



NOAA FISHERIES

Pacific Islands
Regional Office



REGULATION SUMMARY

Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fisheries

January 10, 2013

This guide summarizes regulations for the Hawaii pelagic longline fisheries. This guide applies only to owners and operators of vessels with a Hawaii longline limited access permit. The summary does not cover in detail permit renewal, transfer, permit appeal procedures, or observer requirements. For the complete official fishing regulations, refer to Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts [229](#), [300](#), [404](#), [600](#), and [665](#).

If you use longline gear to catch tunas, swordfish, and other federally-managed pelagic species, or land or transship longline-caught fish, in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around Hawaii, you must have specific permits and certificates that are current and on board your vessel.

Longline gear means a type of fishing gear consisting of a mainline that exceeds 1 nm in length, is suspended horizontally in the water column anchored, floating, or attached to a vessel, and from which branch or dropper lines with hooks are attached. However, within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Protected Species Zone (see pg. 8), longline gear means a type of fishing gear consisting of a main line of any length that is suspended horizontally in the water column anchored, floating, or attached to a vessel, and from which branch or dropper lines with hooks are attached.

Regulations are subject to change, so fishermen must be familiar with the most recent changes and are responsible to comply with them. Any discrepancies between this compliance guide and the regulations will be resolved in favor of the regulations published in the *Federal Register* and the CFR. This compliance guide is issued in accordance with Section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996: Title II of Public Law 104-21.

Fishing Permits and Certificates

See www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_permits_index.html and download fishing permit applications or contact the NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) to obtain Federal permits or certificates. Contact information is at the end of this Regulation Summary.

- Hawaii Longline Limited Access Permit: Permit registered to the vessel in the name of the vessel owner. *Expires on March 3rd of each calendar year.*
- State of Hawaii Commercial Marine License: Fishing license from the Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources (see contact information).

- High Seas Fishing Compliance Act Permit: You must have this permit if you fish outside the U.S. EEZ (farther than 200 nm from shore).
- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Convention Area Endorsement: A supplemental registration is required to fish in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Convention Area (See www.fpir.noaa.gov/Graphics/SFD/SFD_regs_6_clip_image002.jpg for a map of the convention area).
- Marine Mammal Authorization Program Certificate: Certificate issued by PIRO and registered to the vessel owner. *Expires on March 3rd of each calendar year.*
- Protected Species Workshop Certificate: Certificate issued in the name of the vessel operator (See Protected Species Workshop section on page 3). *Expires one year from date of issuance.*
- Western Pacific Receiving Vessel Permit: A U.S. vessel must be registered for use with a valid receiving vessel permit if that vessel is used to land or transship, shoreward of the outer boundary of the EEZ around American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), or Pacific Remote Island Areas (PRIA), any western Pacific pelagic management unit species harvested with longline gear. *Expires March 3rd of each calendar year.*

Reporting, Monitoring, and Vessel and Gear Identification

- Logbook. The vessel operator must record all longline effort, catch, and other data on a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Western Pacific Daily Longline Fishing logsheet for each longline set within 24 hours after the end of each fishing day and maintain the record aboard the vessel. The vessel operator must submit the completed and signed logsheet to NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) within 72 hours of returning to port. Logbooks are available from PIFSC (see contact information).
- Transshipment Logbook. Vessel operators with a Western Pacific Receiving Vessel Permit must submit a NMFS transshipment logbook for each day of transshipment activity to PIFSC within 72 hours of each landing of Pacific pelagic management unit species. Contact PIFSC for logbooks (see contact information).
- Marine Mammal Authorization Program Mortality/Injury Reporting Form. If any marine mammal interaction (hooking or entanglement) occurs, the vessel operator must complete and mail this pre-addressed, postage paid form to NOAA/NMFS within 48 hours after the end of the trip. Forms are available from PIRO (see contact information).
- Vessel Monitoring System. The vessel must have an operational NOAA Enforcement-owned and installed vessel monitoring system (VMS) unit on board whenever the vessel is at sea. Contact the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement for information and installation (see contact information).
- Vessel Identification. You must display either your international radio call sign or official number on the hull and deck. For detailed marking requirements, see the *Compliance Guide for Vessel Identification Requirements for Western Pacific Pelagic Fishing* at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_regs_2.html.
- Gear Identification. You must display your vessel's official number (U.S. Coast Guard documentation number or state/territory vessel registration number) on every longline buoy and float. Markings must be legible and permanent, and must be of a color that contrasts with the background material.

