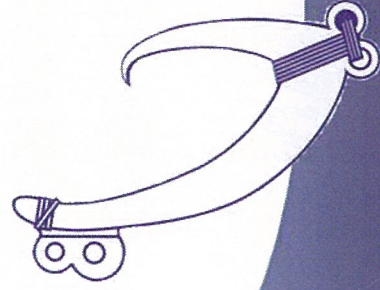




Informational Presentation on the Request to Expand the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

May 2016



Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council

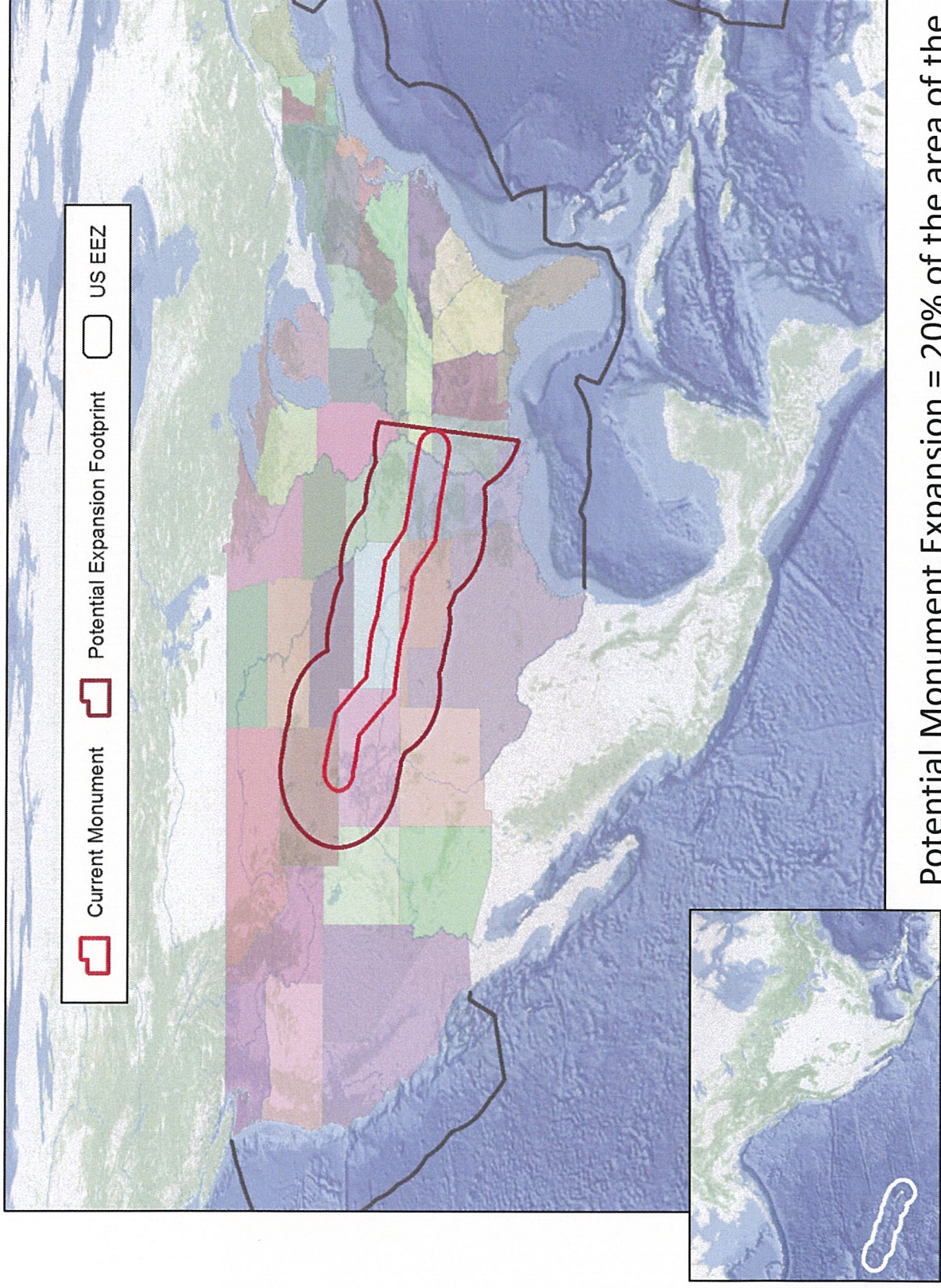
NWHI Fisheries Management contd.

