INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF SEA TURTLES

IAC – ANNUAL REPORT 2022

USA

IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall submit an Annual Report each year.

To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with appropriate stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please contact the Secretariat at secretario@iacseaturtle.org

The submission deadline for this Annual Report is April 30th, 2022.

Part I – General Information

Country

Name of the country reporting
››› The United States of America

Official Note

If required, please attach here the relevant administrative authority **official note** endorsing the annual report submission.
Are you attaching an official note?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

1) Focal Point

1.1 Name
››› Ann Marie Lauritsen

1.2 Institution
››› U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1.3 Submission Date
››› 30 April 2022

2) Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

2.1 Name of the person preparing this report
››› Ann Marie Lauritsen

2.2 Name of Agency or Institution
››› U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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3) Others who participated in the preparation of this report

3.1 Others who participated in the preparation of this report

	Name	Agency or Institution	E-mail
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Part II – Policy and Management

1) General description of activities

General description of activities carried out for the protection and conservation of sea turtles.
In accordance with Articles IX and XVIII of the text of the Convention, each Party shall establish monitoring programs, policies and plans for implementation at a national level for the protection and conservation of sea turtles and their habitat. The Party shall report on the action plans, management plan or other types of instruments.

Please select the options that best apply for your country and provide the link to the corresponding document if available online. If it is in progress add the date is expected to be finalized in the corresponding section.

1.1 The country has a national strategy/plan for the conservation of sea turtles in accordance with Article XVIII.

Please upload the file or attach the links to the corresponding documents using the blue box icons beneath each question
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ In Progress

Species Management Plan

Only applicable to countries that have developed individual management plans for each species.

1.1.1 The country has a **specific strategy/plan** for the conservation of:

Please upload the file or attach the link to the corresponding document using icons below.
☑ Lepidochelys olivacea
☑ Lepidochelys kempii
☑ Dermochelys coriacea
☑ Eretmochelys imbricata
☑ Caretta caretta
☑ Chelonia mydas

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

East_Pacific_Green_turtle_Recovery_Plan.pdf - East Pacific Green turtle Recovery Plan

kempsridley_revision2_Recovery_Plan.pdf - Bi-National Recovery Plan for the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle

NW_Atlantic_Loggerhead_Recovery_Plan.pdf - Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle

Recovery_Plan_for_leatherbacks__in_the_US_Caribbean__Atlantic__and_GOM.pdf - Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle

Recovery_Plan_for_the_Hawksbill_Turtle_in_the_US_Caribbean__Atlantic__and_GOM.pdf - Recovery Plan for the Hawksbill Turtle in the US Caribbean, Atlantic, and GOM

Recovery_Plan_for_the_US_Pacific_Leatherback_Populations.pdf - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Leatherback Population

Recovery_Plan_for_the_US_Pacific_Populations_of_the_Hawksbill_Turtle.pdf - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Hawksbill Turtle

Recovery_Plan_for_the_US_Pacific_Populations_of_the_Loggerhead.pdf - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Loggerhead

Recovery_Plan_for_the_US_Pacific_Populations_of_the_Olive_Ridley_Sea_Turtle.pdf - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Olive Ridley Sea Turtl

US_Atlantic_Green_Turtle_Recovery_Plan.pdf - US Atlantic Green Turtle Recovery Plan

US_Pacific_Green_turtle_Recovery_Plan.pdf - US Pacific Green turtle Recovery Plan

Strategy/plan in progress

Date to be finalized
›››

Provide details on the progress
›››

1.2 Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional scales in accordance with Article XVIII?

Please attach the list of policies and programs and other information relevant to their adoption or implementation.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ In Progress

Strategy/plan in progress

Date to be finalized

Date to be finalized
›››

Provide details on the progress
›››

1.3 Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?

Please attach the list of programs and other information relevant to their adoption or implementation.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ In Progress

Strategy/plan in progress

Date to be finalized
›››

Provide details on the progress
›››

2) National legislation and international instruments related to sea turtles adopted during the preceding year

Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities that were adopted during the preceding year (**30 April 2021** – **30 April 2022**).
Please provide a literature reference and attach the digital file for the legislation and its corresponding number. The laws adopting the international legislation should be included when they exist.
First time a country is submitting this information: please include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.
Countries that have previously submitted this information; please provide information for any changes that have occurred since your country's last report submission (2021).

National Legislation

	Type and name of the legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions(s) Imposed
	NOAA Fisheries 2022 Annual Determination To Implement the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement 86 FR 52650	Annual Determination to identify US fisheries required to take observers	No

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Annual Determination

International Instruments

	Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratified
	Indian Ocean Southeast Asian Marine Turtle MOU	2001
	InterAmerican Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles	2000

3) Actions to comply with National and International Mandate

List actions that are being carried out to comply with national and international mandates.

(Ex: inspections, confiscations, sanctions, etc.)
››› Endangered Species Act: Prohibition of take of listed species unless exempted under Section 7 and Section 10 in U.S. waters

4) Efforts to increase IAC membership

4.1 Has your country encouraged non-member states to join the IAC?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes (list countries below)

››› Trinidad and Canada
☐ No

4.2 Has your country reached out to Canada, Guyana, French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, and/or Suriname to inform these nations about the critical situation of the population and priority actions for the conservation of leatherbacks in the NW Atlantic?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes (list countries below)

››› We have reached out to Canada and Trinidad.
☐ No

5) Exceptions under the Convention

5.1 Implementation and monitoring of exceptions established in the Convention

Describe the progress in the implementation of the exception correspondent to the current year (800 words) according to the current resolutions on exceptions.

