



NOAA
FISHERIES

Pacific Islands Recreational (Non-Commercial) Fishing Summit

PROCEEDINGS





NOAA FISHERIES

Pacific Islands Regional Office

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Pacific Islands Recreational (Non-Commercial) Fishing Summit

PROCEEDINGS

August 21 – 23, 2012

Harbor View Center at Pier 38, Honolulu Harbor



SUMMARY

The Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) hosted a meeting of invited recreational and non-commercial fishermen in Honolulu, Hawaii from August 21–23, 2012. NOAA Fisheries organized the meeting so that non-commercial fishermen could express their views and opinions on a variety of topics. Twenty-eight fisherman-delegates from American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and Hawaii gathered to share their knowledge, identify issues and challenges, and suggest appropriate fishery management activities.

Delegates engaged in both open and focused discussions, and used real-time polling technology to identify nearly two dozen projects for NOAA Fisheries to consider. They based these projects on five national priority goals to improve recreational and non-commercial fisheries data, management, and communications. Delegates ranked their suggested projects according to the projects' potential contribution and NOAA Fisheries' ability to complete the project in less than two years.

The Pacific Islands Fisheries Group, NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, the State of Hawaii, and the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council supported the meeting.

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BACKGROUND

In 2009, NOAA implemented the Recreational Fisheries Engagement Initiative to focus attention on issues of concern to recreational and other non-commercial fishermen. The initiative has strengthened communication and collaboration between NOAA and the recreational fishing community nationwide. The appointment of a National Policy Advisor for Recreational Fisheries and two recreational fisheries coordinators in each region were important initial steps.

NOAA Fisheries leadership held a national Saltwater Recreational Fishing Summit in Alexandria, Virginia in 2010. At this meeting, delegates identified five national priority goals: 1) improve recreational fishing opportunities, 2) improve recreational catch, effort and status data, 3) improve social and economic data, 4) improve communication, and 5) improve institutional orientation. Six delegates represented the Pacific Islands Region at the national summit. The five national goals capture most issues facing today's recreational fishermen.

Following the 2010 summit, NOAA Fisheries Headquarters tasked each region to develop an action agenda, using the five goals as guide for developing local projects. The timeline for producing this agenda was tight, so regional NOAA Fisheries staff worked with State counterparts and local fishermen to develop a set of Hawaii-centric projects. Several of the regional delegates to the 2010 national summit participated in this informal working group. PIRO implemented the Pacific Islands Saltwater Recreational Action Agenda in early 2012.

One commitment in this Agenda was to convene a summit where delegates throughout the entire region could gather to share knowledge, identify regional issues and challenges, and suggest appropriate fishery management activities to address those challenges. The working group served as the steering committee for the Pacific Islands Recreational (Non-Commercial) Fishing Summit.

MEETING OVERVIEW

The summit took place August 21 – 23, 2012 at the Harbor View Center at Pier 38, Honolulu, Hawaii. The agenda is attached as Appendix I.

Twenty-eight invited delegates from American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam and the Hawaiian Islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Lanai, Maui, Molokai and Oahu attended (Appendix II). The delegates comprised a broad cross-section of interests and expertise in recreational and non-commercial fisheries, including private boat trollers, inshore subsistence fishermen, charterboat captains, sportfishing retail outlet owners, and fishing guides. Although several of the delegates participated with NOAA in recreational fisheries management and outreach in the past, the summit steering committee sought also to bring in people who are actively engaged in non-commercial fishery issues, but who had not previously been involved formally in advisory groups, councils, or state/federal fishery meetings.

The first day began with a poster session of marine resource and use topics relevant to the region. That afternoon, Mr. Alvin Katekaru, PIRO Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, opened the meeting. He welcomed the delegates and introduced several opening speakers. Day 1 concluded with real-time polling, during which the delegates responded to nearly 90 questions pertaining to issues and concerns that the delegates had communicated to NOAA Fisheries prior to the summit. Forbes Darby, NOAA Fisheries National Recreational Fisheries Coordinator, facilitated the polling.



The second day began with a review of the Day 1 polling results, after which staff divided the delegates into five discussion groups and charged them to develop new actions or projects to address high priority issues identified on Day 1. These groups were based on the five national priority goals to improve recreational fisheries management. That afternoon, the delegates used the polling devices to evaluate the projects developed by the discussion groups.

The final day of the summit began with a report of the results from Day 2 polling. Several speakers provided closing remarks and expressed gratitude for the gathering. Before the meeting concluded, each participant provided a closing remark.

DAY 1

Opening Remarks and Introductions

Mr. Katekaru opened the meeting on behalf of Michael Tosatto, Regional Administrator, NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office. After introductions, he acknowledged the individuals and organizations that helped make the meeting happen. He reminded the delegates that any projects NOAA Fisheries ultimately undertakes must be within Federal jurisdiction to do so, but did encourage discussion on all topics of interest and concern. He also noted projects must be reasonable in terms of the time and funding necessary to complete them. Finally, he asked delegates to think beyond their particular island areas and types of fishing to work together as a group of Pacific Islands non-commercial fishermen. This sentiment was reinforced by a delegate who cautioned that the meeting should not promote dissention or conflict between different types of fishermen or island areas.

Dr. Samuel Pooley, Director, NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, greeted the delegates and reminded them that NOAA Fisheries has full-time staff in American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, who gather data to support recreational fisheries management. He strongly encouraged delegates to contribute their knowledge and concerns during the summit.

Mr. Russell Dunn, National Policy Advisor for Recreational Fisheries, NOAA Fisheries, noted that NOAA Administrator, Dr. Jane Lubchenco, created the National Policy Advisor position in 2010 to report directly to the NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries. Mr. Dunn acknowledged the hard work of the regional recreational fisheries coordinators and others to implement the Recreational Fisheries Engagement Initiative. He also acknowledged the formation and role of the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC) Recreational Working Group, the regional fishery management councils, the National Plan of Action, and regional action agendas for recreational fishing. Mr. Dunn mentioned the recent hiring of Mr. David Itano as the full-time recreational fisheries management specialist at PIRO, as well as additional staff in the national office. He also touched on data issues, the national Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and an upcoming national angler human dimensions survey to gather data to improve decision-making.

