

Sea Turtle Convention (IAC) - Annual Report 2026

IAC Online Reports

Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention

Party: United States

Submitted Date: 2026-06-22



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Introduction

Inter - American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (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, 2026

THE PDF OF THE ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY EACH COUNTRY WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE CONVENTION WEBSITE

Part I – General Information

Country

Name of the country reporting

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

Max words: 100

1.2 Institution

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Max words: 100

1.3 Submission Date

June 16, 2026

Max words: 50

2) Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

2.1 Name of the person preparing this report

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Max words: 100

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3) Others who participated in the preparation of this report

3.1 List collaborators and data providers who participated in the preparation of this report

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Part II – Policy and Management

1) General description of activities 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.

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.

Upload the file or attach the links to the corresponding documents.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ In progress

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-act-accessible_7.pdf
Endangered Species Act

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.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ Lepidochelys olivacea
- ☒ Lepidochelys kempii
- ☒ Dermochelys coriacea
- ☒ Eretmochelys imbricata
- ☒ Caretta caretta
- ☒ Chelonia mydas

[834/Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Olive Ridley Turtle.pdf](#)
Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Olive Ridley Turtle

[835/Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Loggerhead Turtle.pdf](#)
Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Loggerhead Turtle

[836/Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Leatherback Turtle.pdf](#)
Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Leatherback Turtle

[837/Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the East Pacific Green Turtle.pdf](#)
Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the East Pacific Green Turtle

[838/Recovery Plan for the U.S. Pacific Populations of the Green Turtle.pdf](#)
Recovery Plan for the U.S. Pacific Populations of the Green Turtle

[839/Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle.pdf](#)
Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle

 [840/Bi-National Recovery Plan for the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle \(2nd revision\).pdf](#)

Bi-National Recovery Plan for the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (2nd revision)

 [841/Atlantic hawksbill recovery plan.pdf](#)

Atlantic hawksbill recovery plan

 [842/US Pacific populations of the hawksbill recovery plan.pdf](#)

US Pacific populations of the hawksbill recovery plan

 [843/Recovery Plan for Leatherback Turtles in the U.S. Caribbean, Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico.pdf](#)

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

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

 <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/magnuson-stevens-fishery-conservation-and-management-act>

Magnuson-Stevens Act

 <https://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/wildlife/sea-turtle/protection/>

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of Florida

 <https://georgiawildlife.com/conservation/seaturtles>

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of Georgia

 <https://www.dnr.sc.gov/marine/turtles/>

Sea turtle protection in the State of South Carolina

 <https://nc-wild.org/seaturtles/>

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of North Carolina

 <https://dwr.virginia.gov/wildlife/sea-turtle-conservation-plan/>

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of Virginia

 <https://admincode.legislature.state.al.us/administrative-code/220-3-.33>

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of Alabama

 <https://dmr.ms.gov/protected-species/>

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of Mississippi

 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/louisiana/La-Admin-Code-tit-76-SS-VII-374>

Turtle Excluder Device Use in Louisiana water

 <https://tpwd.texas.gov/regulations/outdoor-annual/fishing/general-rules-regulations/general-fishing-regulations>

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of Texas

 https://opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/agenda_items/20191113/Item6_Appendix-A-Whale-and-Sea-Turtle-Strategy-Final.pdf

Sea Turtle Protection in the State of California

 <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/species/sea-turtles/>

Sea Turtle Protection in Hawaii

 <https://www.drna.pr.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Appendices-5-67-and-8.pdf>

Sea Turtle Protection in Puerto Rico

<https://dpnr.vi.gov/>
Sea Turtle Protection in the US Virgin Islands

https://mitt-eis.com/Portals/mitt-eis/files/phase_2/SupportingTechnicalDocs/MITT-CCD-Guam-FINAL.pdf
Sea Turtle Protection in Guam

<https://asbar.org/regulation/24-1012-endangered-species/>
Sea Turtle Protection in America Samoa

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

Attach the list of programs and other information relevant to their adoption or implementation.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ In progress

[860/508-foreign-loggerhead-5yr-signed.pdf](#)
Loggerhead Five year review

[861/Hawksbill Sea Turtle \(Eretmochelys Imbricata\) 5-Year Review.pdf](#)
Hawksbill Sea Turtle (Eretmochelys Imbricata) 5-Year Review

[862/Olive Ridley Sea Turtle \(Lepidochelys Olivacea\) 5-Year Review.pdf](#)
Endangered Species Act status review of the Olive ridley

[863/Signed_5YrReview_NWAtlantic_Loggerhead.pdf](#)
Signed_5YrReview_NWAtlantic_Loggerhead

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/status-review-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas-under-endangered-species-act>
Status Review of the Green turtle

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/status-review-leatherback-turtle-dermochelys-coriacea>
Status Review of the leatherback turtle

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 2025– 30 April 2026).

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: include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.

Countries that have previously submitted this information: provide information for any changes that have occurred since your country's last report submission (2025).

National Legislation

Type and name of the legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions imposed
2026 Annual Determination To Implement the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement	2026 Annual Determination To Implement the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement	

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/09/17/2025-17976/2026-annual-determination-to-implement-the-sea-turtle-observer-requirement>

2026 Annual Determination To Implement the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement

International Instruments

Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratified
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1974
Indian Ocean Southeast Asian Marine Turtle MOU	2001

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.)

1. Sea turtles are protected under the Endangered Species Act:

- Prohibiting “take” (harass, harm, kill, capture, wound, collect)
- Requiring federal agencies to consult under ESA Section 7
- Developing species recovery plans
- Designating critical habitat
- Issuing incidental take permits with mitigation requirements
- Conducting five-year reviews

2. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. All sea turtles are listed under CITES Appendix I:

- Banning commercial international trade in sea turtles and turtle products
- Requiring CITES permits for scientific or conservation transfers
- Inspecting wildlife imports and exports
- Investigating illegal trade and trafficking
- Seizing illegal turtle products
- Prosecuting wildlife smuggling cases
- Monitoring online and international wildlife trade markets

3. Turtle Excluder Devices:

- Mandating TEDs in domestic shrimp trawl fisheries
- Certifying foreign shrimp-exporting countries under Section 609
- Inspecting TED compliance at sea and dockside
- Updating TED performance standards

- Providing TED training internationally

Max words: 600

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)

Trinidad
- ☐ 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 leatherback population in the North West Atlantic and priority actions for their conservation?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes (list countries)

Trinidad
- ☐ No

5) Exceptions under Article IV (3a and 3b) for subsistence harvesting of Lepidochelys olivacea eggs

Implementation and monitoring of exceptions established in the Convention

5.1 Does your country have an exception established in the Convention?

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ Not applicable. This country does not have an Exception

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

Resolutions on Exceptions

Panama’s Exception Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R3
Guatemala’s Exception Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R4
Costa Rica’s Exception Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R5

Not applicable

Max words: 5000

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

Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R3 Exception Panama
Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R4 Exception Guatemala
Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R5 Exception Costa Rica

Please attach the five-year report.