Resolutions on Exceptions

CIT-COP5-2011-R2 (PDF)
CIT-COP6-2013-R1 (PDF)
CIT-COP7-2015-R1 (PDF)
››› No exceptions

5.2 Have your country presented a 5-year report on the implementation of the Exception Resolution?

Resolution CIT-COP6-2013-R1 Exception Guatemala and Panama (2013-2020).
Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R1 Exception Costa Rica (2015-2020).
Attach the five-year report.
☐ Yes
☑ No

5.3. Does your country have a management plan for the exception?

If yes, attach the exception management plan

☐ Yes
☑ No
☐ In progress

5.4 Submission of new exceptions

Should your country present a new exception, please describe in the box below a brief description in accordance with article IV, item 3(a,b,d) and Annex IV of the text of the Convention, using the procedure established by the IAC COP and attach the full report as requested in Resolution CIT-COP5-2011-R2.

›››

Part III - Compliance with IAC Resolutions

1) Sea Turtle Species Presence

1.1 Sea Turtle Species Present in the Country

Check the box if the species listed is present in the oceanographic basins of your country as established in Article III of the text of the Convention.

	Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Caribbean Sea
Lepidochelys olivacea	☑	☑	☐
Lepidochelys kempii	☑	☑	☐
Dermochelys coriacea	☑	☐	☐
Eretmochelys imbricata	☑	☑	☐
Caretta caretta	☑	☑	☐
Chelonia mydas	☑	☑	☐

Additional Notes

Include other information, if required
›››

2) IAC Resolutions

2.1 The following resolutions apply to this country

☑ Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle Resolution
☑ Hawksbill Resolution
☑ Loggerhead Resolution
☑ Northwest Atlantic Leatherback Resolution
☑ Fisheries Resolution

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R2 - Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)

1. Has your country created conservation plans and/or long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?

Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The Species in the Spotlight initiative is a concerted agency-wide effort to spotlight and save marine species most at-risk of extinction in the near future. This plan focuses on priority actions needed in 2021-2025 for the Pacific leatherback turtle.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Species in the Spotlight- Pacific Leatherback Turtles - Species in the Spotlight Pacific Leatherback Action Plan

2. Are you implementing the country EP leatherback conservation plans?

Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please indicate the period of validity of these plans

››› The 2021-2025 5-year action plans build upon existing action, recovery, or conservation plans and detail the focused efforts needed over the next 5 years to reduce threats and stabilize population declines.

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States is taking action to minimize interactions with leatherbacks in domestic fisheries by using gear modifications and, as necessary, time area closures. In addition, we are working closely with several countries in the Eastern Pacific Ocean to try and reduce leatherback interactions by trialing illuminated gillnets in coastal fisheries (e.g., Peru and Mexico) and working with the fishing community to test possible solutions that could be incorporated to reduce leatherback bycatch.

3. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Trade of sea turtles and their parts is illegal in the United States. The United States has also taken a very proactive approach to address wildlife trafficking for all species through the creation of a cross-agency task force to look at wildlife trafficking. This task force was authorized through the END Wildlife Trafficking Act. Recent work suggests that Southeast Asia serves as a global hotspot for the direct take of endangered sea turtles. As the coastal waters in this region support an intense level of fishing effort, the bycatch and direct take of sea turtles is likely linked to the illegal wildlife trade. The US is collaborating with partner government agencies at the national, provincial, and local levels as well as NGOs and local universities to better understand the scope of sea turtle trafficking in the region and the region's role as a source, transit, and consumer of illegally traded sea turtles and sea turtle products.

4. If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nests and nesting habitat?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☐ No
☑ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Not applicable

5. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States has taken significant measures to reduce fishery bycatch. The Hawaii shallow-set fishery is managed through 100% observer monitoring and the fishery closes if the annual limit of interaction with leatherbacks is reached. U.S. fishermen are required to use large 18/0 circle hooks with whole finfish baits in longline fisheries known to interact with leatherbacks in the Pacific Ocean. Fishers are also provided safe-handling gear to increase turtles' chances of survival post-release. The United States has also declared Critical Habitat for leatherback turtles along the U.S. West Coast that can help to further limit anthropogenic impacts to leatherback turtles in the region. The U.S. fleet rarely interacts with Eastern Pacific leatherbacks since they do not often fish in their geographic range.

Resolution CIT-COP8-2017-R2 - Hawksbill Turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata)

1. Is your country strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?

Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Trade of sea turtles and their parts is illegal in the United States. The United States has also taken a very proactive approach to address wildlife trafficking for all species through the creation of a cross-agency task force to look at wildlife trafficking. Recently, this task force was authorized through the END Wildlife Trafficking
The FWS Office of Law Enforcement (FWS/OLE) has seized hundreds of shipments containing sea turtle parts or products since 2018. These shipments were in-transit through the United States to Asia, originating from Pacific Islands and Central America. The majority of the seizures (86%) were shell products, carapaces, jewelry, and meat. The remaining 14% of the seizures reported for the period were sea turtle eggs, leather products, bodies (bones or skull mounts) and medicinals. The United States continues to practice best methods to share information with relevant authorities.
In 2020, NMFS created a partnership with the Philippines Department of Natural Resources, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, the local NGO LAMAVE, and the wildlife forensics and genetics laboratory at the University of Philippines to catalogue and monitor seizures of green and hawksbill sea turtles being trafficked through the country. This partnership standardized data collection protocols, developed genetic tissue sampling kits, and created a response team to support law enforcement interdiction of sea turtle trafficking. Tissue samples were collected and properly stored at the University of Philippines with plans for genetic analysis to determine the origin of the sea turtles. For past interdiction events, a database was developed and, when possible, linked to samples in storage warehouses. These initial activities serve as a foundation for further conservation efforts aimed at reducing sea turtle bycatch and illegal wildlife trafficking.
The Solomon Islands is another hotspot fueling the illegal trade, consumption and sale of sea turtles in local markets. In 2020, NMFS led community based assessment efforts geared towards quantifying nesting activity and reducing anthropogenic threats, including the reduction of poaching pressure. The addition of a sea turtle conservation officer helped build the capacity within the Isabel Provincial Government and lead sea turtle conservation initiatives, greatly enhancing hawksbill sea turtle conservation work in the province.

