring to commit Lacey Act violations. According to the Superseding Information, Platt and Shifco, whose majority shareholder is Platt, in concert with **Northern Fisheries Ltd** ("**Northern**"), conspired to violate the Lacey Act.

From January through February of 2010, Platt, Shifco and Northern, engaged in a scheme through which Platt oversaw the false repackaging and labeling of 1,500 pounds of frozen chum Salmon fillets. The fillets, which were "Product of China," were re-

labeled as being chum Salmon fillets, "Product of Russia." In addition, Platt and Shifco pled guilty to a scheme to re-label more than a million pounds of less marketable shrimp from Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, as being from Panama, Ecuador, and Honduras. The shrimp had an estimated retail value of between \$250,000 and \$1,000,000.

The mislabeling of foods such as fish and shrimp is prohibited by the Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 3372(d)(1) and 3372(d)(2), and the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA"), 21 U.S.C. § 331. The Lacey Act, in pertinent part, makes it unlawful for a person to falsely identify any fish which has been, or is intended to be, imported, sold, purchased, or received from any foreign country or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. The FDCA, in pertinent part, prohibits the alteration or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of food, if such act is done while such article is held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.



Sentencing for both Platt and Shifco is scheduled for March 11, 2011 before U.S. District Court Judge Ursula Ungaro. Northern previously pled guilty on December 14, 2010, to one count of an Indictment charging the mislabeling of Salmon, Product of China as Salmon, Product of Russia. Sentencing for Northern is scheduled for February 24, 2011 before U.S. District Court Judge Ursula Ungaro.

Mr. Ferrer commended the efforts of NOAA and the State of Florida for their coordinated investigative efforts. This case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Norman O. Hemming, III.

A copy of this press release may be found on the website of the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida at [www.usdoj.gov/usao/fls](http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/fls). Related court documents and information may be found on the website of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida at [www.flsd.uscourts.gov](http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov) or on <http://pacer.flsd.uscourts.gov>.





## U.S. Department of Justice

*United States Attorney  
Southern District of Florida*

99 N.E. 4 Street,  
Miami, FL 33132  
(305)961-9001

January 20, 2011

### **NEWS RELEASE:**

#### **FLORIDA SEAFOOD COMPANY PLEADS GUILTY TO VIOLATING THE LACEY ACT FOR MISLABELING OF HADDOCK**

Wifredo A. Ferrer, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, Hal Robbins, Special Agent in Charge, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and Adam Putnam, Commissioner, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), announced today that defendant **MKG Provisions, Inc. (MKG)**, located in Miami, Florida, pled guilty and was sentenced in connection a one-count Information. More specifically, the Information charged MKG with violating the Lacey Act by mislabeling imported haddock, in violation of Title 16, United States Code, Sections 3372(d)(1) and 3373(d)(3)(A).

The mislabeling of fish, and other wildlife, is prohibited under the Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. § 3372(d)(1). The Lacey Act, in pertinent part, makes it unlawful for a person to falsely identify any fish that has been, or is intended to be, imported, sold, purchased, or received from any foreign country or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

MKG's guilty plea was entered before U.S. District Court Judge Adalberto Jordan. Immediately following the guilty plea, MKG was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to pay a \$20,000 criminal fine. Judge Jordan specifically advised the Vice President of MKG, who appeared as the representative of the defendant, that the probationary period was intended to provide oversight of the company's implementation of a plan to prevent recurrence of the offense. In addition, Judge Jordan ordered that the criminal fine be paid to the benefit of Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation & Management Act Fund, administered by NOAA, Department of Commerce, where it may be used, among other things, in support of criminal enforcement proceedings. Finally, the Court ordered the forfeiture to the United States of the 74 cases of Haddock found to be falsely labeled on September 16, 2010.