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☒ Not applicable. The country does not have an Exception

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

If yes, attach the exception management plan.

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes

- ☐ No
- ☐ In progress
- ☒ Not applicable. The country does not have an Exception

5.4 Submission of new exceptions

Should your country present a new exception, please provide in the box below a 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.

Not applicable

Max words: 500

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

Tick all that apply

- ☒ Eastern Pacific Leatherback Resolution
- ☒ Hawksbill Resolution
- ☒ Loggerhead Resolution
- ☒ Northwest Atlantic Leatherback Resolution
- ☒ Fisheries impact Resolution

Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R6 - Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)

Section 1 - Monitoring of nesting of the Eastern Pacific leatherback turtle

1. Does your country have Eastern Pacific leatherback nesting beaches?

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ Not applicable. There are no nesting beaches in the country

Section 2 - Activities for protection and predation control on nesting beaches of Eastern Pacific Leatherback

Only applicable for country with nesting beaches. Countries with no nesting beaches will leave this section blank.

Section 3 - Critical areas and aggregation areas for Eastern Pacific Leatherback

16. Has your country identified critical areas in the distribution range of the Eastern Pacific leatherback in national waters that require spatial and temporal management to reduce leatherback bycatch?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Describe details regarding the previous question and if required, attach supplementary information

Pacific Ocean populations of leatherbacks may overlap at foraging areas. Genetic assignment tests assigned two turtles captured by the Hawaii longline fishery operating in the Central North Pacific to the East Pacific population (P. Dutton, NMFS, pers. comm., 2018). In a genetic study of 59 leatherback turtles caught in longline and gillnet fisheries off Peru and Chile, Donoso and Dutton (2010) revealed that approximately 15 percent originated from West Pacific nesting beaches. The two populations remain reproductively isolated because mating likely occurs off nesting beaches. We conclude that two populations within the Pacific Ocean exhibit genetic discontinuity and marked separation: West Pacific and East Pacific.

17. Has your country identified Eastern Pacific leatherback adult and juvenile aggregation sites, migration routes, and other sites of importance for conservation in national waters which could be subjected to measures for spatial and temporal management of threats?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Describe details regarding the previous question and if required, attach supplementary information

The United States has taken significant steps to protect leatherbacks in our waters. The following information in the link below summarizes regulations for the Hawaii shallow-set and deep-set pelagic longline fisheries and serves as a Small Entity Compliance Guide, complying with section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. Regulations are subject to change, and any discrepancies between this summary and the official regulations will be resolved in favor of those published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). For the official regulations, refer to Title 50, CFR, Parts 229, 300, 404, 600, and 665. Longline fishermen are also required to carry and use dip nets, line cutters, and de-hookers to release any incidentally-caught sea turtles.

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/s3//2025-03/Hawaii-Longline-Regulations-Summary-Ver20250227-508.pdf>

18. Has your country taken part in research projects/collaborations to identify critical locations in international waters that are important for the conservation of the Eastern Pacific leatherback?

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes _____
- ☒ No

19. Is your country collecting data on interactions of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback with fishing fleets? If yes, please report data on interactions with the species in Part VI of this report.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Section 4 - Prohibitions for the consumption and use of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback (parts and derivatives, capture, transportation, and trade)

20. Does your country identify areas where consumption and illegal use of Eastern Pacific leatherback occurs?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Describe the areas where consumption and illegal use occurs, the frequency of occurrence, and efforts to reduce this threat.

Under section 9 of the ESA, it is illegal to import, export, or take endangered species for any purpose, including commercial activity. The term “take” means to harass, hunt, shoot, capture, trap, kill, collect, wound, harm, or pursue an ESA-listed species, or attempt any of these activities.

Max words: 3000

21. Does your country carry out awareness and enforcement campaigns to stop the consumption and illegal use of Eastern Pacific leatherbacks, in the areas identified in the question above?

If the answer is YES, list the campaigns carried out in the year of this report in the text box below your answer.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes Under section 9 of the ESA, it is illegal to import, export, or take endangered species for any purpose, including commercial activity. The term “take” means to harass, hunt, shoot, capture, trap, kill, collect, wound, harm, or pursue an ESA-listed species, or attempt any of these activities.
- ☐ No

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

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

Trade of sea turtles and their parts is illegal in the United States. The United States has 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 The FWS Office of Law Enforcement (FWS/OLE) has seized hundreds of shipments containing sea turtle parts or products since 2023.

Max words: 3000

2. Is your country enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

Enforcement efforts at the state and national level are ongoing to enforce the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for carrying out CITES provisions in the United States. CITES forbids the trade of any turtle products on the international market, including hawksbill tortoise shell, but illegal hunting continues to represent a threat to the species in many parts of the world.

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

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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.

Max words: 3000

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
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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.

In Hawaii, both agencies and non-governmental organizations protect hawksbill nesting beaches. Additional information can be found at the following websites: <https://hawaiiislandhawksbillproject.org/honuea/> and <https://www.hihawksbills.org/>.

Monitoring of hawksbills in the U.S. Pacific, was conducted and reported within the following research publication: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286131420_Five_Decades_of_Marine_Megafauna_Surveys_from_Micronesia

Max words: 3000

4b. Protection of feeding habitats

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

The following are research and publications completed in 2025:

Lettrich, M. D., Dick, D. M., Fahy, C. C., Griffis, R. B., Haas, H. L., Jones, T. T., Kelly, I. K., Klemm, D., Lauritsen, A. M., Sasso, C. R., Schroeder, B., Fuentes, M. M. P. B., et al. (2025). *A global sea turtle climate vulnerability assessment*. Ecological Indicators, 179.

Mazzoni, C., Dutton, P., Komoroske, L., et al. (2025). *Completing the Sea Turtle Genome Catalog*. <https://reviverestore.org/new-publication-completing-the-sea-turtle-genome-catalog/>

Max words: 3000

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
- ☐ Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

Here are the publications on loggerheads in the U.S for 2025:

Manning, J. C., Rosengarten, S., Hooper, C., & Fuentes, M. M. P. B. (2025). *Post-release changes in the fine-scale diving behavior and activity of loggerhead sea turtles (Caretta caretta) from the Northeastern Gulf of Mexico*. *Animal Biotelemetry*, 13, 13.