Notification and Observer Placement

- The vessel owner, permit holder, designated agent, or operator must notify the PIRO Observer Program contractor (see contact information) at least 72 hours before departure on a fishing trip (not including weekends or Federal holidays), and declare the intended trip type (shallow-set or deep-set). Once a trip type has been declared and the fishing trip begins, the operator may make sets only of the declared type.
- The vessel is required to carry an observer if one is assigned. The PIRO Observer Program contractor will notify you if an observer has been assigned at least 24 hours before departing on the trip.
- You must follow the observer guidelines provided to you at the pre-trip observer placement meeting.

Protected Species Workshop

Each year, all owners and operators (captains) of longline vessels registered to a Hawaii longline limited access permit must attend and be certified in the [Protected Species Workshop](#) (PSW) conducted by PIRO on mitigation, handling, and release techniques for sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals.

- The workshop is offered in person and [online](#) (see contact information).
- PIRO will issue a PSW certificate, valid for one year. The certificate can be renewed before it expires.
- The owner of a vessel registered for use under a Hawaii Longline Limited Access Permit must maintain and have on file a valid PSW certificate to maintain or renew the permit.
- The captain must have a valid PSW certificate (or a readable copy) in his/her name on board the vessel.
- Owners and captains who have never been certified must attend a classroom first before taking the online course. After the initial classroom session, *owners* may take the online course indefinitely. *Captains* may take the online course two years in a row before being required to re-take the classroom course, as a review, to show they understand protected species handling techniques. In other words, *captains* must attend a classroom workshop at least once every three years.

Sea Turtle, Seabird, and Marine Mammal Safe Handling and Mitigation Measures

You are required to carry and use specific equipment for handling and releasing sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals, and/or to follow specific procedures if you hook or entangle these animals. Please refer to the [Protected Species Identification, Handling and Release Guidelines](#) placards provided at the Protected Species Workshop. These placards, the quick guide to [gear setting regulations](#), the [short-tailed albatross recovery data form](#), and other information provided at the PSW are available at the PIRO website at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_psw_1.html. Separate compliance guides for sea turtle, seabird, and marine mammal mitigation are available from the PIRO website at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_regs_2.html.

The False Killer Whale Take Reduction Plan adds requirements to the deep- and shallow-set longline fisheries. You must post NMFS-approved marine mammal handling and release, and captain notification placards on every vessel. The crew must notify the captain if a marine mammal interaction occurs, so the captain can supervise the handling and release. An area south of the main Hawaiian Islands and inside the EEZ boundary may be closed to longline fishing by NOAA Fisheries if a specified number of interactions with false killer whales occur inside the EEZ around Hawaii. In addition, there are hook and branch line requirements for the deep-set fishery. These requirements are specified at 50 CFR 229.37. A separate compliance guide for False Killer Whale Take Reduction Plan is available from the PIRO website at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_regs_2.html.

Fishing gear requirements apply to all Hawaii longline limited access permitted vessels. The requirements may change, depending on what type of fishing trip you declare, where you fish, and how you set your gear. For example, requirements for setting longline gear differ if you are on a deep-set trip north of 23° N. latitude and you set your gear from either the stern or side of the vessel.

Sea Turtle Mitigation Measures

You are required to carry and use specific equipment for handling and releasing sea turtles and to follow specific procedures if you hook or entangle a sea turtle. Please refer to the handling guidelines provided at the Protected Species Workshop, or the PIRO website www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_psw_1.html. A separate sea turtle compliance guide is available from the PIRO website at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_regs_2.html.