2. Is your country enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Enforcement efforts at the state and national level are ongoing to enforce the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

3. Are activities being carried out in your country to stop the illegal trade of hawksbill products?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› U.S. enforcement officers work to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products. The Office of Law Enforcement conduct joint agency enforcement inspections and investigations targeting the illegal trade of protected marine products alongside FWS, U.S. Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security Investigations, the Food and Drug Administration, and state enforcement partners.
NOAA OLE and FWS continue to provide counter-wildlife trafficking law enforcement expertise during numerous bi- and multi-lateral international engagements.

4. Indicate if your country is strengthening the protection of important nesting and foraging habitats by declaring protected areas and regulating anthropogenic activities that adversely impact these habitats

4a. Protection of nesting habitats

Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Nesting beaches of the southeastern U.S. are a mixture of public and private lands. Public conservation lands include National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), National or State or County Parks, and military installations. In Florida, approximately 40% of nesting beaches have been identified as conservation lands.
The two major hawksbill nesting beaches in the U.S. Caribbean, Buck Island Reef National Monument, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Mona Island, Puerto Rico, are protected as a National Park and Commonwealth Protected Area, respectively.

4b. Protection of feeding habitats
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Critical habitat has been designated for Caribbean hawksbill around Mona Island (Puerto Rico) since 1998.

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R3: Resolution on the Conservation of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (Caretta caretta)

1. Has your country created national action plans and/or monitoring programs to promote loggerhead sea turtle conservation?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Through state and Federal laws, the United States has worked to protect Northwest Atlantic loggerhead nesting beaches. The United States does not have nesting beaches for North Pacific loggerheads.

2. State if there are plans or recovery programs, or bilateral or regional cooperation in your country.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› There is extensive data on NW Atlantic loggerheads. The NMFS and the USFWS reconvened the NW Atlantic Loggerhead Recovery Team to access trends.
Trends analyzed included datasets with over 20 years of nesting data 1997-2018):
https://www.fws.gov/northflorida/SeaTurtles/Docs/FINAL_NW_Atl_CC_Loggerhead_Recovery_Team_Progress_Report_12-19-19.pdf

3. Are these action plans or monitoring programs being implemented?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States is actively implementing its recovery plans. Monitoring programs are a key component of our recovery plans. The recovery plan progress can be tracked at https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/profile/speciesProfile?sId=1110

4. Is there protection of the loggerhead turtle at a state or federal level?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Through state and Federal laws, the United States has worked to protect Northwest Atlantic loggerhead nesting beaches. The United States does not have nesting beaches for North Pacific loggerheads.

5. Has your country taken conservation actions to protect nesting beaches and their associated habitats?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Through state and Federal laws, the United States has worked to protect Northwest Atlantic loggerhead nesting beaches. The United States does not have nesting beaches for North Pacific loggerhead.

6. Are there laws on turtle-friendly lighting in areas impacted by coastal development?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› There are local lighting ordinances that require turtle-friendly lighting in coastal areas adjacent to where loggerheads nest.

7. Is there long-term (minimum 10 years) standardized data available for population trend studies?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› There is extensive data on NW Atlantic loggerheads. The NMFS and the USFWS reconvened the NW Atlantic Loggerhead Recovery Team to access trends.
Trends analyzed included datasets with over 20 years of nesting data 1997-2018):
https://www.fws.gov/northflorida/SeaTurtles/Docs/FINAL_NW_Atl_CC_Loggerhead_Recovery_Team_Progress_Report_12-19-19.pdf

8. Is there exploitation or direct harvest of loggerhead turtles in your country?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› It is illegal under the U.S. Endangered Species Act to take, kill, harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect a listed species.

Resolution CIT-COP9-2019-R2 - Northwest Atlantic Leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea)

1. Has your country implemented techniques to reduce leatherback bycatch and mortality in fisheries, following the UN-FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States has implemented various requirements to reduce sea turtle bycatch and to reduce injuries when turtles are bycaught. Bycatch reduction measures and safe handling requirements have been implemented in U.S. pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic and in certain bottom longline fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. Bycatch reduction measures are also mandatory in certain federally managed gillnet fisheries including the mid-Atlantic gillnet fishery. The United States requires Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in shrimp otter trawls, summer flounder trawls in certain areas, and skimmer trawls (40 feet and greater, beginning in 2021). Certain pound net fisheries and scallop dredge fisheries are also regulated to reduce sea turtle interactions and the severity of injuries if bycaught. The United States also works to transfer turtle “safe” handling practices to increase post-release survivorship and mitigation technologies to international pelagic and coastal fisheries through engagement in the ICCAT and through collaborative fishery mitigation and research projects.

2. Does your country have fishery observer programs that comply with the minimum standards for scientific observer coverage that have been established by pertinent Regional Fishery Management Organizations?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The NMFS has a National Observer Program that is composed of six regional observer programs. Each of the programs can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers#observer-programs. Through an Annual Determination, pursuant to its authority under the ESA, NOAA Fisheries identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean that will be required to take observers upon NOAA Fisheries' request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle interactions in a given fishery, evaluate measures to prevent or reduce sea turtle takes, and implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes.