Lezcano, I. J., et al. (2025). *Assessing the effects of incubation temperature on the cognitive ability of post-hatchling loggerhead sea turtles Caretta caretta*. *Endangered Species Research*.

Ware, M. et al. (2025). *Smaller Size of Nesting Loggerhead Sea Turtles in Northwest Florida and Implications for Reproductive Output*. *Animals*, 16(1), 71.

Max words: 3000

2. Does your country have bilateral or regional recovery plans for regional cooperation?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

List the most relevant actions for the implementation of the plans/programs of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

At the Federal level, Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is titled Interagency Cooperation. It identifies the responsibilities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), NOAA Fisheries, and other federal agencies to use their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the ESA.

NOAA Fisheries, the agency with responsibility for sea turtles inwater, has completed Biological Opinions to avoid and minimize impacts to sea turtles in the water: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/consultations/section-7-biological-opinions-greater-atlantic-region>

The Service, the agency with responsibility for sea turtles on the beach, has completed Biological Opinions to avoid and minimize impacts to sea turtles on the beach: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2015-FLES-Sand-Placement-Statewide-Biological-Opinion.pdf>

There are local lighting ordinances that require turtle-friendly lighting in coastal areas adjacent to where loggerheads nest.

There is a sea turtle nest predation management program on Florida's sea turtle nesting beaches:

<https://www.nfwf.org/sites/default/files/gulf/Documents/fl-sea%20turtle%20predation%20management-18.pdf>

Max words: 3000

3. Is there protection of the loggerhead turtle at a state or federal level?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

The most relevant U.S. actions for loggerhead sea turtles in 2025 focus on four major areas: fisheries bycatch reduction, nesting beach monitoring and protection, critical habitat management, and international/transboundary conservation.

1. Reducing Fisheries Bycatch

- Continued implementation and enforcement of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in shrimp trawl fisheries.
- Observer requirements under NOAA's 2025 Annual Determination for fisheries with potential sea turtle interactions.
- Continued use and refinement of large circle hooks, gear modifications, and time-area management in longline fisheries.

2. Protection and Restoration of Nesting Beaches

- Active protection of nesting beaches in the Southeast US during the 2025 nesting season.
- Sea turtle lighting programs and workshops to prevent hatchling disorientation.
- Predator management

3. Coastal Management

- Continued ESA Section 7 consultations on beach nourishment, dredging, and coastal construction affecting loggerhead critical habitat.

4. Sea Turtle Stranding, Rehabilitation, and Monitoring

- Expanded monitoring during the 2025 nesting season by NOAA, state wildlife agencies, and sea turtle stranding networks.

5. International and Transboundary Conservation

- Continued U.S. cooperation through:
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,
 - Regional Fishery Management Organizations,
 - and bilateral conservation partnerships.

6. State-Level Actions in Major Loggerhead Nesting States

- Standardized nest monitoring protocols in the Southeast US.

Max words: 3000

4. Has your country taken conservation actions to protect nesting beaches and their associated habitats?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable. There are no nesting beaches in the country

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

There are extensive nesting data sets on NW Atlantic loggerheads throughout the Southeast United States. This is the result of multiple workshops throughout the Region. The workshops consist of training thousands of volunteers that are conducting daily nest monitoring of the index nesting beaches following set protocols.

Max words: 3000

5. Are there laws on turtle-friendly lighting in areas impacted by coastal development?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable. There are no nesting beaches in the country

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

There are local lighting ordinances that require turtle-friendly lighting in coastal areas adjacent to where loggerheads nest. For examples in Florida: <https://myfwc.com/conservation/you-serve/lighting/ordinances/>

Max words: 3000

6. Is there long-term (minimum 10 years) standardized data available for loggerhead turtle population trend studies?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable. There are no nesting beaches in the country

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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. Bycatch reduction measures are also mandatory in certain federally managed gillnet fisheries including the mid-Atlantic gillnet fishery. 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.

Max words: 3000

7. Is there exploitation or direct harvest of loggerhead turtles in your country?

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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. 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.

Max words: 3000

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

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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. 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.

Max words: 3000

2. Does your country have fishery observer programs that comply with the minimum standards for scientific observer coverage established by pertinent Regional Fishery Management Organizations?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes

- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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 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.

Max words: 3000

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

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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>.

Max words: 3000

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
- ☐ Not applicable. There are no nesting beaches in the country

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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, two leatherback nesting beaches (Vieques NWR and Culebra NWR) are protected as National Wildlife Refuges, three leatherback beaches (Luquillo, Dorado, and Maunabo) are protected as DNER Natural Reserves.

Max words: 3000

5. Does your country have a monitoring and tagging program at the NWA leatherback nesting beaches?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable. There are no nesting beaches in the country

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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.

Max words: 3000

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-COP10-2022-R7 – Reduce impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

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
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

The United States engages with the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (e.g., ICCAT, IATTC, WCPFC) to collect information by fishery.

Max words: 3000

2. Does your country have observer programs?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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 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.

Max words: 3000

3. Does your country do research on sea turtle/fishery interactions?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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>.

Max words: 3000

4. Does your country have information on non-Party vessels and interactions with sea turtles?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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>

Max words: 3000

5. Does your country cooperate with non-party states to obtain information on interactions with sea turtles?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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/topic/international-affairs/engagement-with-international-community>

Max words: 3000

B. Mitigation measures for bycatch

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

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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>

Max words: 3000

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

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

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-marinefisheriesseaturtles> <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/virginia-and-north-carolina-large-mesh-gillnet-final-rule>

Max words: 3000

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

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

1. 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
4. Other measures

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-turtleconservationshrimp-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 pusherhead 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.
 In addition, in 1989, Congress passed P.L. 101-162 of which Section 609 provides that shrimp or products from shrimp harvested with commercial fishing technology that may adversely affect sea turtle species may not be imported into the United States unless the U.S. Department of State, acting on authority delegated by the President, certifies to Congress that the exporting nation harvests shrimp under conditions that minimize the impact on sea turtles.

Max words: 3000

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

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not applicable

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-andidentificationworkshops> <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
- ☒ Not applicable

List the most relevant actions of the year

Activities, workshops, research and publications. Attach supporting documents or any other relevant material related to your response.