- Vessels with freeboard of 3 ft (0.91 m) or less must carry line clippers capable of cutting fishing line or leaders within approximately 1 ft (0.3 m) of the eye of an embedded hook, and wire or bolt cutters capable of cutting through any of the hooks on the vessel. Freeboard is the distance between the vessel's deck and the sea surface.
- Vessels with freeboard more than 3 ft (0.91 m) must have the following turtle handling/dehooking gear on board (equipment specifications are located at 50 CFR 665.812):

- 1) Long-handled line clipper
- 2) Long-handled dip net
- 3) Long-handled dehooker for ingested hooks (may substitute for item 4)
- 4) Long-handled dehooker for external hooks
- 5) Long-handled device to pull an "inverted V"
- 6) Car tire
- 7) Short-handled dehooker with bite guard for ingested hooks (may substitute for item 8)
- 8) Short-handled dehooker for external hooks
- 9) Long-nose or needle-nose pliers
- 10) Wire or bolt cutters
- 11) Monofilament line cutters
- 12) At least two of the following mouth openers and gags:
 - Block of hard wood
 - Large bird mouth opener (avian oral speculum)
 - Two sturdy canine chew bones
 - Four PVC splice couplings
 - Hank of rope
 - Three canine mouth gags
 - Two rope loops covered with hose

Seabird Mitigation Measures

You are required to carry and use specific equipment for handling and releasing seabirds and to follow specific procedures if you hook or entangle a seabird. Please refer to the handling guidelines provided at the Protected Species Workshop, or the PIRO website www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_psw_1.html. A separate seabird compliance guide is available from the PIRO website at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_regs_2.html.

Marine Mammal Handling and Release

NOAA Fisheries distributes recommended [Protected Species Identification, Handling, and Release Guidelines](#) for marine mammals at the Protected Species Workshops. For any marine mammal interaction, carefully handle the animal to minimize further injury, and return them to the ocean unless otherwise directed by NOAA Fisheries personnel, contractor or official observer, or authorized by a scientific research permit held by the operator. You must report to NOAA Fisheries all marine mammal interactions on a Marine Mammal Authorization Program [Mortality/Injury Reporting Form](#), even if an observer was aboard, within 48 hours after the end of a fishing trip.

Gear Requirements for Deep-set Fishing North of the Equator

NMFS requires separate measures for longline fishing in the South Pacific (see page 7):

- Float lines must be at least 20 m (65 ft 7 in) in length.
- Attach at least 15 branch lines between two consecutive floats (basket gear - at least 10 branch lines).
- No light sticks on vessel.
- Limits on the number of swordfish kept or landed per trip: see page 5 of this guide.
- Any nylon monofilament line used in a branch line or leader must have a diameter/thickness of 2.0 mm or larger. Any other line material (e.g., wire) used in a branch line or leader must have a breaking strength of 400 pounds or greater.
- Use circle hooks with a maximum wire diameter/thickness of 4.5 mm. The hook shank must contain round wire that can be measured with a caliper. If the hook point is offset, it must be offset by no more than 10°.

Fishing North of 23° N. lat.	
Stern Set	Side Set
Use line shooter to set the gear	Line shooter, if used, mounted as far forward on the port or starboard side of the vessel as possible, and at least 1 m (3 ft 3 in) from stern
Branch lines with 45 g (1.6 oz) weight within 1 m (3 ft 3 in) of each hook	Branch lines with 45 g (1.6 oz) weight within 1 m (3 ft 3 in) of each hook
<p>Blue-dyed Bait:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bait completely-thawed ○ Bait dyed to match NOAA Fisheries blue color control card ○ Keep at least two 1-pound cans of blue dye on the vessel 	Deploy bird curtain when setting gear on the same side of the vessel and aft of the line shooter or where the mainline is being deployed
<p>Strategic offal discharge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When birds are present, discharge fish, fish parts, or spent bait while setting or hauling, on opposite side of the vessel from fishing gear ○ Retain enough fish, fish parts, or spent bait between sets of longline gear for strategic offal discharge ○ Remove hooks from fish, fish parts, or spent bait prior to strategic offal discharge ○ Remove bill and liver from all swordfish, sever heads from trunk and split in half vertically, and periodically discharge butchered heads and livers for strategic offal discharge 	Mainline set from port or starboard side, as far forward as possible, at least 1 m (3 ft 3 in) from stern
When using basket-style gear, ensure mainline is set slack	When seabirds are present, set gear so hooks remain underwater and do not rise to the surface