3. Has your country implemented laws and regulations related to Northwest Atlantic leatherback conservation, particularly related to fisheries bycatch and marine protected areas?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› › The United States has a robust program to research bycatch reduction technologies. There are currently

sea turtle bycatch reduction technologies in place in the longline fisheries and some gillnet fisheries. A summary of some of the recent bycatch reduction projects that were funded can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/bycatch/bycatch-reduction-engineering-program.

4. Has your country implemented conservation measures for the protection of the NWA leatherback nesting beaches and associated habitats?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› Approximately 40% of nesting beaches in Florida have been identified as conservation lands. The major leatherback nesting beach in the U.S. Virgin Islands, is protected as a National Wildlife Refuge. In Puerto Rico 2 leatherback nesting beaches (Vieques NWR and Culebra NWR) are protected as National Wildlife Refuges 3 leatherback beaches (Luquillo, Dorado, and Maunabo) are protected as DNER Natural Reserves.

5. Does your country have a monitoring and tagging program at the NWA leatherback nesting beaches?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› All leatherback nesting beaches in Florida and Puerto Rico are consistently monitored. Sandy Point in St. Croix, USVI, is also monitored consistently. Nesting turtles are tagged on two high-density beaches in Florida, three mainland beaches in Puerto Rico, and at Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge in the US Virgin Islands.

6. Is your country collecting data on interactions of the NWA leatherback with fishing fleets? If YES, please report data of interactions of the species with industrial longline vessels in Part VI of this report.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Resolution CIT-COP3-2006-R2 – Reduce impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

Relating to if your country has adopted the 'Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality induced by fisheries operations', of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) including:

A. Research and monitoring of the adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles

1. Does your country collect information by fishery?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States engages with the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (e.g., ICCAT, IATTC, WCPFC) to collect information by fishery.

2. Does your country have observer programs?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The NMFS has a National Observer Program that is composed of six regional observer programs. Each of the programs can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers#observer-programs. Through an Annual Determination, pursuant to its authority under the ESA, NOAA Fisheries identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean that will be required to take observers upon NOAA Fisheries' request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle interactions in a given fishery, evaluate measures to prevent or reduce sea turtle takes, and implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes.
Through the information provided by the observer programs, the NMFS implements regulations to reduce sea turtle bycatch and mortality in fisheries. Further, the United States evaluates all Federal actions that may affect sea turtles through the Section 7 process of the ESA, as well as the environmental review process required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

3. Does your country do research on sea turtle/fishery interactions?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States has a robust program to research bycatch reduction technologies. There are currently sea turtle bycatch reduction technologies in place in the longline fisheries, shrimp otter trawl fisheries and some
gillnet fisheries. A summary of some of the recent bycatch reduction projects that were funded can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/bycatch/bycatch-reduction-engineering-program.

4. Does your country have information on non-Party vessels and interactions with sea turtles?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States works through the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to monitor non-Party vessels. More information on this work can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foreign/bycatch/international-protected-species-and-bycatch-mitigation

5. Does your country cooperate with non-party states to obtain information on interactions with sea turtles?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States works collaboratively with several countries to better understand fisheries interactions with sea turtles. More information on our annual efforts can be found in the following report to the U.S. Congress -- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foreign/bycatch/international-protected-species-and-bycatch_mitigation#more-information

B. Mitigation measures

6. Does your country implement mitigation measures in long-line fisheries?

If the answer is **NO** please justify
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States has sea turtle bycatch mitigation restrictions in all Federal pelagic and deep-set longline fisheries. These regulations for the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans regulations can be found at:
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/revised-limits-sea-turtle-interactions-hawaii-shallow-set-longline-fishery
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-pelagic-longline-final-rule

7. Does your country implement mitigation measures in gillnets fisheries?

If the answer is **NO** please justify
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› The United States has sea turtle bycatch mitigation requirements in many Federally managed gillnet fisheries including the Mid-Atlantic and the California Drift gillnet. Some states have adopted bycatch mitigation reduction requirements in their state fisheries in order to compile with the Endangered Species Act as well. More information on these requirements can be found at
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/california-and-oregon-drift-gillnet-final-rule
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-permit-north-carolina-division-marine-fisheries-sea turtles
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/virginia-and-north-carolina-large-mesh-gillnet-final-rule

8. Does your country implement mitigation measures in trawl fisheries (e.g. TEDs)?

If the answer is **NO** please justify
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify a geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures; or attach any relevant documents
››› The United States requires TEDs in shrimp otter trawls and summer flounder trawls in certain areas. The specifications of the TEDs can be found at the website below, along with the specification geographic area required to use TEDs.
https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2012/05/21/2012-12014/sea-turtle-conservation-shrimp-and-summer flounder-trawling-requirements
NOAA Fisheries issued a final rule to amend the alternative tow time restriction to require all skimmer trawl vessels 40 feet and greater in length to use TEDs designed to exclude small sea turtles in their nets. Existing tow time requirements remain for pusher-head trawls, wing nets, and smaller skimmer trawl vessels. For vessels using pusherhead trawls or wing nets, vessels less than 40 feet in length using skimmer trawls, or vessels considered as live bait shrimpers operating under the allowable tow time exemption, the net is required to be emptied of catch on the deck within the specified time.