According to Court documents, and statements made during the hearing today, in approximately June 2010, MKG purchased 10,600 pounds of haddock from a Boston-area supplier that had imported the haddock from China. An inspection conducted in mid-September by FDACS revealed that employees at MKG were falsely re-boxing and relabeling some of the fish as “Product of USA,” and selling it to a South Florida customer. The Inspectors warned the company, which then claimed through its employees that the relabeling was a clerical error. Later the same day, a NOAA Special Agent and FDACS personnel again warned the employees that the haddock must be properly labeled as the product of China.

The following day, at MKG’s customer’s business premises, FDACS inspectors found the same 54, ten pound cases, of the haddock observed on September 15, again bearing false “Product of the USA” labels. An additional 20 cases of haddock were located in the customer’s place of business, also falsely labeled by MKG to conceal the origin of the product being China.

Mr. Ferrer commended the investigative efforts of NOAA and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for their coordinated efforts. This case was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Watts-FitzGerald.

A copy of this press release may be found on the website of the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida at <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/fls>. Related court documents and information may be found on the website of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida at <http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov> or on <http://pacer.flsd.uscourts.gov>.

Technical comments about this website can be e-mailed to the [Webmaster](#). PLEASE NOTE: The United States Attorney's Office does not respond to non-technical inquiries made to this website. If you wish to make a request for information, you may contact our office at 305-961-9001, or you may send a written inquiry to the United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of Florida, 99 NE 4th Street, Miami, FL 33132.



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Contact

Department of Justice  
Office of Public Affairs

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
JANUARY 24, 2011

## **Seafood Wholesaler Owners Plead Guilty to Selling Falsely Labeled Fish, Smuggling, and Misbranding of Seafood Products**

WASHINGTON— Karen L. Blyth and David H.M. Phelps pleaded guilty today in federal court in Mobile, Ala., to 13 felony offenses for their roles in purchasing and selling farm raised Asian catfish and Lake Victoria perch falsely labeled as grouper; selling foreign farm-raised shrimp falsely labeled as U.S. wild caught shrimp, selling shrimp that falsely claimed to be larger, more expensive shrimp than they actually were; and for buying fish they knew had been illegally imported into the United States. The defendants pleaded guilty to one conspiracy count, nine violations of the Lacey Act, two counts of receiving smuggled goods and one misbranding count. A third defendant charged in the case, John J. Popa, of Lisbon, Conn., had previously pleaded guilty to similar offenses.

Blyth, of Paradise Valley, Ariz., was the co-owner and president of two companies, Consolidated Seafood Enterprises Inc., located in Phoenix, and Reel Fish and Seafood, Inc., located in Pensacola, Fla., which traded in a variety of seafood products. Phelps, of Scottsdale, Ariz., co-owned Consolidated Seafood and Reel Fish and served as a vice president in both companies. John J. Popa managed and co-owned Reel Fish with Blyth

and Phelps and served as the company's vice president.

The defendants admitted using Consolidated Seafood to buy frozen fillets of a type of farm raised catfish from Vietnam with the genus *Pangasius*, called sutchi, that they knew had been imported into the United States and falsely declared as wild caught sole, in order to avoid anti-dumping duties that were owed on this product.

“These defendants have admitted to flouting federal laws in a misguided scheme to defraud the American consumer,” said Ignacia S. Moreno, Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice. “Today’s convictions send the message that we will pursue others who engage in illegal activity. This type of scam floods the market with falsely labeled fish, thereby misleading consumers, artificially deflating the cost of wild-caught fish, and depriving law-abiding fishermen of the full measure of their labor.”

“These prosecutions should send a clear message that instances of consumer fraud will be vigorously prosecuted and that this U.S. Attorney’s Office will



continue to protect local seafood consumers and all components of the local seafood market and industry,” said Kenyen R. Brown, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

Anti-dumping duties went into effect on frozen fillets of sutchi, basa and swai in Jan. 2003, after an investigation by the Department of Commerce established that this product was being sold in the United States at less than fair value and were therefore injuring domestic catfish producers. In all, the defendants conspired to falsely label and buy approximately 283,500 pounds of farm raised sutchi, which was imported without \$145,625 of anti-dumping duties having been paid.