Swordfish Trip Limits for the Deep-set Fishery

When fishing north of the Equator (0°), owners and operators of vessels registered for use under a Hawaii longline limited access permit, on a trip for which the permit holder notified NMFS under 665.803(a) that the vessel would deep-set, may possess or land no more than the following number of swordfish for the trip:

- If an observer is on board, there is no limit on the number of swordfish that you can keep or land.
- If there is no observer on board, and if only circle hooks are used, the limit is 25 per trip.
- If there is no observer on board, and any hooks other than circle hooks are used the limit is 10 per trip.

Gear Requirements for Shallow-set Fishing North of the Equator

(NMFS does not currently allow shallow-set fishing in the South Pacific.

- Use size 18/0 or larger circle hooks and, if the hook point is offset, it must be offset by no more than 10°.
- Use mackerel-type fish bait only (sardines, sanma, mackerel) – squid cannot be used as bait.

Fishing North of the Equator (0° lat.)	
Stern Set	Side Set
Night set. Begin set at least 1 hour after sunset and finish setting before sunrise, using minimum vessel lights necessary for navigation and safety	Line shooter, if used, mounted as far forward on the port or starboard side of the vessel as possible, and at least 1 m (3 ft 3 in) from stern
When using basket-style gear north of 23° N., ensure the mainline is set slack	Branch lines with 45 g (1.6 oz) weight within 1 m (3 ft 3 in) of each hook
Blue-dyed bait: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bait completely-thawed o Bait dyed to match NOAA Fisheries color control card o Keep at least two 1-pound cans of blue dye on the vessel 	Deploy bird curtain when setting gear on the same side of the vessel and aft of the line shooter or where the mainline is being deployed
Strategic offal discharge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o When birds are present, discharge fish, fish parts, or spent bait while setting or hauling, on opposite side of the vessel from fishing gear o Retain enough fish, fish parts, or spent bait between sets of longline gear for strategic offal discharge o Remove hooks from fish, fish parts, or spent bait prior to strategic offal discharge o Remove bill and liver from all swordfish, sever heads from trunk and split in half vertically, and periodically discharge butchered heads and livers for strategic offal discharge 	Mainline set from port or starboard side, as far forward as possible, and at least 1 m (3 ft 3 in) from stern

Sea Turtle Interaction Limits for the Shallow-set Fishery

- The maximum annual limits on sea turtle interactions for the Hawaii shallow-set longline fishery are:
 - o 26 leatherback sea turtles
 - o 34 loggerhead sea turtles
- If either sea turtle interaction limit is reached, NOAA Fisheries will close the shallow-set fishery for the remainder of the calendar year and notify vessel owners and operators of the closure. Shallow-set longline fishing operations north of the Equator (0°) must stop immediately when NOAA Fisheries declares the shallow-set fishery is closed. The current interaction count is on the [PIRO website](#) (see contact information).

South Pacific Longline Gear Requirements, including American Samoa

To reduce interactions with green sea turtles, U.S. longline vessels permitted to fish in the western Pacific that are longer than 40 feet (12.2 meters) must meet the following conditions when fishing south of the Equator (see 50 CFR 665.813) and American Samoa longline regulation summary at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_regs_2.html