2005 (Sept.)- Gov. Linda Lingle approves regulations banning fishing in state waters in NWHI

2006 (June)- President Bush established the NWHI monument (later renamed as Papahānaumokuākea MNL)

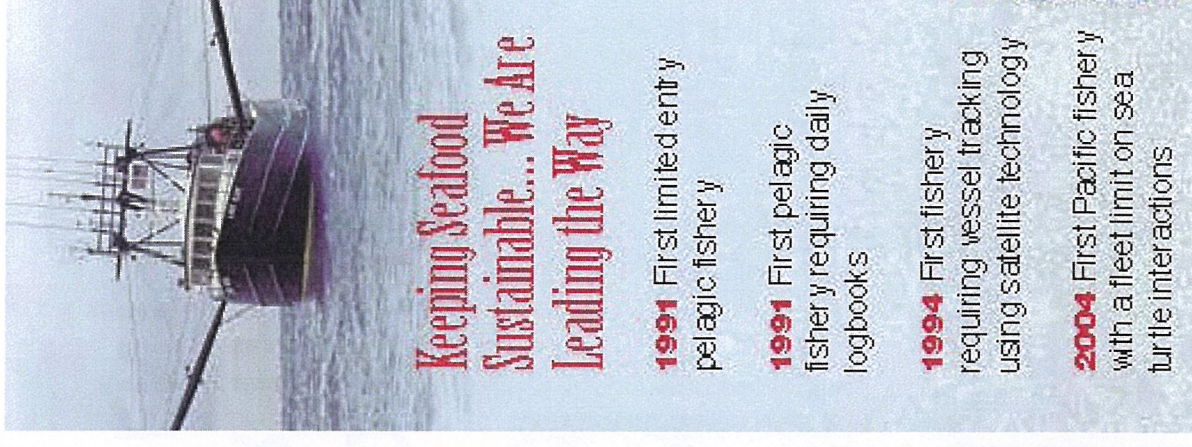
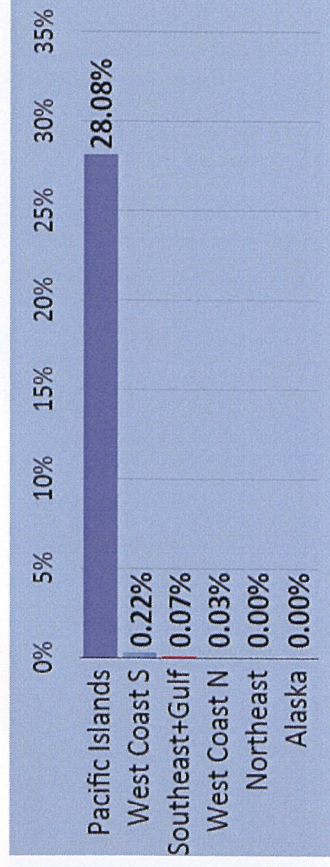
- closed bottomfish fishery within 5 years
- prohibited all other commercial and recreational fishing (sustenance fishing allowed)
- Prohibited subsistence fishing;
- Permits required for Native Hawaiian traditional activities but not allowed to bring fish and other resources home to family and communities

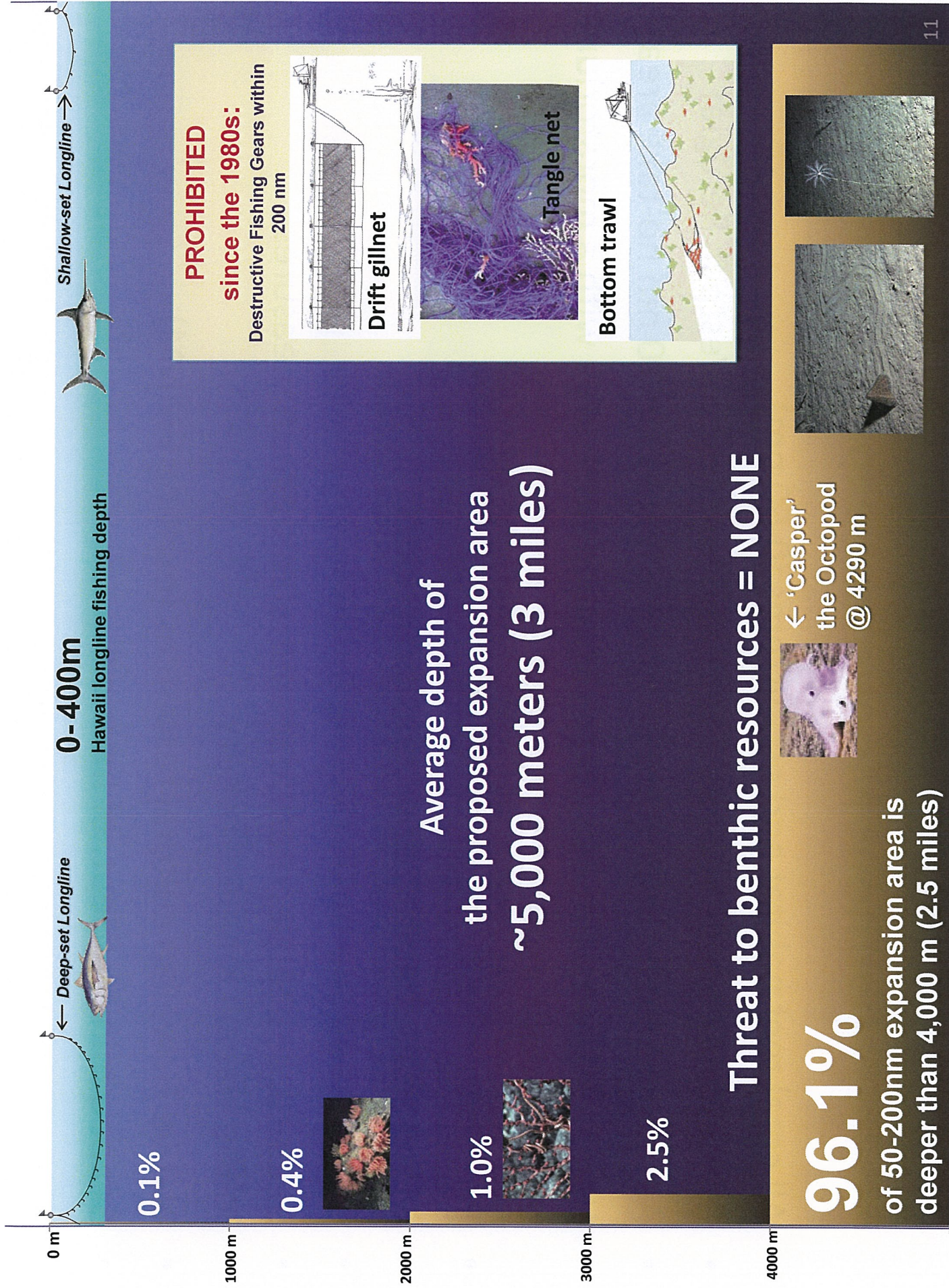
Overlay of Potential Expansion Footprint on the US Mainland