“These anti-dumping duties are designed to protect domestic catfish producers from unfair foreign competition,” said Raymond R. Parmer, Jr., Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations. “Those that conspire to and buy such a product knowing that it was imported illegally will be brought to justice and punished.”

“We will continue to investigate all false labeling and substitution of this country’s fish and seafood, and work to protect fisheries in the Southeast region and the American consumer which are harmed by this kind of criminal activity,” said Harold Robbins, Special Agent in Charge, Southeast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement.

Some of the fish seized during the investigation tested positive for malachite green and Enrofloxin, both of which are banned from U.S. food. Malachite green is a chemical compound often used in overseas fish farming, and Enrofloxin is an antibiotic used in some

foreign fish farming but for which there is zero tolerance by the Food and Drug Administration in food sold in the United States. The defendants ultimately received 81,000 pounds of this illegally imported sutchi, and sold 34,100 pounds of it to Reel Fish, which in turn sold it to customers in Alabama, Florida and elsewhere.

The defendants would change the marking on this sutchi and other imported basa to grouper, and sell it to customers in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi as more desirable grouper, at a higher cost. The defendants sold more than 100,000 pounds of this falsely labeled basa and sutchi to these customers.

Blyth and Phelps also admitted to buying more than 25,000 pounds of Lake Victoria perch from Africa, mislabeling and selling this fish as grouper to customers in Alabama and Florida at a higher cost, and in greater quantities than if it had been accurately labeled.

The defendants also admitted that they conspired to mislabel and create false labels for shrimp they sold to customers in these areas. The defendants, through Reel Fish, would repackage farm raised foreign shrimp as U.S. wild caught shrimp. The defendants would also falsely label the shrimp as being larger than they were. By falsely labeling the shrimp in these manners, the defendants were able to sell more and charge more for the shrimp that they sold.

Sentencing for Blyth and Phelps is set for May 4, 2011. Popa’s sentencing is set for Feb. 22, 2011. The maximum penalty for each smuggling count is up to 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. The maximum penalty for each violation of the Lacey Act includes up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.





The maximum penalty for each misbranding count includes up to three years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

The case was investigated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement; the Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement; the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations; and the Department of Defense, Defense Criminal Investigative Service. The case was prosecuted by Wayne D. Hettenbach and Susan L. Park of the Environmental Crimes Section of the Department of Justice Environment and Natural Resources Division, and Deborah A. Griffin of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Alabama.



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### Contact

Alicia Valle  
Special Counsel to the U.S. Attorney  
(305) 961-9153  
Public Affairs Fax: (305) 530-7055

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
February 3, 2011

### **CORAL GABLES SEAFOOD FIRM SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF CHILEAN SEA BASS**

Wifredo A. Ferrer, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, and Hal Robbins, Special Agent in Charge, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Law Enforcement, announced that the Coral Gables-based seafood company **Pescanova Inc., d/b/a Pescanova USA ("Pescanova")**, was sentenced today in federal District Court in Miami on charges related to the attempted import into the United States of approximately 96,984 Kilograms of frozen toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.) from Argentina, with a declared imported value of approximately \$ 1.2 million, in violation of the Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act ("Antarctic Act"), 16 U.S.C. § 2431, et sec., and the Lacey Act, Title 16, United States Code, Sections 3372(a)(2)(A) and 3373(d)(1)(A).

According to the statement in court and case-related records, in December 2009 Pescanova was the importer of record of four cargo containers of Patagonian toothfish, known commonly in the marketplace as Chilean Sea Bass, which were landed at Port Everglades, Florida. The fish were shipped by a

company in Argentina related to Pescanova through its parent, Argenova, S.A., an international fisheries conglomerate based in Spain. Pescanova intended to market the product in the United States.

United States District Court Judge Ursula Ungaro, who accepted a guilty plea in the case in August 2010, also imposed the sentence. The Court specifically took into account the fact that the illegal seafood product had already been forfeited to the United States and sold for \$1.7 million. Based on representations regarding the implementation of an extensive compliance plan, the Court imposed an additional criminal fine of \$10,000.

Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) is a long-lived deep sea species of fish found along shelves and ledges adjacent to islands and landmasses in the Southern Ocean between South America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctic waters. Along with its cousin, the Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*), these species are internationally regarded as amongst the most over-



fished and illegally harvested species due to the high market demand for the fish, and the resultant high dockside prices. This conduct is defined by the Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations as “IUU:” that is, Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.

The United States is a Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (“Convention”), which seeks to conserve Antarctic marine living resources, including toothfish. The Convention also established a Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (“CCAMLR”), whose functions include formulation and adoption of Conservation Measures necessary for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention. These Measures are generally binding on all Members of CCAMLR.

In 2003, CCAMLR adopted Conservation Measure 10-05 (the Measure”), which implements a catch documentation system for toothfish. The purpose of the documentation system is to track toothfish from harvest to country of final destination so that CCAMLR members can determine if the fish was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures. The United States implements the Convention, and the binding Conservation Measures through the Antarctic Act.

According to the charges in this case, and admissions in Court, Pescanova violated regulations issued under the Antarctic Act by failing to submit a preapproval application to the NOAA National Seafood Inspection Lab for the four cargo containers in the shipment at least 15 working days before the anticipated date importations required; failed to obtain preapproval prior to importation; and submitted belated applications, that failed to contain complete and

accurate information in that they failed to identify the quantity of toothfish to be imported, did not provide appropriate Flag state confirmation numbers for each container, and failed to associate each container with a valid DCD, all in violation of the Antarctic Act regulations in 50 C.F.R. §300.

Mr. Ferrer commended the investigative efforts of the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement which brought the investigation to a successful conclusion. The case was being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Watts-FitzGerald.

A copy of this press release may be found on the website of the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida at <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/fls>. Related court documents and information may be found on the website of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida at <http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov> or on <http://pacer.flsd.uscourts.gov>.



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### U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney  
Southern District of Florida  
99 N.E. 4 Street,  
Miami, FL 33132  
(305) 961-9001

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Thursday, March 24, 2011

## KEYS COMMERCIAL FISHHOUSE CHARGED IN MASSIVE SEAFOOD HARVESTING CONSPIRACY

Wifredo A. Ferrer, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, Hal Robbins, Special Agent in Charge, NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement, Southeast Division, and Eddie McKissick, Resident Agent in Charge, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), announce that **Rusty Anchor Seafood of Key West, Inc. (Rusty Anchor)**, a Florida corporation with its principal place of business in Stock Island, Key West, Florida, was charged in a criminal Information today with a conspiracy to receive, purchase, and transport quantities of lobster and finfish for resale and distribution in interstate commerce, without complying with Florida law regarding commercial harvest requirements, licensing provisions, and bag and trip limits essential to the lawful harvest, possession, and sale of saltwater products, in violation of the Lacey Act, all in violation of the federal conspiracy statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

The case has been assigned to U.S. District Court Judge K. Michael Moore, in the Key West Division. If convicted, Rusty Anchor faces a possible criminal fine of up to the greater of \$500,000, or twice the pecuniary gain from the relevant criminal conduct, and a period of probation of up to five years. Arraignment is scheduled for Friday, April 1, 2011 in Key West federal court.

According to the allegations in the criminal Information, from as early as August 1, 2007 through approximately September 2009, Rusty Anchor conducted business as Rusty Anchor Fisheries, Rusty Anchor Restaurant, and Rusty Anchor Seafoods, and operated as a licensed wholesale purchaser, seller, and distributor of seafood products and a retail restaurant. During the relevant period, Florida Statutes and the Florida Administrative Code set strict requirements for commercial harvest limits on Florida spiny lobster and a range of finfish. Florida law also required certain licenses and endorsements for a seafood product





harvester to lawfully operate in the State. As part of its effort to protect and replenish Florida's reef fish, Florida also required harvesters to hold any federally required permits and licenses. Wholesale dealers, such as Rusty Anchor, were prohibited from purchasing lobster and finfish regulated by the State of Florida without first confirming that the seller possessed all required state and federal licenses.