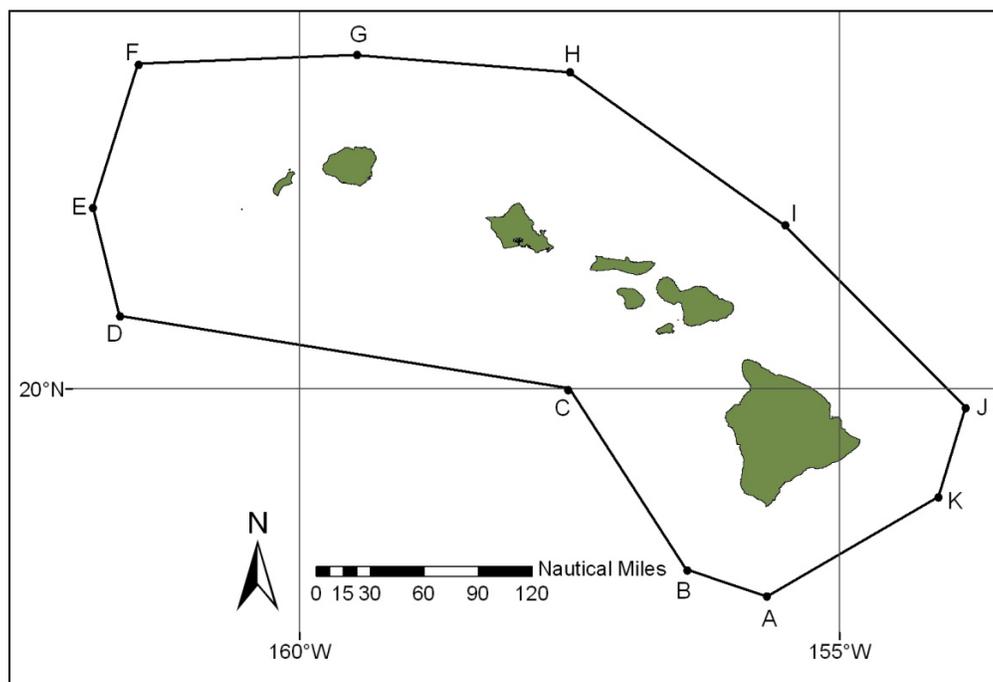
- Each float line must be at least 30 meters (m) long.
- There must be at least 70 m of blank mainline (without hooks attached) before and after all floats with hooks between them.
- When hooks are deployed, there must be at least 15 branch lines attached between two consecutive floats.

- Each branch line must be at least 10 m long.
- You may not keep or land more than 10 swordfish during a fishing trip.

Prohibited Fishing Areas

- Main Hawaiian Islands Longline Fishing Prohibited Area. Longline fishing is prohibited year-round within the area bounded by straight lines connecting the points listed below and in the corresponding map.

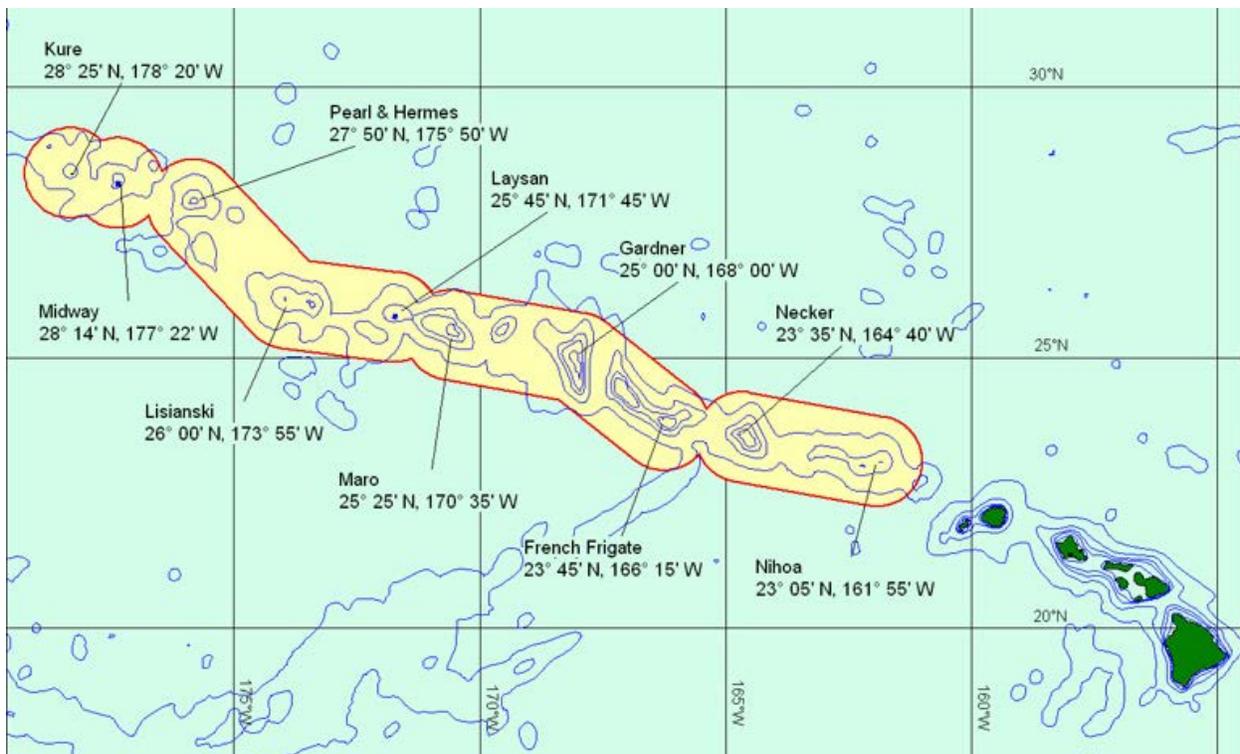
Point	N. Lat.	W. Lon.	Point	N. Lat.	W. Lon.
A	18°05'	155°40'	G	23°05'	159°30'
B	18°20'	156°25'	H	22°55'	157°30'
C	20°00'	157°30'	I	21°30'	155°30'
D	20°40'	161°40'	J	19°50'	153°50'
E	21°40'	161°55'	K	19°00'	154°05'
F	23°00'	161°30'	A	18°05'	155°40'