9. Does your country implement mitigation measure in other fishing gears?

If the answer is **NO** please justify
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

If yes, please indicate which fishing gears
››› Pound nets and some dredges are also regulated to reduce sea turtle interactions. Please see
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/amendment-virginia-pound-net-regulations

10. List the fisher training programs about best practices for safe handling and release of incidentally-

caught sea turtles carried out by your country during the last year
››› Fishermen operating in the pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic or the Pacific must take captains training on safe-handling and release techniques. More information can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/safe-handling-release-and-identification workshops
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pacific-islands/commercial-fishing/pacific-islands-protected-species-workshops

C. Socio-economic considerations

11. Does your country support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.
››› not applicable

Part IV – Research Information

Indicate threats (Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination, pathogens, and climate change) by species

1) Threats

1.1 Indicate threats

Indicate threats **(Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination, pathogens, and climate change)** by species

Lo = Lepidochelys olivacea
Lk = Lepidochelys kempii
Dc = Dermochelys coriacea
Ei = Eretmochelys imbricata
Cc = Caretta caretta
Cm = Chelonia mydas.

	Lo	Lk	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
Direct Use	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Incidental Capture	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Coastal development	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Pathogens	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Contamination	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Climate Change	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑

2) Indicate the mitigation actions that apply for each species

2.1 Habitat loss mitigation actions (i.e. coastal development, pollution, climate change)

	Lo	Lk	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
Establishment of Marine Protected Areas	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Lighting regulations in place	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Permits required for construction near nesting sites	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Permits required for scientific research on feeding/nesting grounds	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Permits required for recreational activities near nesting sites	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Beach Cleanups	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Predator’s removal/control	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Use of sea turtle friendly lighting	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
None	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2.2 Bycatch mitigation actions (i.e. Incidental Capture)

	Lo	Lk	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
Sea Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Time/space closures	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Research on new fishing gear technology	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑
Vessel monitoring using VMS	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Marking of fishing gear in commercial vessels	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Fishers trained on sea turtle safe handling and release	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Observers program	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Use of circle hooks	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Nets are banned	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Trawling is banned	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nets illumination	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2.3 Direct use mitigation actions

	Lo	Lk	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
None	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nests relocation	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Night Patrols	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Day Patrols	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Flipper Tagging	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Satellite Tracking	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑
Poaching regulations in place	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Environmental education for local communities	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Seizure of sea turtle products	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Livelihood alternatives for local communities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Permits required for scientific research	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Exception management plan (if applies)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3) Research

3.1 Types of research

Please fill out the following table on the types of research being carried out in the country related to each species.

	Lo	Lk	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
Tagging	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Migration	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐
Genetics	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Habitat monitoring	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Fisheries interactions	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Disease	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑

3.2 Describe scientific research

In addition to the above, please describe scientific research that is being carried out in the country relating to sea turtle population assessments including tagging, migration, and genetic studies, as well as those relating to conservation issues including habitat monitoring, fisheries interactions, disease, etc.

To report each project, please use the following structure:

1) Name of the project
2) Objective
3) E-mail of the organization/responsible
4) Summary (5 lines)
5) Annex Number (Use the blue buttons to attach photos and/or the full report, if available)

Describe the file with the same Annex number referenced in the text.
››› Satellite telemetry is ongoing for leatherback turtles in Florida, US Virgin Islands, and California; for hawksbills in Hawaii and the US Virgin Islands; for green turtles in California, Florida, and Hawaii; for Kemp's ridleys in Texas, Mississippi and the New England. These studies continue to refine migratory corridors, internesting distances, and post nesting movements, as well as foraging areas.
Tissue samples are collected for Kemp's ridleys, leatherbacks, loggerheads, hawksbills, and green turtles. These studies include stable isotope analysis, nests/adult linkages, and genetics. Flipper and PIT tagging is done of loggerheads, greens, Kemp's ridley, leatherbacks, and hawksbills.

4) Other activities

In the case of projects, please include the name of the project, organizations involved, a five lines summary, current status, and contact person.

4.1 Other activities

Include a 500 words summary of information on environmental education activities, programs to establish and manage protected areas, and cooperative activities with other Party countries.
Please attach any other relevant documents using the blue boxes below.
››› In FY 2021, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) awarded projects through the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund. These projects are within the IAC area and listed below:
i. Saving sea turtles from extinction through monitoring of key nesting beaches in the Yucatan Peninsula. In partnership with Pro Natura Peninsula de Yucatan. The purpose of this project is to protect a high priority hawksbill nesting population in the Caribbean by conducting nest counts and protecting
nesting hawksbills and nests from poachers and raccoons on three key hawksbill nesting beaches totaling 80 km on the Yucatan Peninsula. The Caribbean accounts for 25% of global hawksbill nesting, and this project protects one of the four most important
hawksbill nesting populations in the wider Caribbean.
ii. Monitoring and management of the hawksbill turtle population on the nesting beaches of Mona Island, Puerto Rico. In partnership with Sociedad Herpetologica de Puerto Rico Chelonia Inc. The purpose of this project is to monitor population trends and protect the hawksbill nesting population on Mona Island, Puerto Rico. Activities include: (1) conducting nesting surveys throughout the nesting season on primary nesting beaches; (2) relocating nests threatened by erosion to safer beach locations; (3) eliminating feral hogs threatening nests; (4) removing nesting beach trash and debris obstructing or otherwise impairing nesting turtle and hatchling movements; and (5) conducting outreach and education activities with visitors to Mona Island. The Caribbean accounts for 25% of global hawksbill nesting, and this project protects one of the four most important hawksbill nesting populations in the wider Caribbean.
iii. Evaluation of the reproductive biology of the Kemp's Ridley sea turtle at Rancho Nuevo, Mexico: implications for species conservation and recovery. In partnership with the University of Alabama. The purpose

of this project is to support the Mexico-U.S. Binational Kemp's Ridley conservation project in Mexico and to assess nesting beach management practices, nesting female reproductive output, and predator threats to nests with a special focus on long term impact of global climate change on hatching sex ratios and fitness and nesting biology. Activities include: (1) assessing sex ratios in hatchery and in situ nests; (2) assessing hatching fitness from hatchery and in situ nests; (3) assessing arribada size; and (4) assessing predator threats to in situ nests.