Not applicable

Max words: 3000

Part IV – Research Information

1) Threats to sea turtles

1.1 Indicate threats

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	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Predators' 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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nets 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

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

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, use the following structure:

1. Name of the project
2. Objective
3. Name and 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.

1. Satellite movements of sea turtles

Track movements, habitat use, and behavior of sea turtles to inform conservation strategies.

NOAA Fisheries Southeast Region

NOAA biologists deploy satellite tags on sea turtles, including leatherbacks, in regions such as North Carolina, Massachusetts, and the northeastern Gulf of Mexico. This research provides insights into coastal habitat use and interactions with human activities.

[NOAA Fisheries - Tag, You're It! Tracking Sea Turtle Movements](#)

Objective: Analyze tagging data to model survival and remigration.

Organization & Contact: U.S. Geological Survey Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Units;

Link: [USGS - Meta-Analysis of Leatherback Tagging Data](https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/kristen-hart-releasing-a-satellite-tagged-hawksbill-sea-turtle)

Sea Turtle Movement and Habitat Use in the Northern Gulf

Objective: Study habitat use and movement patterns of sea turtles to inform protection measures.

Organization: U.S. Geological Survey Wetland and Aquatic Research Center

Summary: Researchers tag and monitor sea turtles to understand their foraging areas, dive behaviors, and interactions with human activities, aiding in the development of conservation strategies.

Link: [USGS - Sea Turtle Movement and Habitat Use](#)

2. Sea Turtle Genetics

Determine population structure, stock identification, and genetic diversity to support conservation efforts.

NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center

Summary: The laboratory conducts genetic analyses to identify distinct population segments, assess genetic diversity, and inform management decisions under the Endangered Species Act.

[NOAA Fisheries - Marine Turtle Genetics Research](#)

3. Bycatch Reduction

Objective: Develop a GIS-based tool to help managers reduce sea turtle bycatch in U.S. fisheries. Organization & Contact: NOAA National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science; Summary: This project created a GIS tool that integrates sea turtle distribution, fishing activity, and bycatch data to inform management decisions aimed at reducing sea turtle bycatch. Link: [NOAA NCCOS - Sea Turtle Bycatch Reduction Tool](#)

4. Bycatch Reduction Research: A bycatch reduction device (BRD) is any gear or trawl modification designed to allow finfish to escape from a shrimp trawl. BRDs are required for use in shrimp trawls fished shoreward of the 100-fathom (183-meter) depth contour in the Gulf of America* (formerly Gulf of Mexico), and within the EEZ of the South Atlantic region. BRDs may have different capabilities according to different fishing conditions, and having a wide variety of BRDs for use in the fisheries allows fishermen greater flexibility to choose the most effective BRD for the specific local fishing conditions.

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/bycatch/bycatch-reduction-devices-gulf-america-and-south-atlantic>

Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/funding-financial-services/2024-bycatch-reduction-engineering-program-projects-recommended>.

Bycatch is catch that fishermen do not want, cannot sell, or are not allowed to keep. Bycatch of various species—fish, marine mammals, or turtles—can have significant biological, economic, and social impacts. Preventing and reducing bycatch is a shared goal of fisheries managers, the fishing industry, and the environmental community.

Working side-by-side with fishermen on their boats we've developed solutions to some of the top bycatch challenges facing our nation's fisheries.

Examples of past regional projects include:

Researchers on the West Coast showed that a dual sorting, flexible grid system called Flexigrid reduces under-sized sablefish bycatch by more than 45%. It does this while maintaining catch of adult sablefish and other target fish species. In the Southeast, use of larger circle hooks is reducing bycatch of under-sized red grouper by more than 70 percent. Smaller circle hooks are providing greater selectivity at catching red snapper.

5. Effects of Beach nourishment on sea turtles:

Organizations: US Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, USGS, and USF.

<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/spcmssc/news/spcmssc-scientists-study-effects-beach-nourishment-sea-turtle-nesting-activity>

6. Effects of artificial lights on sea turtles:

Organizations: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

<https://myfwc.com/research/wildlife/sea-turtles/threats/artificial-lighting/>

4) Other activities

To report projects include name of the project, organizations involved, two paragraph summary with description, current status (on going or ended), and contact person for the project.

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 IAC Party countries.

Please attach any other relevant documents.

1. The Kemp’s Ridley recovery plan is a bi-national plan approved by the Services and the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico. https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/kempsridley_revision2.pdf
 2. Canada/Mexico/US Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management (Trilateral Committee)

Max words: 3000

Part V – Nesting Information

Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation

This section is to report the nesting information from the last nesting season previous to the date to turn in this report.

Does your country have sea turtles nesting on its beaches?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Index Nesting Sites

Attach here other files relevant to this section, if required

Please use this section to report any nesting information from areas outside the index nesting beaches.

Describe the content of the attachment in the box and use the buttons to attach the file.

United States

Buck Island National Monument

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

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

Tick all that apply

- ☐ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When availble provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAC website.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

National Park Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

1.5 km

Annual Nesting at Buck Island National Monument

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Buck Island National Monument

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	April 16	2025	December 30	May 01	December 2	During diurnal 1-3 times a week (April, 18, 2025– July, 28, 2025 and September , 26, 2025 – December, 2, 2025) : During Nocturnal every night except Sundays (July, 29, 2025 – September 20 2025)	39	60	60
Cc										
C m	2025	May 10	2025	November 12	May 01	December 2	During Nocturnal every night except Sundays (July, 29, 2025 – September 20 2025)	59	105	105

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

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

Tick all that apply

- ☐ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☐ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☐ PIT

☒ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When available provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Since 2000, no more saturation tagging. Nest numbers have declined after 2002.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAc website.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

Programa de Especies Protegidas-DRNA-PR

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

3 beaches (total nesting area 3,400 km)

Annual Nesting at Culebra Island; Puerto Rico

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Culebra Island; Puerto Rico

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	March 10	2025	June 30	April 1	July 30	During the month of March, once a week, after April 1, twice a week		45	45
Ei										
Cc										
Cm										

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

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

Tick all that apply

- ☐ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☒ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When availble provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Several organizations are permitted by FWC (State of Florida) to conduct research including all standard forms of tagging.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAc website.

Various sampling studies are permitted by FWC and some samples are shared with organizations outside of FL for genetics, isotopes and other research.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

All researchers report to FWC as a condition of their permit.