Finally, Dr. Craig Severence spoke as a member of the Hilo Trollers, retired University of Hawaii professor, member of the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee, and member of the MAFAC Working Group on Recreational Fishing. He encouraged delegates to engage each other, speak freely, to develop useful projects that exemplify the uniqueness of the Pacific Islands Region, and to hold NOAA responsible for action.



“That’s why we’re here -- to be able to use the Pacific Islands Fisheries Group’s (PIFG) wonderful slogan “Fish Forever.” But to do that, we need to talk to each other. We need to share ideas, and these ideas need to come from you guys, who are the real fishermen. Then we need to pass these ideas on up to NOAA and give both the Regional Office and the national folks some good project ideas to help sustain island fishing in the future.”

- DR. CRAIG SEVERENCE

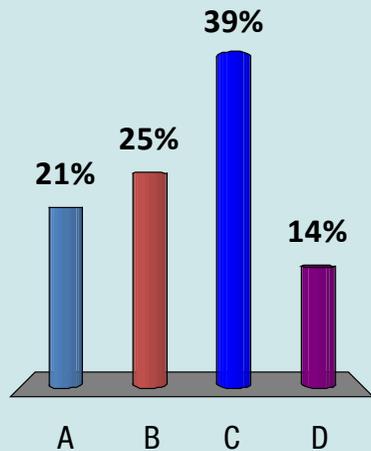
SAMPLE OF POLLING RESULTS

(A complete list of polling questions and answers is located in Appendix III)

What's the most important issue to you?

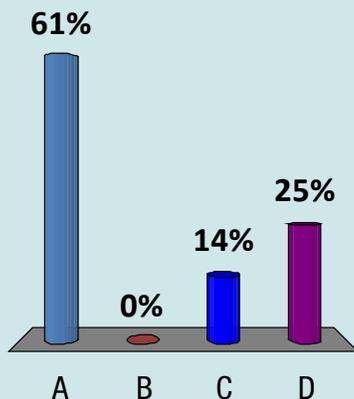
GOAL 1: Improve Fishing Opportunities

- A. FAD issues
- B. Shoreline access
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Perpetuate youth fishing



GOAL 2: Improve Catch, Effort, & Status Data

- A. Collecting and sharing of fisheries data
- B. National Saltwater Angler Registry requirements
- C. Establishing a marine recreational (non-commercial) fishing license
- D. Improving catch and effort data from commercial and "expense" fishermen



Polling: Questions and Results

From a series of pre-summit "talk story" sessions with the delegates, NOAA Fisheries regional staff developed 88 questions to which summit delegates were asked to respond. The questions reflected a range of issues and concerns facing the region's non-commercial and recreational fishermen. For example, fishermen from all areas of the region had expressed concern over access to fishing areas and infrastructure support. The purpose of the exercise was three-fold. First, it illustrated areas of common concern. Second, it revealed the relative importance of these issues across the group. Third, the questions set the stage for the round table discussions on Day 2.

Questions were in true/false and multiple choice formats, delivered through a PowerPoint presentation integrated with a polling system that allowed for immediate responses. The technology allowed each delegate to answer anonymously through a remote response device. After all delegates responded, the system displayed the results in percentages. Delegates also ranked the issues they perceived to be of highest priority. The following bullets illustrate some important findings; the complete polling results are available in Appendix III.

Goal 1: Improve Fishing Opportunities

FADs

- Many delegates that fish in Federal waters use fish aggregation devices (FADs)
- FADs tend to improve catches
- Many fishermen are dissatisfied with the state FAD program
- Most FAD fishermen would not be willing to pay for maintenance of FADs unless it was reasonable and the funds could be specifically earmarked for the FAD program
- Most fishermen would be willing to participate in community-based efforts to improve local FAD use

SHORELINE ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Most delegates felt that the greatest threat to shoreline fishing access is from private landowners and the federal government
- Few had written to government/politicians specifically on this issue but they would be willing to participate in community-based efforts to improve shoreline access



- Delegates were generally dissatisfied with the quantity, condition and maintenance of boat ramps, harbors and docks
- Few had written to their government/politicians specifically on this issue but they would be willing to participate in community-based efforts to address infrastructure issues
- Most delegates felt that infrastructure problems, shoreline access and FAD issues were all very important

Goal 2: Improve Catch, Effort and Status Data

DATA ISSUES

- There was strong consensus that data collection efforts need improvement State and federal fisheries entities need to work together to improve data quality within a unified system and improve data sharing capabilities
- Delegates considered collecting and sharing fisheries data and improving commercial data quality as high priorities
- Collecting and sharing fisheries data and improving commercial data quality were considered high priorities

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

- There was considerable confusion about the justification of the National Saltwater Angler Registry in the PIR, as well as how it works and what it seeks to accomplish
- There was considerable objection to being required to have a recreational (non-commercial) fishing license
- Most delegates favored voluntary shoreline and dock sampling for gaining non-commercial data but a variety of data collection methods were supported including cooperative research projects
- Delegates were divided over the question of separate data collection for full-time vs. expense fishermen with almost half indicating “don’t know” or “no opinion”

Goal 3: Improve Social and Economic Data

SOCIO/ECONOMIC DATA ISSUES

- Most delegates and their fishing friends engaged in a combination of recreational, subsistence and cultural exchange during a single fishing trip
- There was general support for surveys to gain better understanding of social and cultural issues and a willingness to be interviewed
- Conflicts between and lack of communication among non-indigenous groups or fishermen from other areas were identified as significant challenges
- Some delegates wanted to see changes to how “recreational” fishermen are defined

Goal 4: Improve Communication

SPATIAL MANAGEMENT AND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

- Delegates recognized that spatial management of fishing grounds may impact them and want to be better informed by regulatory bodies
- Most delegates recognized the impact that fishing can have on shared resources, especially impacts by commercial fisheries

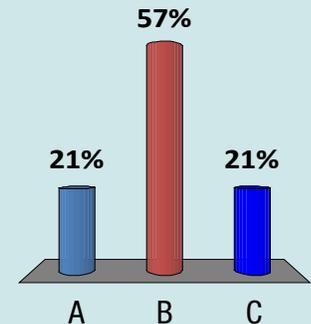
OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

- Most delegates felt that fishery managers need to become more familiar with non-commercial fisheries and issues specific to each island/culture to improve management efforts
- There was general agreement that the federal government needs to improve communication and outreach about management issues that can significantly impact fishing communities

What’s the most important issue to you?