iv. Hawksbill and leatherback sea turtle research and population recovery in Panama. In partnership with Sea Turtle Conservancy. The purpose of this project is to protect the hawksbill nesting population on the Caribbean coast of Panama from poaching and nest depredation from dogs. The recipient will; (1) conduct intensive monitoring and protection of hawksbill and leatherback nesting beaches at six sites in Bocas del Toro Province using standardized protocols and with local community monitors; (2) conduct community environmental outreach activities; and (3) work with communities to resolve dog nest depredation problems which is a major cause of nest loss. The Caribbean accounts for 25% of global hawksbill nesting, and this project protects one of the four most important hawksbill nesting populations in the wider Caribbean. This nesting population was once the largest in the wider Caribbean but was depleted by massive trade in tortoise shell products throughout the Caribbean, primarily by Japan who ended its CITES exception to trade in shell products in 1994.

v. Conservation face to the pandemic: actions needed on nesting grounds of the critically endangered hawksbill and leatherback sea turtles in Brazil. In partnership with Fundacao Centro Brasilero de Prote e Pesq dasT Marinha. The purpose of this project is to protect the hawksbill and leatherback nesting populations in Brazil. Activities include; (1) conducting standardized nesting surveys to count and protect hawkbill nests on 42 km of the primary hawksbill nesting beaches in Brazil; (2) conducting outreach and education activities with local communities and tourists; and (3) analyzing stable isotope, satellite telemetry, and nesting beach temperature data collected to inform management actions for the small and highly endangered leatherback nesting population.

vi. Conservation of hawksbill turtles along the southeast coast of Nicaragua. In partnership with Cynthia Jean Lagueux. The purpose of this project is to implement a community-based sea turtle conservation project between the mouths of the Karaslaya and Indio/San Juan rivers, an area which hosts the most important hawksbill nesting in Caribbean Nicaragua. The intent of this project is to protect nests and nesting turtles from poaching. Activities include: (1) training local community members to conduct twice-weekly surveys from May through October along 36 km of the El Cocal nesting beach to count nests and deter poaching: (2) conducting an eight-day field and classroom-based sea turtle course for four students and a faculty member from Blue Fields Indian and Caribbean University; and (3) conducting outreach, education, and awareness activities with municipal and communal authorities and local communities.

Part V – Nesting Information

Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation

Use the following drop down menu to select the index sites which you would like to report information for the latest season corresponding to the year of this report

Index Nesting Sites

Attach here other files relevant to this section, if required

Please describe the content of the attachment in the box below and use the blue button to attach the file.
›››

USA
Culebra Island; Puerto Rico

Culebra Island; Puerto Rico: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Culebra Island; Puerto Rico

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 18.332

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -65.289

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☐ FT
☐ ST
☐ PIT
☑ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
›››

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 2.25

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Culebra Island; Puerto Rico
Culebra Island; Puerto Rico

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc	2021	April 1	2021	July 31	April 1	July 31	Daily			58
Ei										
Cc										

Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

Vieques Island; Puerto Rico

Vieques Island; Puerto Rico: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Vieques Island; Puerto Rico

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 18.157

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -65.365

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☐ FT
☐ ST
☐ PIT
☑ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics,

contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
›››

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› Puerto Rico DRNA

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 29.11

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Vieques Island; Puerto Rico
Vieques Island; Puerto Rico

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc	2021	April 1	2021	July 31	April 1	July 31	Daily			38
Ei	2021	August 1	2021	December 15	August 1	December 15	Daily			27
Cc										
Cm	2021	September 1	2021	December 15	September 1	December 15	Daily			94

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

Mona Island; Puerto Rico

Mona Island; Puerto Rico: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Mona Island; Puerto Rico

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 18.057

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -67.874

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☐ FT
☐ ST
☐ PIT
☑ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
›››

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› Puerto Rico DPNR

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 7.0

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Mona Island; Puerto Rico
Mona Island; Puerto Rico

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei	2021	August 1	2021	December 10	August 1	December 10	Daily			1088
Cc										
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

Buck Island National Mon

Buck Island National Mon: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Buck Island National Mon

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 17.835

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -64.622

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☑ FT
☐ ST
☑ PIT
☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
››› Samples collected for genetics

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› National Park Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 1.5

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Buck Island National Mon
Buck Island National Mon

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei	2021	July 15	2021	November 30	July 15	November 30				76
Cc										
Cm	2021	July 15	2021	October 31	July 15	October 31				60

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
››› Two survey nights were canceled because of storms. They still had 8 weeks of night time surveys.

Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands

Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.

☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 17.680

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -64.902

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☑ FT
☑ ST
☑ PIT
☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
››› Tagging is conducted to track leatherback internesting areas and post nesting migration and foraging areas.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
››› Samples are collected from hatched nests and nesting females to determine maternal/nest linkages

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› US Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 3.0

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands
Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc	2021	March 15	2021	July 31	March 15	July 31	Daily			94
Ei	2021	August 1	2021	December 10	August 1	December 10	Daily			234
Cc										
Cm	2021	June 1	2021	December 10	June 1	December 10	Daily			1,399

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

Florida Index Beaches

Florida Index Beaches: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Florida Index Beaches

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☑ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☑ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 27.342

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -80.235

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☑ FT
☑ ST
☑ PIT
☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
››› Flipper tagging, PIT tagging, and Telemetry is conducted on a couple of beaches to determine inter-nesting periods and recapture data.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
››› On some beaches for genetics, stable isotopes, and maternal linkages

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 1327

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Florida Index Beaches
Florida Index Beaches