The Information asserts that Rusty Anchor, for its commercial gain, knowingly purchased and sold in interstate commerce lobster and finfish that were taken, possessed, transported, and sold in violation of Florida laws. The illegal purchases from unlicensed individuals, and in excess of the allowable bag limits, were concealed from authorities in many ways, including, for example, mislabeling the true species being acquired and attributing the catch to properly licensed fishermen.

According to the Information, agents and employees of Rusty Anchor made 42 purchases, valued at more than \$100,000, of spiny lobster from a single harvester, but concealed and did not report an additional \$23,000 of lobster purchases over the daily allowable bag limit. In another instance, Rusty Anchor agents and employees allocated 27 separate purchases of finfish to a license purportedly held in the name of the company President, although no such license existed. In addition, the Information alleges that in January 2008, employees of Rusty Anchor purchased more than \$500 of the restricted species black grouper from an unlicensed fisherman and concealed the illegal transaction by mislabeling the catch as Mahoua, an unregulated bait fish.

Mr. Ferrer commended the coordinated investigative efforts of the Special Agents of the NOAA Office for Enforcement and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The criminal case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Watts-FitzGerald, Deputy Chief of the Economic & Environmental Crimes Section of the United States Attorney's Office.

An Information is merely an accusation and the defendants are assumed innocent until proven guilty. A copy of this press release may be found on the website of the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida at [www.usdoj.gov/usao/fls](http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/fls). Related court documents and information may be found on the website of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida at [www.flsd.uscourts.gov](http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov) or on <http://pacer.flsd.uscourts.gov>.



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**U.S. Department of Justice**

*United States Attorney  
Southern District of Florida  
99 N.E. 4 Street,  
Miami, FL 33132  
(305) 961-9001*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Monday, March 28, 2011

## **Florida and Rhode Island Seafood Companies Sentenced for Conspiracy to Mislabel Shrimp and Salmon**

Wifredo A. Ferrer, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, Hal Robbins, Special Agent in Charge, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Adam Putnam, Commissioner of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), and Anthony V. Mangione, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Miami Field Office, announced that defendant **Mark Platt ("Platt")**, 52, of Boca Raton, **Shifco, Inc. ("Shifco")**, located in Hialeah, and **Northern Fisheries Ltd ("Northern")**, located in Rhode Island, were sentenced Friday, March 25, 2011, based on their earlier guilty pleas to conspiring to commit Lacey Act violations.

Platt was sentenced to three years' probation, six months' home confinement with electronic

monitoring, and restrictions on working in the food industry and seafood industry. Further, Platt was required to complete one hundred hours of community service, including writing an article describing his conduct in the instant case, and assisting in teaching the seafood industry about COOL Regulations and Lacey Act requirements. Northern was sentenced to two years probation, a \$3,500 fine and \$400 special assessment. Shifco was sentenced to one year probation on each count of conviction, to run concurrently, and a \$1,600 special assessment.

From January through February 2010, Platt, Shifco and Northern engaged in a scheme through which Platt oversaw the false repackaging and labeling of 1,500 pounds of frozen chum Salmon fillets. The fillets, which were "Product of China," were re-labeled as being chum Salmon fillets "Product of Russia." In addition, Platt and Shifco pled guilty to a scheme to



re-label more than a million pounds of less marketable shrimp from Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, as being from Panama, Ecuador, and Honduras. The shrimp had an estimated retail value of between \$250,000 and \$1,000,000.

The mislabeling of foods such as fish and shrimp is prohibited by the Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 3372(d)(1) and 3372(d)(2), and the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”), 21 U.S.C. § 331. The Lacey Act, in pertinent part, makes it unlawful for a person to falsely identify any fish which has been, or is intended to be, imported, sold, purchased, or received from any foreign country or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. The FDCA, in pertinent part, prohibits the alteration or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of food, if such act is done while such article is held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

Mr. Ferrer commended the efforts of NOAA, ICE’s Homeland Security Investigations, Customs and Border Protection Laboratory (“New York Lab”), and the State of Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for their coordinated investigative efforts. This case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Norman O. Hemming, III.