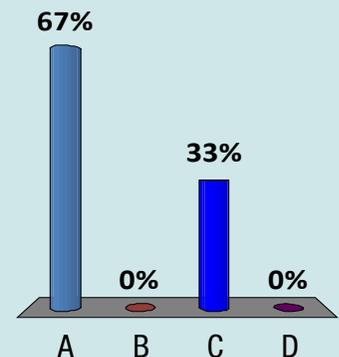
GOAL 3: Improve Social & Economic Data

- Improving social and economic information
- Re-defining commercial and recreational fishing
- Addressing socio-cultural conflict issues



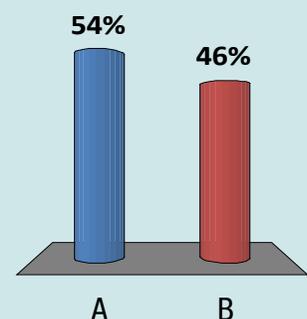
GOAL 4: Improve Communication

- Gathering and distributing information
- Understanding ACLs
- Learning more about the effects of commercial fisheries on non-commercial fisheries
- Improving conservation among fishing communities



GOAL 5: Institutional Orientation

- Re-building trust in government
- Increasing government’s focus on recreational and non-commercial fisheries





“...NOAA needs to listen to what we’re saying and also give us information.”

“I was a little skeptical. But I’m very glad I came here because I think there are a lot of positive things to be taken out of this.

I think if one thing is reached in this conference here...you guys on a national level are starting to really understand how important the recreational fishery is, how much value there is in the recreational fishery, and I think that’s a very important aspect of this thing.”

- Some delegates felt that NOAA should use multiple data sources to develop ACL numbers and develop separate ACLs for commercial and non-commercial fisheries
- Nearly all delegates supported a wide range of ways to improve information sharing and communication with non-commercial fishermen
- Delegates saw better communication, building trust in government, and government commitment to non-commercial fisheries as important

Goal 5: Institutional Orientation

- Most delegates could think of specific instances where they were unhappy with how NOAA Fisheries considered non-commercial fisheries management issues in the development of regulations
- Delegates were somewhat knowledgeable about who represents them on the Council, but are less sure about the organizational structure of PIRO
- Most indicated they had ideas to share in the round table sessions regarding how NOAA Fisheries can improve how it considers non-commercial fisheries

DAY 2

Round Table Discussion and Development of Priority Tasks

After NOAA Fisheries staff presented the polling results from Day 1, the delegates broke into five round table groups -- based on the five national priority goals -- to develop project suggestions. Group assignment was based on known areas of interest and fishing specialties. Immediately following the round table discussions, one representative from each group presented project suggestions to the meeting as a whole. This report out allowed each group to explain the suggested projects and the rationale for them and to entertain questions. Appendix V contains the 21 projects developed by the groups, listed according to the five national priority goals.

Finally, delegates convened for a final round of polling. The group evaluated the 21 projects according to cost, time to complete, likelihood of addressing the problem, and whether NOAA Fisheries could complete the action. The delegates used the system to evaluate the projects. Appendix V contains these results.



Summit Evaluation

Staff led an evaluation of the summit structure and productivity at the end of Day 2 (because some of the delegates would not be available to participate on Day 3.) Responses indicated that most delegates were satisfied with the amount of information provided prior to the meeting, and were highly satisfied with the value of the round table sessions. A strong majority (89%) indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the polling system as a mechanism to indicate group opinion. Delegates indicated that they were very likely to share summit information and felt that PIRO should conduct follow-up sub-regional meetings in the four jurisdictions. Appendix VI contains the evaluation results.

DAY 3

Open Discussion

On the final day of the summit, delegates provided some personal observations. To summarize, several delegates spoke in support of NOAA's engagement with the region's recreational fishermen. Others encouraged the group to remain active with NOAA Fisheries on management issues. Many delegates emphasized communication -- with NOAA Fisheries, with each other and with future delegates to similar meetings. One speaker requested that NOAA Fisheries establish a presence at local fishing tournaments to more actively engage with constituents. The group also emphasized the regions's uniqueness. Several speakers noted that people fish for more than sport or pleasure in the islands, and that NOAA Fisheries must account for this in how it approaches "recreational" fisheries issues here.

Closing Remarks

Russell Dunn addressed the summit as it came to a close. He thanked the delegates for sharing their knowledge and opinions with NOAA Fisheries. He reiterated that this and future meetings are steps in a process to strengthen the relationship between NOAA and the recreational fishing community. He noted that the PIRO Recreational Fisheries Specialist will have much to accomplish, and he urged delegates to stay involved and focused.

Mr. Roy Morioka, avid fisherman and summit steering group member, delivered the closing remarks. He noted that all fishermen -- commercial and non-commercial -- share a common and precious natural resource. He urged all parties to work together and avoid in-fighting and division.