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

1343.8 km

Annual Nesting at Florida Index Beaches

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Florida Index Beaches

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	February 6	2025	August 18	March 1	October 31	daily			2012
Ei										
Cc	2025	April 6	2025	October 17	March 1	October 31	daily			100,948
C m	2025	May 16	2025	November 26	March 1	October 31	daily			66,477

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

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

Tick all that apply

- ☐ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When available provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

One PIT tag and one metal flipper tag are applied to each hind flipper of females while they are entranced during oviposition. Our goal is to apply at least one permanent tag to every female each season.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAC website.

2x 6mm skin tissue biopsy samples are collected from the hind flippers while the females are entranced during oviposition. The samples are preserved in 2ml vials in saline solution and stored in a freezer until they can be processed for DNA and SIA analysis.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

NOAA Fisheries/National Marine Fisheries Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

Tern Island: South Beach, East Beach, East Island*: full island *East Island was historically the index beach for this population prior to its destruction by Hurricane Walaka at the end of 2018. 2025 was the first season we had a full camp - and therefore consistent night surveys - back on the island since that storm.

Annual Nesting at French Frigate Shoals (HI)

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

French Frigate Shoals (HI)

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	unknown(05/09 (5 females observed during first survey)	2025	unknown after 08/31 (3 females observed during last survey)			Tern = 05/09/2025, East = 05/19/2025 and Tern = 08/31/2025, East = 08/27/2025; Nightly on East, 6	343		

							nights/week on Tern		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------	--	--

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

Nightly surveys were conducted across two primary nesting islets (East and Tern Islands). Surveys conducted ~2100-0300 with the goal of identifying all females on the beach.

Date nesting season started (Month, date, year): Exact date unknown Tern = prior to 05/09 (5 females observed during first survey) East = prior to 05/19 (2 females observed during first survey)

East = after 08/27 (4 females observed during last survey) Start of the monitoring period (Month, date, year): Tern = 05/09/2025, East = 05/19/2025

End of the monitoring period (Month, date, year): Tern = 08/31/2025, East = 08/27/2025

Survey frequency: Nightly on East, 6 nights/week on Tern

Number of nesting females: (if nightly surveys are conducted in survey area): Tern = 201, East = 142 (Lalo total = 343)

Number of nests: Not counted

Georgia Index Beaches

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site: Georgia 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

Tick all that apply

- ☒ 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

31.23

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

-81.15

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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When available provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Flipper Tag: Wassaw Island and Jekyll Islands

PIT Tag: Wassaw and Jekyll Islands

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAc website.

Tissue sampling conducted on Wassaw Island (skin biopsy).

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

152km

Annual Nesting at Georgia Index Beaches

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Georgia Index Beaches

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	May 1	2025	August 31	May 1	August 31	daily			1,879
C m										

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

During 2025, cooperators conducted daily nesting surveys of all barrier island beaches (~91% of the Georgia coast) with the exception of Little Tybee, Williamson Island, Pine Island, Raccoon Key, Wolf Island, and Egg Island Bar (Fig. 1). Standardized surveys were not conducted on these islands because of historically low loggerhead nesting densities, poor habitat quality, and the logistical difficulty of maintaining nest survey protocols. Cooperators generally visited these sites opportunistically or when a report was received of sea turtle nesting activity.

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

Tick all that apply

- ☒ 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

19.54 degrees N

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

155.66W

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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☐ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☐ PIT
- ☒ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When availble provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Flipper Tagging (5 females) on the Big island of Hawai'i.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAc website.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

Big Island hawksbill project and NOAA Fisheries

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

428 Km

Annual Nesting at Hawaii

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Hawaii

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	April 6	2026	January 9	May 1	January 31	periodic	11 observed	80	80
Cc										
C m										

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

Survey frequency is nesting site dependent of 13 beaches where hawksbills may nest. A large portion of the project’s monitoring occurs at the primary beach, Kamehame, totaling 216 day checks and 98 camp nights. At the secondary nesting area, Apua, 98 day checks and 62 camp nights occurred.

Number of nesting females: 11 observed (including 5 neophytes)

Number of nests: 80 nests (documented)

Describe Survey method: day checks and overnight camping (beach dependent)

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

Tick all that apply

- ☒ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☐ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When availble provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

In 2002, satellite tags were deployed to nesting hawksbill females.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAC website.

During 2002, tissue samples were collected from nesting females and hatchlings for molecular studies (molecular origin and multiple paternity).

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

Puerto Rico DRNA

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

7km

Annual Nesting at Mona Island; Puerto Rico

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Mona Island; Puerto Rico

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	January 1	2025	December 31	August 13	December 4	Monitoring is conducted during the peak of the season (August-December)		1,245	1,245
Cc										

C m	2025	August 10	2025	October 28	August 13	December, 4	daily		107	107
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Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

38 hawksbills at Sardinera Beach (no saturation tagging, sporadic night patrols, survey area).

1 green turtle at Sardinera Beach (no saturation tagging, sporadic night patrols, survey area).

Maunabo, Puerto Rico

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site: Maunabo, 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

Tick all that apply

- ☒ 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

17.980833° N to 17.991089°N

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

-65.909170° W to -65.894862° W

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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☒ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When available provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Flipper and Pit Tag tagging since 2010, Satellite Tagging since 2018. 154 flippers tag deployed and 38 satellite tags have been deployed. Tagging effort only during season pick and only on weekends. Not a saturation effort.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAc website.

Additional information on tissue samples: Include sampling effort, new citations. Samples taken during 2 seasons (2023/2024), all samples were sent to NOAA laboratory for analysis. Samples were mainly from dead hatchlings; some tissue samples from adult adults females were taken.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

Puerto Rico DRNA

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

1,883 m

Annual Nesting at Maunabo, Puerto Rico

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Maunabo, Puerto Rico

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	March 21	2025	June 11	March 1	July 31	Daily		55	55
Ei										
Cc										
Cm										

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

North Carolina Index Beaches

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

Tick all that apply

- ☐ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When available provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Tagging is conducted at 2 beaches in the state: Flipper and PIT tags.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAc website.

Yes, tissues samples are collected on 2 sites

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Sea Turtle Project

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

531

Annual Nesting at North Carolina Index Beaches

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

North Carolina Index Beaches

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	May 8	2025	August 27	May 1	August 31	daily from May through August, then surveys limited to checking known incubating nests	23	1018	1018
Cm										

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

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

Tick all that apply

☐ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☒ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When availble provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Flipper Tag: Greens, leatherbacks, and hawksbills
Satellite Tag: Hawksbills
PIT Tag: Greens, leatherbacks, and hawksbills

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAC website.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

3km

Annual Nesting at Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	March 11	2025	May 15	January 1	December 31	daily	5	15	15
Ei	2025	January 5	2025	December 22	March 1	December 15	daily	7	229	229
Cc										
C m	2025	April 5	2025	November 25	March 1	December 15	daily	83	2567	2567

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

Survey frequency: Year-round monitoring is conducted at SPNWR. Daily patrols were conducted from March 01 - December 15. Patrols were conducted three days per week outside of that timeframe. Night patrols were also conducted during peak nesting season for all three species.