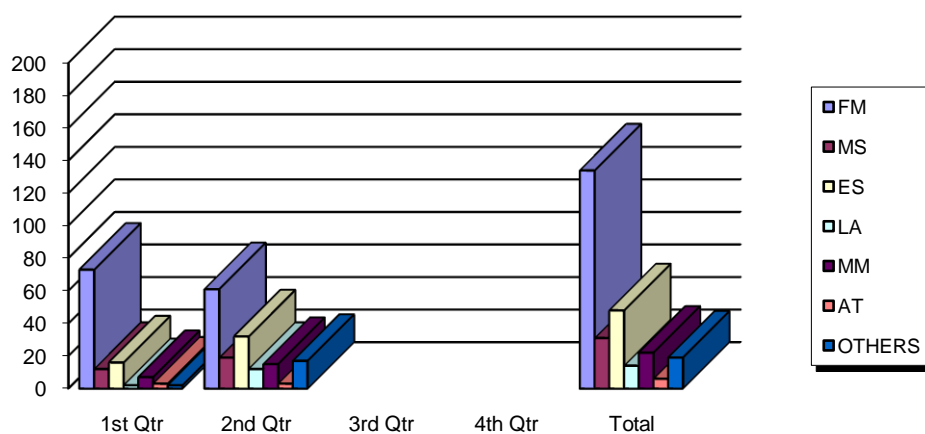
A copy of this press release may be found on the website of the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida at <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/fls> Related court documents and information may be found on the website of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida at <http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov> or on <http://pacer.flsd.uscourts.gov> .



**NUMBER OF CASES OPENED BY INVESTIGATION TYPE**  
**FY 2010/2011 – 2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER**  
**Southeast Division**

	<u><b>FY 2010</b></u>		<u><b>FY 2011</b></u>	
Investigation Type	2nd Quarter	Total For Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Year To Date
AT	0	7	3	6
ESA	38	79	32	49
Lacey Act	8	32	12	15
Magnuson Act	56	260	61	138
MMPA	14	53	15	22
MSA	11	126	19	46
Other Federal or State Regulations	10	34	17	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>296</b>

**Cases by Investigation Type**

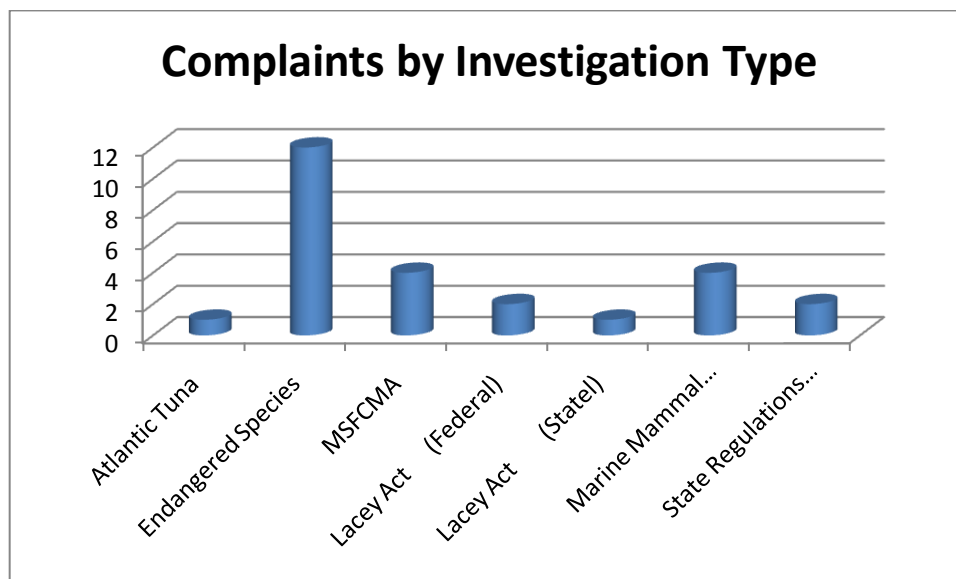






**Complaints Opened by Investigation Type**  
**FY 2011 – 2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER**  
**Southeast Division**