THE FUTURE

Summit delegates developed a set of proposed projects for NOAA Fisheries to consider in FY 2013, and discussed other issues that will take years to address fully. These reflect a mix of views on resource concerns and the non-commercial fishery data collection and resource management process. NOAA Fisheries did not request or receive a final consensus of recommendations during the summit, but PIRO intends to develop an implementation plan for the next iteration of the Pacific Islands Recreational Fishing Action Agenda in early 2013, using the proposed projects as a guide. Success in this ongoing work will require that NOAA Fisheries maintain momentum with the 2012 summit delegates, develop new partners, and meet with more local constituents at the sub-regional level. To that end, delegates expressed interest in hearing back from PIRO in six months regarding progress and in hosting non-commercial fisheries meetings on an annual basis in American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Northern Mariana Islands.



"I think the biggest and most important thing that every one of us has to consider is stewardship. Stewardship is to guard your resources. Like Brother was saying, he's thankful to go fishing, to take his kids, take family, take friends. You want to see that continue for your children, your grandchildren, the children that you don't even know exist yet from your own grandchildren, the future generations."

"I'm hopeful--we're all here--that we do finally get a voice to protect what we do and how we live and not only for us in this current day, but for our children and their children."



"It is our responsibility to work within our communities, to keep them informed as to why catch and effort data is important, why socioeconomic and cultural data is important and why communication is so important. This is the beginning, a start. I'm pleased to see and hear that all of you are committed to the process."

-ROY MORIOKA





Appendix I: Agenda

DAY 1: TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 2012

- 9:00 am Poster Session and Sign-in
- 12:00 pm Lunch
- 1:00 pm Aloha, Talofa, Hafa Adai, Tirow
Welcome and Introductions - Alvin Katekaru (for Michael Tosatto)
Remarks - Dr. Samuel Pooley
Remarks - Russell Dunn
Remarks - Dr. Craig Severance
- 1:45 pm Polling Instructions and Practice Tutorial - Jarad Makaiau
- 2:00 pm Begin Polling by Delegates - Forbes Darby
- 4:00 pm Wrap up Remarks and Instructions for Day 2 - Jarad Makaiau
-

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 2012

- 9:00 am Report on Day 1 Polling Results - Forbes Darby
- 9:30 am Instructions for Group Round Table Discussions - Dr. Chris Hawkins
- 9:40 am Round Table Sessions
- 11:30 am Lunch
- 1:30 pm Round Table Summary Reports
Group 5 (Institutional Orientation)
Group 4 (Improve Communication)
Group 3 (Improve Socio-economic Data)
Group 2 (Improve Catch, Effort, and Stock Status Data)
Group 1 (Improve Recreational Fishing Opportunities)
- 2:30 pm Break
- 2:40 pm Polling Instructions - Jarad Makaiau
- 2:50 pm Begin Final Polling - Forbes Darby
- 4:30 pm Wrap up Remarks - Dr. Hongguang Ma
-

DAY 3: THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 2012

- 9:00 am Report on Day 2 Polling Results – Dr. Chris Hawkins
- 9:30 am Open Discussion
- 10:30 am Closing Remarks - Russell Dunn
Closing Remarks - Roy Morioka
Aloha - Alvin Katekaru

Appendix II: Delegates

ISLAND OR ISLAND GROUP	DELEGATE
AMERICAN SAMOA	Peter Crispin
	Maatulimanu Maea
	Frank Shimasaki
	Will Sword
CNMI	Lawrence Concepcion
	Richard Seman
	George (Gene) Weaver
GUAM	Tom Camacho
	Peter Perez
	Walden Weilbacher
HAWAII (Big Island)	Randy Duldulao
	Phil Fernandez
	Kerwin Masunaga
	Fran O'Brien
	Gary Sheehan
KAUAI	Pat (Pepe) Conley
	Renee Kester
	Stan Kono
LANAI	George Purdy
MAUI	Jeff Kahl
	Seth Kizel
MOLOKAI	Clay Ching
OAHU	Warren Cortez
	Larry Gaddis
	Tracy Kubota
	Mike McCulloch
	Dean Sensui
	Warren Von Arnswaldt



Appendix III: Day 1 Polling Questions and Answers

Goal 1 Questions:

Improve Recreational Fishing Opportunities

FADS

- Q1: **During fishing trips, how often do you fish around FADs?**
 A. Never-11%
 B. Occasionally-29%
 C. Frequently-29%
 D. Always-32%
- Q2: **Do you think FADs help improve your catch?**
 A. Yes, FADs help improve my catch-64%
 B. No, FADs do not help improve my catch-0%
 C. No, FADs actually decrease my catch-0%
 D. FADs neither improve nor decrease my catch-25%
 E. I don't know-4%
 F. Not applicable to me, I only fish from shore-7%
- Q3: **Do you think FADs are adequately maintained?**
 A. Yes-29%
 B. No-54%
 C. I don't know-18%
- Q4: **How satisfied are you with your island's FAD program?**
 A. Very satisfied-4%
 B. Somewhat satisfied-36%
 C. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied-18%
 D. Somewhat dissatisfied-14%
 E. Very dissatisfied-18%
 F. Not applicable to me, I only fish from shore-11%
- Q5: **Would you be willing to pay a fee to support the maintenance of your island's FADs?**
 A. Yes-0%
 B. No-61%
 C. Depends on how much and whether the funds will be specifically for FAD maintenance-39%
- Q6: **Would you be willing to participate in community-based efforts to help address FAD issues on your island?**
 A. Yes-82%
 B. No-18%

Shoreline Access

- Q7: **Does your island have laws regarding public access to shoreline?**
 A. Yes-68%
 B. No-11%
 C. I don't know-21%
- Q8: **Which entity do you think restricts your fishing access the most?**
 A. Local government-18%
 B. Federal government-21%
 C. Military-18%
 D. Private land owners-43%

- Q9: **Have you previously written to your mayor, Governor, legislative representative and/or the government agency responsible for shoreline access to express your concerns?**
 A. Yes-21%
 B. No-79%