South Carolina Index Beaches

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

Tick all that apply

- ☐ 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- South Carolina Coast

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

-79.43 South Carolina Coast

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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☐ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☐ PIT
- ☒ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When available provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAC website.

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

300km

Annual Nesting at South Carolina Index Beaches

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

South Carolina Index Beaches

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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	2025	April 29	2025	August 18	May 1	October 31	7 days/week for Index Beach projects		2,238	2,238
Cm										

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

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

Tick all that apply

- ☒ 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: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ FT
- ☐ ST
- ☒ PIT
- ☐ None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

List the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If needed attach references and provide details about the tagging efforts conducted. When availble provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information. Provide only information that can be published in this report on the IAC website.

Tissue Sampling

Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

When available list the references and report including: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc). Provide information that is available for public view in this report on the IAc website.

Kemp's ridley tissue samples collected for genetics

Organization or entity providing data of this index nesting site

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data of this index nesting site

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

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

112.6km

Annual Nesting at South Padre Island; Texas

Annual Nesting instructions

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

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

Monitoring period: 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. NOTE: only one data is needed either season females or nests.

South Padre Island; Texas

Scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year nesting season started	Month and day nesting season started	Year nesting season ended	Month and day 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					April 1	July 15	daily	97	250	250
Lk	2025	April 13	2025	July 26						
Dc										
Ei										
Cc										
C m										

Indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.). This will help understand any unusual change in the data.

The nesting data provided included the entire coastline of Texas.

Part VI – Fisheries Information

This section is intended for Parties to report information related to fisheries interactions with sea turtles, as part of the follow-up on the implementation of the IAC Resolutions. We kindly request that particular attention be given to providing information on populations of concern.

Longline Fisheries

Vessels >20m

Does your country have industrial longline fisheries with vessels over 20m?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Fleet Information

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

Fleet Information (vessels > 20m)

- Period covered:** Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year
- Area fished:** area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.
- No. of vessels that fished:** 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)
- No. of trips:** 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)
- No. of effective fishing days:** 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)
- No. of sets:** 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)
- No. of hooks (in thousands):** 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 (*)
- 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
- Predominant bait type:** 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)

- Released alive:** Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)
- Released dead:** Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)
- 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.
- 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 United States

Atlantic

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		X	X
Tunas		X	X
Sharks		X	X

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
Area Fished	from 64oW to 97oW and from 23oN to 40oN (HMS LB)
Period Covered	01/08/2025 - 12/21/2025

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 trips	90	13	14.4
No. of vessels that fished	12	9	75
Predominant bait type	SQ	SQ	N/A
Predominant hook type/size	Circle Hook 16/0	Circle Hook 16/0	N/A
No. of hooks (in thousands)	467	69	14.8
Number of sets	575	91	15.8

No. of effective fishing days	572	89	15.5
-------------------------------	-----	----	------

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

Cirlce Hook 16/0

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	2	0	0
Eretmochelys imbricata	0	0	0
Chelonia mydas	0	0	0
Caretta caretta	0	0	0

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

No photos on one, 3 videos on the other. No biopsy on either.

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	01/10/2025 - 12/14/2025
Area Fished	from 66oW to 92oW and from 26oN to 40oN (HMS LB)

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 trips	56	5	8.9
Number of vessels that fished	7	3	42.9
Predominant bait type	SQ	SQ	N/A
Predominant hook type/size	Circle Hook 16/0	Circle Hook 16/0	N/A
Number of hooks (in thousands)	173	20	11.6
Number of sets	206	23	11.2
Number of effective fishing days	204	23	11.3

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

Circle Hook 16/0

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Conditon 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.)

N/A

West Coast

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

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
Area Fished	
Period Covered	

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 trips			
No. of vessels			

that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
No. of effective fishing days			

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 trips			
Number of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			

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 Conditon 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

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
Bigeye Tuna			
Swordfish			

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
Area Fished	from (128.32)oW to (175.62)oW and from (10.50)oN to 43.30)oN
Period Covered	01/01/2025-12/31/2025

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 trips	62	62	100
No. of vessels that fished	20	20	100
Predominant bait type	M	N/A	N/A
Predominant hook type/size	Circle hook 18/0	N/A	N/A
No. of hooks (in thousands)	1259		
Number of sets	890		
No. of effective fishing days	890		

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

Circle Hook 18/0

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	10	0	0
Eretmochelys imbricata	0	0	0
Chelonia mydas	0	0	0

Caretta caretta	34	1	0
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2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

West Coast and Pacific data are combined.

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	01/01/2025-12/31/2025
Area Fished	from (125.25)oW to (173.80)oW and from (3.37)oN to (38.28)oN

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 trips	1422	102	7.2
Number of vessels that fished	128		
Predominant bait type	O (Milkfish; Chanos chanos)	N/A	N/A
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of hooks (in thousands)	60454		
Number of sets	19929		
Number of effective fishing days	19929		

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 Conditon Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea	0	5	0
Lepidochelys kempii	0	0	0
Dermochelys coriacea	1	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 and Pacific data are combined.

Vessels <20m

Does your country have longline fisheries with vessels less than 20m?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Fleet Information (vessels < 20m)

Instructions: Please complete the information according to the type of set. **Shallow sets:** sets with <15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with <100 m depth. **Deep sets:** 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:** the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.
- c. **No. of vessels that fished:** 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:** 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:** 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:** 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):** 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:** 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 United States

Atlantic

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
Swordfish		X	X
Tunas		X	X
Sharks		X	X

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
Area Fished	from 45oW to 93oW and from 6oN to 40 o N (HMS LB)
Period Covered	1/02/2025 - 12/29/2025

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 trips	341	36	10.6
No. of vessels that fished	35	25	71.4
Predominant bait type	SQ	SQ	
Predominant hook type/size	Circle Hook 16/0	Circle Hook 16/0	
No. of hooks(in thousands)	1045	122	11.7
Number of sets	1573	175	11.1
No. of effective fishing days	1497	163	10.9

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

Circle Hook 16/0

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

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

Circle Hook 16/0

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Number of turtles observed

	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

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
Area Fished	
Period Covered	

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

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
No. of trips			
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks(in thousands)			
Number of sets			

No. of effective fishing days			
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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

Number of turtles observed

	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

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
Bigeye tuna			X
Swordfish			X

--	--	--	--

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
Area Fished	
Period Covered	01/01/2025-12/31/2025

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

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	01/01/2025-12/31/2025
Area Fished	from (139.18)oW to (169.82)oW and from (10.42)oN to (33.97)oN

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
--	-------------	----------	------------

No. of trips	257	11	4.3
No. of vessels that fished	21		
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks(in thousands)	9872		
Number of sets	3171		
No. of effective fishing days	3171		

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

Number of turtles observed

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

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

West Coast and Pacific data are combined.