<u><b>Investigation Type</b></u>	<u><b>Complaints</b></u>
Atlantic Tuna	1
Endangered Species Act	12
MSFCMA	4
Lacey Act (Federal)	2
Lacey Act (State)	1
Marine Mammal Protection Act	4
State Regulations (fisheries)	2
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>26</b>





**JOINT ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT**  
**Southeast Division**

<b>ALABAMA</b>						
<b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
<b>PATROL ACTIVITY</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>HOURS</b>	JEA	242.00	287.50	311.00	840.50	752.00
	Personnel	357.00	387.50	419.00	1163.50	1168.50
<b>CONTACTS</b>	Commercial	43	35	53	131	157
	Recreational	8	6	202	216	642
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	1	10	11	18
	Number of Inspections	3	15	0	18	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>823</b>
<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>CITATIONS</b>	Federal	0	0	2	0	24
	State	0	0	0	0	7
<b>WARNINGS</b>	Federal	0	0	2	0	4
	State	0	0	0	5	7
<b>TOTAL TICKETS</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>



<b>FLORIDA</b>						
<b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
<b>PATROL ACTIVITY</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>HOURS</b>	JEA	436.25	371.25	350.00	1157.50	1028.50
	Personnel	998.75	793.50	801.50	2593.75	2283.50
<b>CONTACTS</b>	Commercial	63	121	38	222	126
	Recreational	50	97	111	258	544
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Inspections	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>670</b>
<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>CITATIONS</b>	Federal	10	0	0	10	3
	State	0	8	5	13	70
<b>WARNINGS</b>	Federal	1	2	2	5	20
	State	29	27	44	100	175
<b>TOTAL TICKETS</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>268</b>



<b>GEORGIA</b>						
<b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
<b>PATROL ACTIVITY</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>HOURS</b>	JEA	65.00	110.50	162.50	338.00	211.00
	Personnel	175.50	278.50	362.00	816.00	556.50
<b>CONTACTS</b>	Commercial	2	0	0	2	4
	Recreational	47	7	20	74	19
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Inspections	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>CITATIONS</b>	Federal	0	0	0	0	0
	State	0	0	0	0	2
<b>WARNINGS</b>	Federal	2	2	1	5	0
	State	0	0	3	3	2
<b>TOTAL TICKETS</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>



LOUISIANA						
JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2 <sup>nd</sup> QUARTER						
PATROL ACTIVITY		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
HOURS	JEA	178.00	269.00	551.00	998.00	721.00
	Personnel	178.00	293.00	1782.00	2253.00	1317.00
CONTACTS	Commercial	6	13	147	166	67
	Recreational	0	5	288	293	226
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	0	29	29	2
	Number of Inspections	8	15	17	40	8
	TOTAL	14	33	481	528	652
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
CITATIONS	Federal	0	0	0	0	10
	State	0	0	38	38	31
WARNINGS	Federal	0	0	0	0	0
	State	0	0	20	20	4
TOTAL TICKETS		0	0	58	58	45





<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> <b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
PATROL ACTIVITY		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
HOURS	JEA	241.00	249.50	495.00	985.50	754.00
	Personnel	661.00	842.50	1425.00	2928.50	2207.00
CONTACTS	Commercial	20	4	71	95	215
	Recreational	5	15	318	338	713
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	0	1	1	5
	Number of Inspections	13	16	0	29	25
	TOTAL	38	35	390	463	958
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
CITATIONS	Federal	0	2	0	2	1
	State	0	0	5	5	25
WARNINGS	Federal	0	0	1	1	0
	State	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TICKETS		0	2	6	8	26