- Q10: **Would you be willing to lead or participate in community-based efforts to help maintain public access to the shoreline on your island?**
 A. Yes-71%
 B. No-29%

Infrastructure

- Q11: **How satisfied are you overall with your island's ramps, harbors and docks?**
 A. Very satisfied-0%
 B. Somewhat satisfied-18%
 C. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied-11%
 D. Somewhat dissatisfied-21%
 E. Very dissatisfied-50%
 F. Not applicable to me, I don't use them-0%
- Q12: **What is the greatest infrastructure problem on your island?**
 A. Not enough boat ramps, harbors and docks-39%
 B. Ramps, harbors and docks are poorly maintained-57%
 C. Vandalism to ramps, harbors and docks-0%
 D. Other infrastructure problems-4%

- Q13: **Have you previously written to your mayor, Governor, legislative representative and/or the government agency responsible for ramps, harbors and docks to express your infrastructure concerns?**
 A. Yes-21%
 B. No-79%

- Q14: **Would you be willing to lead or participate in community-based efforts to help address infrastructure issues on your island?**
 A. Yes-81%
 B. No-19%

Youth Fishing on Decline*

- Q15: **Is it important to encourage fishing among the younger generation?**
 A. Yes
 B. No

- Q16: **The responsibility to encourage continuity of fishing in the youth belongs to:**
 A. Their parents, family and friends
 B. Government
 C. Schools
 D. No one
 E. Everyone

- Q17: **What is the best way to encourage continuity in fishing with the younger generations?**
 A. Develop education and outreach material
 B. Establish fishing mentorship programs
 C. Put on more fishing tournaments and events for families
 D. There are other ways which I will share in the breakout session

Prioritization of Goal 1 Issues

- Q18: **FAD issues are a ____ priority to me.**
 A. High-69%
 B. Medium-23%
 C. Low-8%
- Q19: **Shoreline access is a ____ priority to me.**
 A. High-54%
 B. Medium-36%
 C. Low-11%
- Q20: **Infrastructure issues (ramps, harbors, docks) are a ____ priority to me.**
 A. High-89%
 B. Medium-7%
 C. Low-4%
- Q21: **Increasing youth participation in fishing is a ____ priority to me.**
 A. High-64%
 B. Medium-32%
 C. Low-4%
- Q22: **Please choose the most important issue to you.**
 A. FAD issues-21%
 B. Shoreline access-25%
 C. Infrastructure-39%
 D. Perpetuate youth fishing-14%

Goal 2 Questions:

Improve Catch and Effort Data

Coordination in Collection of Fisheries Data

- Q23: **Do you agree that fisheries management entities need to better coordinate their data collection effort?**
 A. Yes-93%
 B. No-0%
 C. I am not sure-7%
- Q24: **What is the reason you think limits coordination?**
 A. Different mandates, policies at federal, state and local level-14%
 B. Personalities of agency heads-11%
 C. Lack of staff capabilities and resources-4%
 D. Some or all of the above-61%
 E. Other reasons-4%
 F. I don't know -7%
- Q25: **Should there be a single unified system for collecting fisheries information from fishermen?**
 A. Yes-54%
 B. No-29%
 C. I'm not sure-18%
- Q26: **If a single unified system was to be established, which government entity should create it and run it?**
 A. NOAA Fisheries-4%
 B. Western Pacific Fishery Management Council-7%
 C. State/Territorial government-14%
 D. All of the above should work together-71%
 E. Other outside entity-4%

* No results for this section due to technical difficulties

Appendix III: Day 1 Polling Questions and Answers (continued)

Coordination in Sharing of Fisheries Data and Results

- Q27: **Do you think that fishery management entities need to improve sharing their data and results?**
 A. Yes-100%
 B. No-0%
- Q28: **What is the reason you think fishery management entities don't share data and results?**
 A. They don't process the data they collect. They have no results-14%
 B. Personalities of agency heads-14%
 C. Lack of staff capabilities and resources-0%
 D. Some or all of the above-68%
 E. Other reasons-0%
 F. I don't know-4%
- Q29: **In the past 12 months, have you attended a fishery meeting organized by NOAA Fisheries, the Western Pacific Fishery Council or your local resource management agency?**
 A. Yes-75%
 B. No-25%
- Q30: **If you answered yes, did you actively participate by providing testimony or comments at the meeting?**
 A. Yes-75%
 B. No-4%
 C. Not applicable, I answered "No" to the previous question-21%
- Q31: **In the last 12 months, have you visited the website of NOAA Fisheries, the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council or your local resource management agency?**
 A. Yes-71%
 B. No-29%
- Q32: **If you answered yes to the previous question, did you find the information you were seeking?**
 A. Yes-50%
 B. No-21%
 C. Not applicable. I answered "No" to the previous question-29%

National Saltwater Angler Registry Requirements

- Q33: **NOAA Fisheries established the National Saltwater Angler Registry as a tool to count fishermen and their catch. Do you think a national registry is a good tool to do this?**
 A. Yes-25%
 B. No-50%
 C. I am not sure-25%
- Q34: **What is your greatest issue with the National Saltwater Angler Registry?**
 A. I have no issue-0%
 B. I'm not clear how the registry works or what it is intended to do-61%
 C. The annual requirement to register-18%
 D. The \$15 annual registration fee-11%
 E. The fee exemption for indigenous people-4%
 F. Lack of enforcement-7%

Pacific Island Marine Recreational (Non-Commercial) Fishing License

- Q35: **Should fishermen be required to have recreational (non-commercial) fishing license?**
 A. Yes-25%
 B. No-75%
- Q36: **If you answered yes to the previous question, which government entity should issue the fishing license?**
 A. State/Territories-30%
 B. NOAA Fisheries-0%
 C. Both-7%
 D. Not applicable, I answered "No" to the previous question-63%
- Q37: **If you had to make a choice on how fishery managers should collect data from you, which method would you prefer?**
 A. National Saltwater Angler Registry (federal waters only)-0%
 B. Federal permit and reporting in federal water and local license and reporting in state/territorial waters-18%
 C. Voluntary shoreline and dock side survey-43%
 D. Mail surveys-14%
 E. Cooperative research projects (hire fishermen to provide data)-25%