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc	2021	March 1	2021	July 31	March 1	July 31	Daily			1,390
Ei										
Cc	2021	May 1	2021	August 31	May 1	August 31	Daily			96,666
Cm	2021	May 1	2021	October 31	May 1	October 31	Daily			32,680

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

South Padre Island; Texas

South Padre Island; Texas: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

South Padre Island; Texas

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 27.304

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -97.340

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☑ FT
☐ ST
☑ PIT
☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
››› Sample isotopes

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› National Park Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 112.6

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

South Padre Island; Texas
South Padre Island; Texas

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk	2021	April 1	2021	July 15	April 1	July 15	Daily			61
Dc										
Ei										
Cc										
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

Hawaii

Hawaii: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Hawaii

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☑ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☐ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 19.270

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -155.255

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☐ FT
☐ ST
☐ PIT
☑ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
››› Genetics

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› NMFS

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 14.4

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Hawaii
Hawaii

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei	2021	May 1	2021	December 12	May 1	October 31		Daily on some beaches		137
Cc										
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
››› Notes from Irene Kelly (NOAA) regarding hawksbills: I just received a grant progress report and there were 71 nests documented on Hawaii island, 62 on Halawa, Moloka, and 4 on Maui.
137 total nests documented in 2021. But this includes a beach (Halawa) that has not been surveyed before.

French Frigate; Shoals (HI)

French Frigate; Shoals (HI): Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

French Frigate; Shoals (HI)

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☑ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☐ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 23.86

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -166.28

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☐ FT
☐ ST
☐ PIT
☑ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
›››

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› NMFS

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 2.5

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

French Frigate; Shoals (HI)
French Frigate; Shoals (HI)

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei										
Cc										
Cm	2021	May 1	2021	November 30	May 18	August 19	Daily	645		

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
››› - 2021 NESTERS at Tern Island = 645 nesters
- 2021 NESTS that were OBSERVED while being laid = 369 egg laying events + 280 turtle covering nest events (but as you can see, this misses a LOT of nests, so is not a good metric to use for abundance)
- 2021 estimated nests could be 645 nesters x 4 nests per female (mean) = 2,580 nests

Georgia

Georgia: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

Georgia

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 31.07

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -81.40

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

☑ FT
☐ ST
☑ PIT
☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
››› Internesting

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
››› Maternal linkages

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› Georgia DNR

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 177

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

Georgia
Georgia

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei										
Cc	2021	May 1	2021	August 31	May 15	Aug 31	daily	N/A		2,493
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

North Carolina

North Carolina: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

North Carolina

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 34.90

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -76.47

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☐ FT
☐ ST
☐ PIT
☑ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
›››

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› North Carolina Willdife Resources Commission

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 518

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

North Carolina
North Carolina

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										

Dc										
Ei										
Cc	2021	May 1	2021	August 31	May 15	August 31	Daily			1448
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

South Carolina

South Carolina: Criteria for selection of this index beach/site

South Carolina

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.
If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org
Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region
☐ This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
☐ This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
☐ There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
☐ This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
☑ This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees
››› 33.05

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees
››› -79.43

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tagging Programs

Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.
☐ FT
☐ ST
☐ PIT
☑ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.
›››

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.
›››

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data
››› SC DNR

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.
››› 301

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

South Carolina
South Carolina

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei										
Cc	2021	May 1	2021	August 31	May 15	August 31	Daily			5,638
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)
›››

Part VI – Fisheries Information

If your country does not have data available to fill out the information on longline fisheries, please contact the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Longline Fisheries (Vessels >20m)

Does your country have industrial longline fisheries with vessels over 20m?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Instructions

Please complete the information according to the type of set. **Shallow sets** correspond to sets with **<15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with <100 m depth. Deep sets** correspond to sets with **≥15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with ≥100m depth**.

Fleet Information (vessels > 20m)

a. Period covered: Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year

b.Area fished: Indicate the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.

c. **No. of vessels that fished:** Indicate the total number of vessels in the fleet in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of vessels with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of vessels with observers (% observed)

d. No. of trips: Indicate the total number of trips in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of trips with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of trips with observers onboard (% observed)

e. No. of effective fishing days: Indicate the total number of fishing days in each case (deep set and shallow set) when fishing took place, the number of fishing days with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of fishing days with observers onboard (% observed)

f. No. of sets: Indicate the total annual number of sets in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of sets with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of sets with observers onboard (% observed)

g. No. of hooks (in thousands): Indicate the total annual number of hooks in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of hooks with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of hooks with observers onboard (% observed). If the number of hooks is unknown, then include the approximate number of hooks/set instead and note this alternative reporting using an asterisk (*)

h. Predominant hook type/size: Using the IATTC codes indicate the most common hooks (> 50%) used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with onboard observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets). If your Country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No

i. Predominant bait type: Indicate the most common bait used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets) using the following bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig), O-other, and specify.

Sea Turtles Species (Units expressed in the number of individuals observed)

j. Released alive: Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)
k. Released dead: Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)
l. Released condition unknown: Total number of each sea turtle species released under unknown conditions as the individual could not be brought onboard or close enough to verify the condition dead or alive.
m. Notes: Include additional information such as turtles caught that had tags (flipper tags or satellite transmitter), in each case (shallow and deep sets), if applicable.