Main Hawaiian Islands Longline Fishing Prohibited Area

- Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) Protected Species Zone. Longline fishing is prohibited within a 50 nautical mile (nm) radius from the geographic centers of the islands and atolls shown on the corresponding map and within the 100 nm corridor shown on the map (see map for coordinates).
- Marine National Monuments: Commercial fishing is prohibited in the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument (Presidential Proclamation 8336), Rose Atoll Marine National Monument (Presidential Proclamation 8337), and the Islands Unit of the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument (Presidential Proclamation 8335). Contact PIRO for more details.
- Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument: Commercial fishing is prohibited in the Monument. The boundary of the Monument is similar to the longline Protected Species Zone, but there are differences. Fishing vessels may transit through the Monument, but entering and leaving the Monument require notifying the Monument office. See [50 CFR Part 404](#), for the coordinates and a map of the boundary and other requirements, or contact the Monument office (see contact information).

- No-Take Marine Protected Areas:
- Longline fishing is prohibited shoreward of the 50-fathom curve at Jarvis, Howland, and Baker Islands, and Kingman Reef.
- Longline fishing is prohibited shoreward of the 50-fathom curve around Rose Atoll in American Samoa.
- American Samoa Large Vessel Prohibited Areas. You may not use a large vessel of the United States to fish for western Pacific pelagic management unit species in the large vessel prohibited areas except as allowed pursuant to an exemption issued under 665.818. See the American Samoa longline regulation summary at www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_regs_2.html.
- Guam Longline Fishing Prohibited Area. Longline fishing is prohibited within approximately 50-100 nm from shore around the island in the area bounded by straight lines connecting the following points in order See 50 CFR 665.806(a)(3) for the coordinates of the prohibited area or contact PIRO for details (see contact information).
- CNMI Longline Fishing Prohibited Area. Longline fishing is prohibited within approximately 30 nm from shore around the islands. See 50 CFR 665.806(a)(4) for the coordinates of the prohibited area or contact PIRO for details (see contact information).



Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Protected Species Zone

Shark Finning and Landings

- You may remove, possess, land, or sell shark fins if you keep the corresponding carcasses. If you intend to sell the fins, you must have the fins and the carcass(es) weighed at the same time.
- If you receive shark fins from another vessel, you must also keep the corresponding carcass(es).
- The total weight of shark fins landed may not exceed 5 percent of the total dressed weight of shark carcasses on board or landed from the vessel.
- You must allow NOAA Fisheries personnel access to, and inspection and copying of, any records relating to the weighing, landing, sale, purchase, or other disposition of shark fins or carcasses.
- For more information, see the 50 CFR Part 600, [Subpart N - Shark Finning](#).