Hawaii Commercial Marine License program does not give a true picture of catch and effort by full-time commercial and part-time "expense" (recreational) fishermen

- Q38: **Should the State of Hawaii compile separate catch/effort data obtained from full-time commercial fishermen and part-time "expense" (recreational) fishermen?**
 A. Yes-43%
 B. No-14%
 C. I don't know-29%
 D. I have no opinion-14%
- Q39: **Coordination in collecting and sharing of fisheries data and results is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-54%
 B. Medium-32%
 C. Low-14%

Prioritization of Goal 2 Issues

- Q40: **The National Saltwater Angler Registry Requirements are a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-7%
 B. Medium-25%
 C. Low-68%
- Q41: **Establishing a marine recreational (non-commercial) fishing license is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-7%
 B. Medium-18%
 C. Low-75%

- Q42: **Improving catch and effort data from full-time commercial fishermen and part time "expense" (recreational) fishermen is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-46%
 B. Medium-21%
 C. Low-32%
- Q43: **Please choose the most important issue to you.**
 A. Collecting and sharing of fisheries data-61%
 B. National Saltwater Angler Registry requirements-0%
 C. Establishing a marine recreational (non-commercial) fishing license-14%
 D. Improving catch and effort data from commercial and "expense" fishermen-25%

Goal 3 Questions:

Improve Social and Economic Data

Lack of Social and Economic Information

- Q44: **Some have suggested fishery managers develop in-depth socio-economic profiles of non-commercial fishing communities. Do you think this would improve their under standing of your community?**
 A. No-7%
 B. Yes-68%
 C. I don't know-25%
- Q45: **Are you willing to be surveyed or interviewed from time to time so that fishery managers may learn more about non-commercial fishermen and their needs?**
 A. No-11%
 B. Yes-89%
- Q46: **Are fishermen you know willing to be surveyed or interviewed from time to time so that fishery managers may learn more about non-commercial fishermen and their needs?**
 A. No-0%
 B. Yes-100%

Definitions

- Q47: **Does your typical fishing trip include some mix of recreation (fishing for pleasure), subsistence (fishing to feed yourself and family), and cultural exchange (fishing to share with friends and community)?**
 A. No, my typical trip includes only one of these elements at a time-7%
 B. Yes, my typical trip includes at least two of these elements-93%
- Q48: **Does your friends' fishing trips include some mix of recreation (fishing for pleasure), subsistence (fishing to feed yourself and family), and cultural exchange (fishing to share with friends and community)?**
 A. No, their typical trips include only one of these elements-7%
 B. Yes, their typical trips include at least two of these elements-93%



Appendix III: Day 1 Polling Questions and Answers (continued)

- Q49: **Do you object to being defined as a “recreational” fisherman?**
 A. No, that term is OK with me-61%
 B. Yes, I think it does not describe all of the reasons I fish and that bothers me-39%

- Q50: **Do you think people who sell a few fish to offset the cost of gas or bait should be defined as commercial fishermen?**
 A. No, they are not commercial fishermen-54%
 B. Yes, since they sold fish, they are commercial fishermen-36%
 C. I'm not sure-11%

- Q51: **Do you think more accurate definitions of commercial, recreational and other non-commercial fisheries are necessary to improve fisheries science and management in your island?**
 A. Yes-64%
 B. No-25%
 C. I don't know-11%

Socio-cultural Conflict

- Q52: **Do people on your island have problems with groups from other islands or cultures using fishery resources differently than they do?**
 A. No-25%
 B. Yes-68%
 C. I don't know-7%

- Q53: **If you answered yes to the previous question, have these problems led to any outward hostility or violence?**
 A. No, just grumbling-25%
 B. Yes-36%
 C. I don't know-14%
 D. Not applicable, I answered “No” to the previous question-25%

Prioritization of Goal 3 Issues

- Q54: **Improving social and economic information is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-50%
 B. Medium-39%
 C. Low-11%

- Q55: **Refining the definition of commercial and recreational fishing is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-54%
 B. Medium-32%
 C. Low-14%

- Q56: **Addressing socio-cultural conflict issues is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-50%
 B. Medium-36%
 C. Low-14%

- Q57: **Please choose the most important issue to you**
 A. Improving social and economic information-21%
 B. Re-defining commercial and recreational fishing-57%
 C. Addressing socio-cultural conflict issues-21%

Goal 4 Questions: Improve Communication

Information Gathering

- Q58: **The fishery management process includes many opportunities for fishermen to share their expertise. For example, fishermen sit on the Western Pacific Fishery Council and its advisory bodies and have a chance to offer public comments at those meetings and on regulations proposed by NOAA Fisheries. Do you think the expertise of fishermen is used in management?**
 A. No, never-4%
 B. Sometimes-71%
 C. Often-14%
 D. Very often-11%

- Q59: **Do you think fishery managers know enough about the different types of non-commercial fishing in your island?**
 A. No-71%
 B. Yes-14%
 C. I'm not sure-14%

- Q60: **Do you think fishery managers know enough about your preferences, activities, attitudes and values to make the best management decisions?**
 A. No-79%
 B. Yes-7%
 C. I'm not sure-14%

- Q61: **Do you have suggestions for how fishery managers might collect this information from you?**
 A. No-11%
 B. Maybe, I'll have to think about it-46%
 C. Yes, I have ideas that I can share in the breakout session-43%

- Q62: **Rate how well you think the government does in informing fishermen about fishery management issues that affect you?**
 A. Excellent-0%
 B. Good-4%
 C. Adequate-15%
 D. Needs improvement-48%
 E. Poor-33%