Information to evaluate IAC Resolutions implementation regarding fisheries impact on sea turtles and mitigation measures.

Parties will report this information to comply with the Resolution Conservation of East Pacific Leatherback CIT-COP10-2022-R6 (Annex II, Table 1) and Resolution Reduction of the Adverse Impacts of Fisheries on Sea Turtles CIT-COP10-2022-R7.

1) Fisheries Characteristics

Fishery is defined as a fishing activity that takes place in a specific area, using a specific fishing gear, targeting certain species, and interacting with one or more species of sea turtles in different life stages, like pelagic longline targeting tuna, shrimp trawlers, semiartisanal pelagic longlines for Mahi mahi, etc.

The following information is requested to evaluate the implementation of Resolution Reduction of the Adverse Impacts of Fisheries on Sea Turtles CIT-COP10-2022-R7. If this Resolution does not apply to your country you do not need to fill out the section.

1.1 Fisheries in your country with most known adverse impacts on sea turtles

In the first column list the fisheries in your country with the most known or expected adverse impacts on sea turtles. Focus on fisheries with the highest numbers of interactions and/or interactions with critically endangered species.

In the remaining columns, indicate with an "x" which species of sea turtle(s) interact(s) with each fishery. Examples of fisheries include pelagic longline for tunnids, shrimp trawlers, and bottom gillnet targeting "seabass," among others.

Species codes:

- **Cc:** *Caretta caretta*
- **Cm:** *Chelonia mydas*
- **Dc:** *Dermochelys coriacea*
- **Ei:** *Eretmochelys imbricata*
- **Lk:** *Lepidochelys kempii* and *Lepidochelys olivacea*

FISHERY	Cc	Cm	Dc	Ei	Lk	Lo
Southeast shrimp trawl	X	X	X		X	
Atlantic pelagic longline	X		X			
Pacific pelagic longline	X		X			X

1.2 For each fishery mentioned in Question 1.1, provide the following information

FISHERY	Average length boat size (m)	Target species	General fishing area (coastal up to 12 miles and oceanic more than 12 miles)	Estimated total number of vessels that operated in the last year: (10, 11-100, 101-1,000, 1,001-10,000, >10,000, unquantified)	Average effective fishing days/vessel in the last year: (10, 11-30, 31-60, 61-90, 91-180, >180, every day, unquantified)
Southeast shrimp trawl	14 m	Brown, White, Pink, Royal Red, Rock shrimp	Coastal and Oceanic	1,001-10,000	91-180
Atlantic pelagic longline	~18 m (58 ft)	Majority swordfish and mixed tunas	Oceanic	11-100	61-90
Pacific pelagic longline	22 m	Bigeye tuna and swordfish	Oceanic	101-1000	91-180

2) Sea Turtle Bycatch

The following information is requested to evaluate the implementation of Resolution Reduction of the Adverse Impacts of Fisheries on Sea Turtles CIT-COP10-2022-R7.

If this Resolution does not apply to your country you do not need to fill out the section.

2.1 Sea Turtle Bycatch in Fisheries with Greatest Impact

Using data from fisheries identified in Section 1 (Question 1.1) as having the greatest impact on sea turtles, indicate the approximate number of sea turtles caught as bycatch in each fishery. Use the following abundance categories to report:

- Zero
- 1-10
- 11-20
- 21-50
- 51-100
- 101-1,000
- 1,001-10,000
- >10,000
- Unquantified

For species that do not interact with a fishery, write **N/A (Not applicable)**.

If the requested information is unavailable in your country, write **ND (No Data)** in the respective table fields.

FISHERY	Cc	Cm	Dc	Ei	Lk	Lo
Southeast shrimp trawl	1,001-10,000	101-1,000	11-20	0	1,001-10,000	N/A
Atlantic pelagic longline	11-20	N/A	21-50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pacific pelagic longline	21-50	N/A	11-20	N/A	N/A	1-10

2.2 Data sources from Monitoring of Bycatch and Fishing Effort

Indicate the source(s) of bycatch data for the fisheries identified in Section 1 (Question 1.1) and provide the percentage of fishing effort monitored to obtain those results. Use the following categories for monitoring effort:

- 0%
- <10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- >50%
- 100%
- Unquantified

If no monitoring method is used for a given fishery, leave the field blank. If the requested information is not available in your country, use **ND (No Data)** in the respective table fields.

FISHERY	On-board observers	Port-based observers/interviews	Electronic monitoring	Fishermen logbooks	Radio comms	Other
Southeast shrimp trawl	<10%					VMS (11-25%)
Atlantic pelagic longline	11-25%			100%		
Pacific pelagic longline	10.1%					

3) Reduction of the bycatch impact on sea turtles

3.1 Bycatch Mitigation Measures % implemented in Fisheries

Identify which bycatch mitigation measures are implemented in your country's fisheries identified in Section 1 (Question 1.1). For each measure, indicate the percentage of the fleet where it is applied using the following categories:

- 0%
- <10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- >50%
- 100%
- Unquantified

If a measure is not implemented in your country, write **N/I (Not Implemented)** and provide a brief explanation in the corresponding box. If the measure is not applicable to your country, write **N/A (Not Applicable)** and include a brief description explaining why (e.g., the measure or fishery does not exist in the country).

	Fishery to which the measure applies	% of fleet for the fishery (use ranges above)	Measure is not implemented (N/I)	Measure not applicable (N/A)
Circle hooks	Atlantic pelagic longline; Pacific pelagic longline	Required by regulations		
Fish bait	Atlantic pelagic longline; Pacific pelagic longline	Required by regulations		
Net illumination				
Reduced soak times				
TEDs (Turtle Excluders Devices)	Southeast shrimp trawl	Required for a portion of the fleet: 100% for shrimp otter trawls and skimmer trawls >40ft. Try nets, pusher-head trawls, wing nets, bait shrimpers, and royal red shrimp vessels are excepted from using TEDs.		
Others				

3.1.1 Are circle hooks used in your country?

If yes, please specify the fisheries in which they are used and the hook size and/or size range (<14, 14-18, >18) used in each fishery.