Pacific Pelagic Management Unit Species

	English Common Name	Scientific Name
Tunas:	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
	Kawakawa	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>
	Pacific bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>
	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
	Other tuna relatives	<i>Auxis</i> spp., <i>Scomber</i> spp., <i>Allothunus</i> spp.
Billfishes:	Black marlin	<i>Istiompax indica</i>
	Pacific blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>
	Sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>
	Shortbill spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>
	Striped marlin	<i>Kajikia audax</i>
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>
Sharks:	Bigeye thresher shark	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>
	Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>
	Common thresher shark	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>
	Longfin mako shark	<i>Isurus paucus</i>
	Oceanic whitetip shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>
	Pelagic thresher shark	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>
	Salmon shark	<i>Lamna ditropis</i>
	Shortfin mako shark	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
Silky shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	
Other pelagic fishes:	Mahimahi, dolphinfish	<i>Coryphaena</i> spp.
	Moonfish, opah	<i>Lampris</i> spp.
	Oilfish	family Gempylidae
	Pomfret	family Bramidae
	Wahoo, ono	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>
Squids:	Diamondback squid	<i>Thysanoteuthis rhombus</i>
	Neon flying squid	<i>Ommastrephes bartramii</i>
	Purpleback flying squid	<i>Sthenoteuthis oualaniensis</i>

Contact Information

Permits, Certificates, MMAP Report Forms, PSWs, Compliance Guides and Other Information

NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office 1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1110 Honolulu, HI 96814-4700	Ph: (808) 944-2275 (for permits) (808) 944-2200 (for Protected Species Workshop) Fax: (808) 973-2940 (for permits) Web: www.fpir.noaa.gov/ Email: piro-permits@noaa.gov (permits only) piropsw@noaa.gov (Protected Species Workshop only)
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Vessel Departure Notification or Observer Placement

PIRO Observer Program contractor: Saltwater, Inc. (attn: Josee Vincent) 47-559 Nenehiwa Pl. Kaneohe, HI 96744-5439	Ph: (808) 949-1141 (vessel call-ins) (808) 282-5318 (office cell) Fax: (808) 593-9212 Email: josee@saltwaterinc.com
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Obtain or Submit Logbooks (PIFSC)

NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center ATTN: Walter, Fisheries Research and Monitoring 2570 Dole St. Honolulu, HI 96822-2396	Ph: (808) 983-5325 Fax: (808) 983-2902 Web: www.pifsc.noaa.gov/
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VMS, Enforcement Information, or To Report a Violation

NOAA Office of Law Enforcement 1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 950 Honolulu, HI 96814-4700	Ph: (808) 203-2500 (general) (808) 203-2503 (for VMS) (800) 853-1964 (confidential hotline) Fax: (808) 203-2599
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Fishing in National Wildlife Refuges - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Manager 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 5-211 P.O. Box 50167 Honolulu, HI 96850	Ph: (808) 792-9550 Fax: (808) 792-9586 Web: www.fws.gov/pacificislandsrefuges/
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State of Hawaii Commercial Marine Licenses and Reports

Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources 1151 Punchbowl St., Rm. 330 Honolulu, HI 96813	Ph: (808) 587-0103 (licenses) (808) 587-0100 (general) Fax: (808) 587-0115 Web: www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dar
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Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument 6600 Kalanianaʻole Hwy., Suite 300 Honolulu, HI 96825	Ph: (808) 397-2657 (general), (866) 478-6944 (notification) Fax: (808) 397-2662 Web: www.papahanaumokuakea.gov/ Email: nwhi.notifications@noaa.gov (notification)
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Fishing in the Pacific Remote Islands, Marianas Trench, and Rose Atoll Marine National Monuments

NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office Sustainable Fisheries Division 1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1110 Honolulu, HI 96814-4700	Ph: (808) 944-2200 Fax: (808) 973-2941 Web: www.fpir.noaa.gov/
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