Information Distribution

- Q63: **How informed do you think you are about fishery management issues that affect you?**
 A. Very informed-14%
 B. Somewhat informed-43%
 C. Neither informed, nor uninformed-14%
 D. Somewhat uninformed-21%
 E. Very uninformed-7%

- Q64: **Do you have suggestions on how fishery managers might get information to you?**
 A. No-7%
 B. Maybe, I'll have to think about it-36%
 C. Yes, I have ideas that I can share in the breakout session-57%

Annual Catch Limits (ACL)

- Q65: **Rate your understanding of what ACLs are and how they are established.**
 A. Excellent-7%
 B. Good-14%
 C. Adequate-36%
 D. Needs improvement-29%
 E. Poor-14%

- Q66: **Rate your understanding of how ACLs might affect your particular type of fishing activities.**
 A. Excellent-7%
 B. Good-21%
 C. Adequate-36%
 D. Needs improvement-21%
 E. Poor-14%

- Q67: **Should ACLs be based only on commercial catch data?**
 A. Yes, use commercial data only-18%
 B. No, don't use commercial data only-64%
 C. I don't know-18%
 D. I don't care-0%

- Q68: **Should there be separate ACLs for commercial and non-commercial fishermen?**
 A. Yes, have separate ACLs for commercial and non-commercial fishermen-70%
 B. No, have one limit that applies to both commercial and non-commercial fishermen-19%
 C. I don't know-11%
 D. I don't care-0%

Commercial Fisheries Management

- Q69: **Do you think commercial fisheries affect the amount of fish available for you to catch on your island?**
 A. No, not at all-14%
 B. Yes, a little-21%
 C. Yes, a lot-64%
 D. I'm not sure-0%

Existing Marine Management Areas

- Q70: **Do you think efforts to modify existing managed areas will affect your fishing activities?**
 A. No, I don't think my fishing activities will be affected at all-4%
 B. Yes, I think my fishing activities will be affected a little-21%
 C. Yes, I think my fishing activities will be affected greatly-71%
 D. I am not sure-4%

- Q71: **To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I think agencies in charge of modifying existing marine managed areas are adequately reaching out to understand the needs and concerns of non-commercial fishermen.**
 A. Strongly disagree-54%
 B. Disagree-25%
 C. Neither agree nor disagree-14%
 D. Agree-0%
 E. Strongly agree-0%
 F. I'm not sure-7%

Appendix III: Day 1 Polling Questions and Answers (continued)

Outreach and Education

- Q72: **Do you think conservation of fishery resources should be taken more seriously by non-commercial fishermen?**
 A. No, there is no problem-7%
 B. Maybe, I have seen some things that could be improved on-46%
 C. Yes, there are problems that need to be worked on-46%
- Q73: **Do you think fishery managers do enough to communicate with non-commercial fishermen about fishery conservation?**
 A. No-96%
 B. Yes-4%
 C. I'm not sure-0%
- Q74: **What is the best way to get information out to non-commercial fishermen?**
 A. Put information on a website-4%
 B. Put information in fishing magazines-7%
 C. Develop public service announcements on TV-18%
 D. Send information to fishermen by email-21%
 E. Government should participate more in fishing tournaments and community events-18%
 F. Other ways which I can share in the breakout session-32%

Prioritization of Goal 4 Issues

- Q75: **Information gathering and distribution is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-68%
 B. Medium-25%
 C. Low-7%
- Q76: **Understanding annual catch limits is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-54%
 B. Medium-32%
 C. Low-14%

- Q77: **Learning more about the effects of commercial fisheries management on non-commercial fishermen is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-50%
 B. Medium-36%
 C. Low-14%
- Q78: **Potential modifications to existing marine managed areas are a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-71%
 B. Medium-11%
 C. Low-18%
- Q79: **Improving conservation among fishing communities is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-70%
 B. Medium-15%
 C. Low-15%
- Q80: **Please choose the most important issue to you.**
 A. Gathering and distributing information-19%
 B. Understanding ACLs-0%
 C. Learning more about the effects of commercial fisheries on non-commercial fisheries-11%
 D. Marine Managed Areas-48%
 E. Improving conservation among fishing communities-22%

Goal 5 Questions: Institutional Orientation

Lack of government focus on non-commercial fisheries

- Q81: **Are there specific instances you can recall when you were not happy with how non-commercial fisheries were considered in the development of Federal fisheries policy?**
 A. No-4%
 B. Yes-75%
 C. Maybe, I'd have to think about it-21%

- Q82: **Do you know your island's non-commercial fishing representative on the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council?**
 A. No-29%
 B. Yes-71%
- Q83: **Do you know NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Region's organizational structure and personnel?**
 A. No-36%
 B. Yes-29%
 C. I know a little bit-36%
- Q84: **Are you aware that NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Region will soon be the only region with a Federal recreational fisheries management specialist?**
 A. No-21%
 B. Yes-79%
- Q85: **Do you have suggestions on how NOAA Fisheries can do a better job of including non-commercial fisheries in its decision making?**
 A. No-19%
 B. Yes, I have ideas that I can share in the breakout session-81%
- Q86: **Re-building trust in government is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-67%
 B. Medium-19%
 C. Low-15%
- Q87: **Increasing government's focus on recreational and non-commercial fisheries is a _____ priority to me.**
 A. High-59%
 B. Medium-19%
 C. Low-22%

Prioritization of Goal 5 Issues

- Q88: **Please choose the most important issue to you.**
 A. Re-building trust in government-54%
 B. Increasing government's focus on recreational and non-commercial fisheries-46%