If no, please enter 'N/A' into each cell.

Name of fishery in which circle hooks are used	Hook size and/or size range (<14, 14-18, or >18)
Atlantic pelagic longline	16/0

Pacific pelagic longline	18/0

3.2 In your country, is there research to identify any of the following techniques and/or measures to reduce post-capture mortality of sea turtles?

Select all that apply.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ Circle Hooks
- ☒ Fish Bait
- ☒ Net Illumination
- ☐ Reduced Soak Times
- ☐ Spatial/Temporal Management
- ☒ TEDS
- ☒ Other Stokes et al. 2026 publication on gear removal performance in the pelagic longline fleet from 2014-2023.
- ☐ No research

3.3 Best practices and measures for safe handling and release for sea turtles

Identify which best practices and measures for the safe handling and release of sea turtles are implemented in your country's fisheries (as identified in Section 1, Question 1.1). Indicate the percentage of the fleet where each measure is applied, using the following categories:

- 0%
- <10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- >50%
- 100%
- Unquantified

If a practice or measure is not implemented, write **N/I (Not Implemented)** and include an explanation. If a measure is not applicable, write **N/A (Not Applicable)** with a brief explanation of why it is not relevant.

	Fishery to which this measure applies	% of the fishing fleet (use ranges above)	Measure is not implemented (N/I)	Measure does not apply (N/A)
Dehooking	Atlantic pelagic longline; Pacific pelagic longline	Required by regulations		
First aid to injured sea turtles	Atlantic pelagic longline; Pacific pelagic longline; Southeast shrimp trawl	Required by regulations		
Disentanglement	Atlantic pelagic longline; Pacific pelagic longline; Southeast shrimp trawl	Required by regulations		
Installation and maintenance of TEDs	Southeast shrimp trawl	Required by regulations		

Communication program with the fishing fleet to promote best practices	Atlantic pelagic longline; Pacific pelagic longline; Southeast shrimp trawl	100%		
Projects to promote exchange between fishermen at national level to share experiences on reduction and mitigation of East Pacific leatherback bycatch	Pacific pelagic longline		N/I	
Projects to promote exchange between fishermen at regional level to share experiences on reduction and mitigation of East Pacific leatherback bycatch	Pacific pelagic longline	100%		
On-board equipment and educational material for best practices for safe handling and release of sea turtles	Atlantic pelagic longline; Pacific pelagic longline; Southeast shrimp trawl	100%		
Other				

3.4 Training on Best Practices for Sea Turtle Handling

In your country, identify who is receiving training on best practices for the safe handling and release of sea turtles, and indicate the number of individuals trained this year using the following categories:

- Zero (Did not receive training)
- 1-10
- 11-20
- 21-50
- 51-100
- 101-1,000
- >1,000
- Unquantified

If the requested information is not available, select **No Data** from the relevant list.

Please select one option per cell

	Number of trainings or workshops made (use ranges above)	Number of people who received training
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Onboard observers	1-10	51-100
Collector of fishing information in ports		
Fishermen or fishing crew	21-50	101-1,000
Park rangers		
Environmental police/Conservation Officers		
Others	21-50	101-1,000

4) Strandings

4.1 In your country, is there a systematic registration for standings?

A systematic registration refers to the collection of annual information for standings through a governmental agency or another organization authorized by the government.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

4.2 Which methods are used to collect strandings information in your country? How frequently are those methods used?

Indicate the methods used in your country to collect information on sea turtle strandings and the frequency of their use

	Yes/No	How frequently it is being used (continuously, sporadically, on demand, never)
Continuous and systematic monitoring within the framework of governmental programs (e.g. beach census)	Yes	On demand
Systematic monitoring within the framework of specific research projects (e.g. particular projects lead by the scientific sector and the NGOs)	Yes	On demand
Opportunistic monitoring (e.g. Isolated/fortuitous reports)	Yes	Continuously

Other – please indicate		
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4.3 How many sea turtles were stranded on beaches in your country last year, approximately?

If available, provide an estimate of the number of sea turtles stranded on beaches in your country last year. Select the abundance value that best fits:

- Zero
- 1-10
- 11-20
- 21-50
- 51-100
- 101-1,000
- 1,001-10,000
- >10,000
- Unquantified

If the requested information is unavailable, select 'No Data' in the respective table field.

	Presence of the turtle species in your country (Yes/No)	Is the number of stranding the product of a systematic monitoring (Yes/No)	Number of stranded turtles (use range above)
Cc	Yes	No	1001-10 000
Cm	Yes	No	1001-10 000
Dc	Yes	No	21-50
Ei	Yes	No	21-50
Lk	Yes	No	1001-10 000
Lo		No	0

5) Participation of your country in RFMOS and other International Organizations and Entities

Support for IAC Secretariat in Implementing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)

Indicate whether your country has supported the IAC Secretariat in implementing MoUs between the IAC and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and/or other relevant entities during the year corresponding to this report.

Forms of support include:

- Technical collaboration and exchange of expertise between national experts and other organizations.
- Participation in joint working groups.
- Drafting documents.
- Presentations at technical meetings.
- Organization of side events.
- Advocacy for resolutions aligned with the objectives of the MoU.
- Facilitating connections between the IAC Secretariat and delegations of non-member countries to promote IAC membership.

Tick all that apply

- ☒ IATTC
- ☒ ICCAT
- ☒ Ramsar
- ☐ ACAP
- ☐ CPPS
- ☒ SPAW

- ☐ OSPESCA
- ☐ SSC
- ☐ Other
- ☐ No action for support in the current year

Description of activity that your country supported the Implementation of MoU in the year of this report.

Provide a brief description

Participate in technical collaboration and exchange of expertise between national experts and other organizations. Participate in joint working groups. Drafting documents. Presentations at technical meetings. Advocacy for resolutions aligned with the objectives of the MoU. Facilitating connections between the IAC Secretariat and delegations of non-member countries to promote sea turtle bycatch reduction in fisheries.

Max words: 200

Thank you!

Thank you, you have completed the IAC Annual Report questionnaire. We are very appreciative of the time you have taken to answer 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>