USA
Atlantic

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an **X** if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets
			swordfish	tuna
				shark

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	01/02/2021–12/21/2021
Area Fished	from 033oW to 094oW and from 23o N to 40o N

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed

No. of vessels that fished	17	10	59
Predominant bait type	SQ	SQ	SQ
Predominant hook type/size	Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset	Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset	
No. of hooks (in thousands)	561	88	16
Number of sets	736	115	16
No. of effective fishing days	706	110	16
No. of trips	105	15	14

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
››› Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea	0	0	0
Lepidochelys kempii	0	0	0
Dermochelys coriacea	4	0	0
Eretmochelys imbricata	0	0	0
Chelonia mydas	0	0	0
Caretta caretta	2	0	0

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
››› No tags and 1 biopsy accompanied observed turtles

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	01/07/2021–12/31/2021
Area Fished	from 045o W to 089o W and from 19o N to 39o N

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes:
SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Number of vessels that fished	7	4	57
Predominant bait type	SQ/M	SQ	SQ
Predominant hook type/size	Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset	Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset	Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset
Number of hooks (in thousands)	320	35	11
Number of sets	295	37	13
Number of effective fishing days	288	31	11
Number of trips	69	6	9

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
››› Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea	0	0	0
Lepidochelys kempii	0	0	0
Dermochelys coriacea	0	0	0
Eretmochelys imbricata	0	0	0
Chelonia mydas	0	0	0
Caretta caretta	0	0	0

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

West Coast

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an **X** if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets
	0			Bigeye tuna

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	no shallow sets

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished	0	0	0
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
No. of effective fishing days			
No. of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	02/21/2021–09/30/2021
Area Fished	Within 100 degrees W to 165 degrees W and 55 degrees N to 35 degrees W

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes:
SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Number of vessels that fished	<3	<3	<3
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea	0	0	
Lepidochelys kempii	0	0	
Dermochelys coriacea	0	0	
Eretmochelys imbricata	0	0	
Chelonia mydas	0	0	
Caretta caretta	0	0	

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

Pacific Islands

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an **X** if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets
			sword fish	big eyed tuna

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	01/01/2021-12/31/2021
Area Fished	from 128oW to 172oW and from 16oN to 37oN

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished	18	18	100
Predominant bait type	M	M	
Predominant hook type/size	18/0 Circle	18/0 Circle	
No. of hooks (in thousands)	1029	1029	100
Number of sets	795	795	100
No. of effective fishing days	795	795	100
No. of trips	60	60	100

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea	2		
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea	3		
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas	1		
Caretta caretta	19		

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
››› 1 unidentified turtle was also released from a shallow set with condition unknown

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	01/01/2021-12/31/2021
Area Fished	from 118oW to 175oW and from 5oN to 39oN

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes:
SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	**Observed**	**% Observed**
Number of vessels that fished	123		
Predominant bait type	M	M	
Predominant hook type/size	15/0 Circle	15/0 Circle	
Number of hooks (in thousands)	55,525		
Number of sets	19,025		
Number of effective fishing days	19,025		
Number of trips	1,433	270	19

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	**Released Dead**	**Released Condition Unknown**
Lepidochelys olivacea	2	4	
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea	1		
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas		3	
Caretta caretta	1		

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

Longline Fisheries (Vessels <20m)

Does your country have longline fisheries with vessels less than 20m?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Instructions

Please complete the information according to the type of set. **Shallow sets** correspond to sets with **<15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with <100 m depth. Deep sets** correspond to sets with **≥15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with ≥100m depth**.

Fleet Information (vessels < 20m)

a. Period covered: Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year

b.Area fished: Indicate the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.

c. **No. of vessels that fished:** Indicate the total number of vessels in the fleet in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of vessels with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of vessels with observers (% observed)

d. No. of trips: Indicate the total number of trips in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of trips with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of trips with observers onboard (% observed)

e. No. of effective fishing days: Indicate the total number of fishing days in each case (deep set and shallow set) when fishing took place, the number of fishing days with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of fishing days with observers onboard (% observed)

f. No. of sets: Indicate the total annual number of sets in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of sets with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of sets with observers onboard (% observed)

g. No. of hooks (in thousands): Indicate the total annual number of hooks in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of hooks with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of hooks with observers onboard (% observed). If the number of hooks is unknown, then include the approximate number of hooks/set instead and note this alternative reporting using an asterisk (*)

h. Predominant hook type/size: Using the IATTC codes indicate the most common hooks (> 50%) used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with onboard observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets). If your Country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the

following information:

-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No

i. Predominant bait type: Indicate the most common bait used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets) using the following bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig), O-other, and specify.

Sea Turtles Species (Units expressed in the number of individuals observed)

j. Released alive: Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)
k. Released dead: Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)
l. Released condition unknown: Total number of each sea turtle species released under unknown conditions as the individual could not be brought onboard or close enough to verify the condition dead or alive.
m. Notes: Include additional information such as turtles caught that had tags (flipper tags or satellite transmitter), in each case (shallow and deep sets), if applicable.

Fisheries Areas USA

Atlantic

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the industrial longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Shallow sets	Deep sets

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			

Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes:
SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	**Observed**	**% Observed**
Number of vessels that fished			
Predominant bite type			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

West Coast

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the industrial longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Shallow sets	Deep sets

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets

Period Covered	
Area Fished	

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes:
SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	**Observed**	**% Observed**
Number of vessels that fished			
Predominant bite type			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	**Released Dead**	**Released Condition Unknown**
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

Pacific Islands

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the industrial longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Shallow sets	Deep sets

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			

Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
›››

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:
Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy
Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes
IATTC Hook codes (https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf)
Bait codes:
SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)
A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)
O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Number of vessels that fished			
Predominant bite type			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:
-**Type**: Circle, J, or Other
-**Size**:
J (8 or 9)
Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)
-**Offset**: Yes or No
›››

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)
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Thank you!

Thank you, you have completed the IAC Online Report questionnaire.
We are very appreciative of the time you have taken to answer all of the questions. The PDF of this document will be published on the Annual Reports section of the IAC website http://www.iacseaturtle.org/informes-eng.htm