Appendix IV: Round Table Discussion Groups

<p>Goal 1: Improve Recreational Fishing Opportunities</p> <p>C. Ching W. Cortez J. Kahl K. Masunaga G. Purdy W. Sword G. Weaver</p> <p>Facilitator: Andrew Torres, Rapporteur: Brett Wiedoff</p>	<p>Goal 2: Improve Catch and Effort Data</p> <p>T. Camacho P. Conley P. Crispin L. Gaddis S. Kizel R. Seman G. Sheehan</p> <p>Facilitator: Tom Ogawa Rapporteur: Walter Ikehara</p>	<p>Goal 3: Improve Social and Economic Data</p> <p>M. Maea S. Kono M. McCulloch W. Von Arnswaldt W. Weilbacher</p> <p>Facilitator: Craig Severance Rapporteur: Chris Hawkins</p>	<p>Goal 4: Improve Communications</p> <p>L. Concepcion P. Fernandez R. Kester D. Sensui F. Shimasaki</p> <p>Facilitator: Matt Ramsey Rapporteur: Sarah Pautze</p>	<p>Goal 5: Institutional Orientation</p> <p>R. Duldulao T. Kubota P. Perez F. O'Brien</p> <p>Facilitator: Alvin Katekaru Rapporteur: Toby Wood</p>
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Appendix V: Projects Proposed by Recreational Fisheries Summit Delegates

National Goals	Projects Proposed by Fishermen Delegates	Will project have a meaningful impact on the fishing community in your island area?			Can the project be completed within a year or two?		
		Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
Goal 1: Improve Recreational Fishing Opportunities	Identify (through a survey) boat ramps/piers/harbors/fishing access points that are safety hazards.	93%	4%	4%	48%	19%	33%
	Map out shoreline fishing access points.	74%	7%	19%	74%	11%	15%
	Organize a symposium to investigate current fish aggregating device issues.	85%	4%	11%	93%	7%	0%
	Sponsor youth fishing activities at shoreline and graduating to boats.	89%	7%	4%	85%	7%	7%
Goal 2: Improve Recreational Catch and Effort Data	Identify fishing community leaders as a resource for basic fishery knowledge; make contact with them and get them involved.	96%	4%	0%	81%	15%	4%
	Provide better outreach/education to the fishermen.	93%	7%	0%	81%	11%	7%
	Differentiate between commercial and expense fishermen in data collections (use definition and threshold for part-timers and use thresholds to stratify data in analyses).	58%	19%	23%	44%	15%	41%
Goal 3: Improve Social and Economic Data	Improve understanding of American Samoa community concerns, attitudes and socio-economic impacts regarding the designation/expansion of marine protected areas.	93%	7%	0%	77%	8%	15%
	Improve understanding of CNMI community concerns, attitudes and socio-economic impacts regarding the designation/expansion of marine protected areas.	89%	4%	7%	78%	4%	20%
	(Broad) Improve understanding of community concerns, attitudes and socio-economic impacts regarding the designation/expansion of marine protected areas (with legal analysis).	92%	0%	8%	76%	4%	20%
	Develop Guam boating and fishing protocols with appropriate translations to assist in the understanding of local boating culture and customs.	88%	8%	4%	85%	4%	11%
	(Broad) Develop island boating and fishing protocols with appropriate translations to assist in the understanding of local boating culture and customs.	89%	4%	7%	80%	4%	16%
	Provide education and outreach on boating operations, safety, rules of the road, etc. (emphasis for Hawaii).	77%	15%	8%	74%	11%	15%
	Conduct harbor census.	56%	19%	26%	62%	8%	31%
Goal 4: Improve Communication	Establish a 9-member group (one from each island, including territories, commonwealth) to meet with the NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) recreational fishing specialist six (6) months from the completion of the summit.	96%	0%	4%	96%	9%	4%
	Create a media packet describing marine managed areas, including their descriptions, definitions, and purposes.	92%	4%	4%	88%	4%	8%
	Compile a list of possible venues for community outreach events for the PIRO marine recreational fishing specialist to attend.	96%	0%	4%	85%	7%	7%
Goal 5: Institutional Orientation	Conduct outreach by PIRO marine recreational fishing specialist for fishermen.	96%	0%	4%	96%	0%	4%
	Enable recreational fishing groups to engage in outreach with NOAA Fisheries.	100%	0%	0%	96%	0%	4%
	Develop regional strategic communications plan.	96%	0%	4%	81%	0%	19%
	Develop regional report for next National Recreation Summit (if scheduled).	81%	4%	15%	67%	4%	30%

Appendix VI: Summit Evaluation Results

Q1: How useful was the information NOAA Fisheries sent to you before the summit?	
Not very informative	11%
About right	89%
Too much information	0%
Q2: Did you carefully review the information before attending the summit?	
No	11%
Yes	89%
Q3: What do you think about the amount of information on the posters at the meeting site?	
Not enough	11%
About right	74%
Too much	15%
Q4: During the summit how was the amount of time you had to talk to and get to know the other delegates and NOAA Fisheries staff?	
Not enough	15%
About right	81%
Too much	4%
Q5: Did the breakout sessions help you to understand non-commercial fishing issues from outside your area or fishing method?	
No	4%
Yes	96%
Q6: Did the breakout sessions allow you to start to identify projects that might benefit all non-commercial fishermen?	
No	4%
Yes	96%
Q7: Technical glitches and learning curves aside, how satisfied were you that the polling device technology allowed you to provide your opinion, when compared to other methods for providing your opinions, such as raising hands, speaking etc?	
Not satisfied	11%
Satisfied	74%
Very satisfied	15%
Q8: Did the summit help you understand the Federal government's mission to engage the non-commercial fishing community?	
No	22%
Yes	78%
Q9: Did the summit help you understand that the residents of all 50 U.S. states, its territories and commonwealths have a voice in the management of fisheries in Federal waters, and that fishery management must not discriminate among residents of different states and fishing communities.	
No	26%
Yes	74%
Q10: How likely are you to provide information from this summit to your friends and colleagues when you get back home?	
Not very likely	4%
Neutral	0%
Extremely likely	96%
Q11: How often would you like NOAA Fisheries to convene future recreational/non-commercial summits?	
Every year	81%
Every two years	15%
Every three years	4%
Never again	0%



U.S. Secretary of Commerce (Acting)

Dr. Rebecca Blank

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