<b>PUERTO RICO</b> <b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
PATROL ACTIVITY		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
HOURS	JEA	418.05	394.40	265.58	1078.03	770.86
	Personnel	626.80	525.55	334.03	1486.38	970.27
CONTACTS	Commercial	1	12	4	17	1
	Recreational	0	2	1	3	1
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Inspections	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1	14	5	20	2
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS		MONTH			TOTALS	
		OCT	NOV	DEC	FY11 1st QTR	FY10 1st QTR
CITATIONS	Federal	0	0	0	0	0
	State	1	9	3	13	0
WARNINGS	Federal	0	0	0	0	0
	State	2	3	2	7	2
TOTAL TICKETS		3	12	5	20	2



SOUTH CAROLINA						
JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2 <sup>nd</sup> QUARTER						
PATROL ACTIVITY		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
HOURS	JEA	215.00	107.00	116.00	438.00	318.00
	Personnel	286.00	188.00	144.00	618.00	502.00
CONTACTS	Commercial	2	12	3	17	12
	Recreational	2	1	10	13	28
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	1	0	1	83
	Number of Inspections	16	10	6	32	21
	TOTAL	20	24	19	63	144
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
CITATIONS	Federal	0	3	1	4	9
	State	0	0	0	0	1
WARNINGS	Federal	22	0	4	26	17
	State	5	0	0	5	1
TOTAL TICKETS		27	3	5	35	28



<b>TEXAS</b>						
<b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
<b>PATROL ACTIVITY</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>HOURS</b>	JEA	521.50	226.50	267.00	1015.00	647.50
	Personnel	660.75	432.50	621.00	1714.25	1780.00
<b>CONTACTS</b>	Commercial	29	33	38	100	129
	Recreational	13	14	166	193	44
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	0	8	8	0
	Number of Inspections	6	9	13	28	3
	TOTAL	48	56	225	329	176
<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2nd QTR</b>	<b>FY10 2nd QTR</b>
<b>CITATIONS</b>	Federal	1	0	0	1	8
	State	7	2	15	24	0
<b>WARNINGS</b>	Federal	1	1	0	2	66
	State	1	0	3	4	2
TOTAL TICKETS		10	3	18	31	76



<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b> <b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
PATROL ACTIVITY		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
HOURS	JEA	57.00	16.00	42.00	115.00	97.00
	Personnel	57.00	16.00	42.00	115.00	171.00
CONTACTS	Commercial	7	2	11	20	33
	Recreational	0	0	0	0	1
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Inspections	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	7	2	11	20	34
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS		MONTH			TOTALS	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	FY11 2nd QTR	FY10 2nd QTR
CITATIONS	Federal	0	0	0	0	0
	State	0	0	0	0	17
WARNINGS	Federal	0	0	0	0	0
	State	3	0	4	7	15
TOTAL TICKETS		3	0	4	7	32





<b>SUMMARY</b>						
<b>JEA QUARTERLY REPORT / FY11-2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER</b>						
<b>PATROL ACTIVITY</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MAR</b>	<b>FY11 2ndQTR</b>	<b>FY10 2ndQTR</b>
<b>HOURS</b>	JEA	2373.8	2031.65	2560.08	6965.53	5299.86
	Personnel	4000.8	3757.05	5930.53	13688.38	10955.77
<b>CONTACTS</b>	Commercial	173	232	365	770	744
	Recreational	125	147	1116	1388	2218
	Headboats/Tournaments	0	2	48	50	108
	Number of Inspections	46	65	36	147	63
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>3482</b>
<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</b>		<b>MONTH</b>			<b>TOTALS</b>	
		<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>FY11 1st QTR</b>	<b>FY10 1st QTR</b>
<b>CITATIONS</b>	Federal	11	5	3	17	55
	State	8	19	66	93	153
<b>WARNINGS</b>	Federal	26	5	10	39	107
	State	40	30	76	151	208
<b>TOTAL TICKETS</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>523</b>