Key Reasons Opposing the Expansion

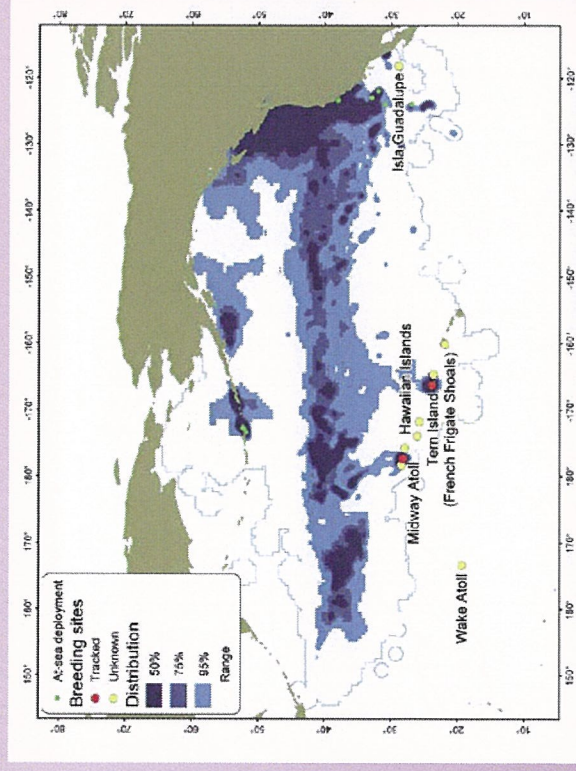
- ❖ **Lack of scientific and conservation justification**
low threats; existing comprehensive management regulations and enforcement; no biomass spillover to main Hawaiian Islands; and no climate change buffer or added resiliency
- ❖ **Negative socio-economic impacts to Hawaii**
fisheries, seafood markets, seafood consumers
- ❖ **Marine Monuments have only been established in US Pacific Islands Region**
28% of US EEZ in the region is no-take while no other region has closed 1% of their US waters



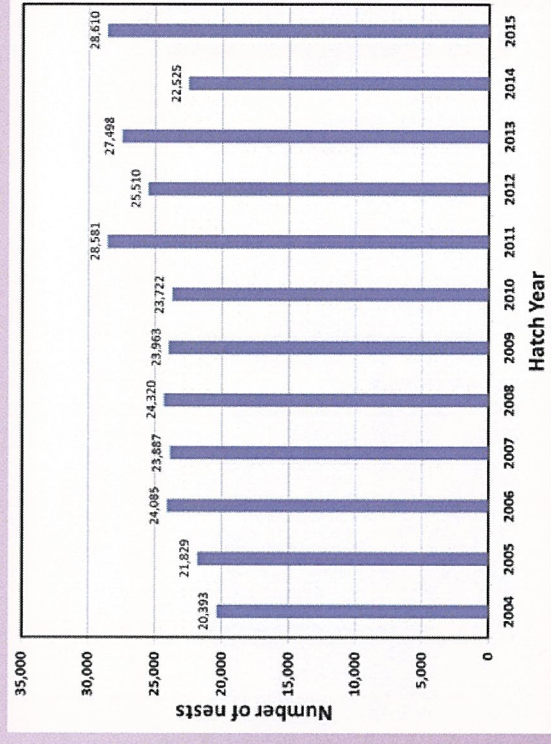


Albatrosses

- Laysan and black-footed albatross populations are stable or increasing
 - Laysan ~1 million breeding pairs; Black-footed breeding pairs ~68,000
- Extensive range beyond NWHI and US EEZ encompassing most of the North Pacific (Japan to Canada/Mexico)
- Most effective seabird conservation is fisheries mitigation and requiring Hawaii longline mitigation measures on foreign fleets

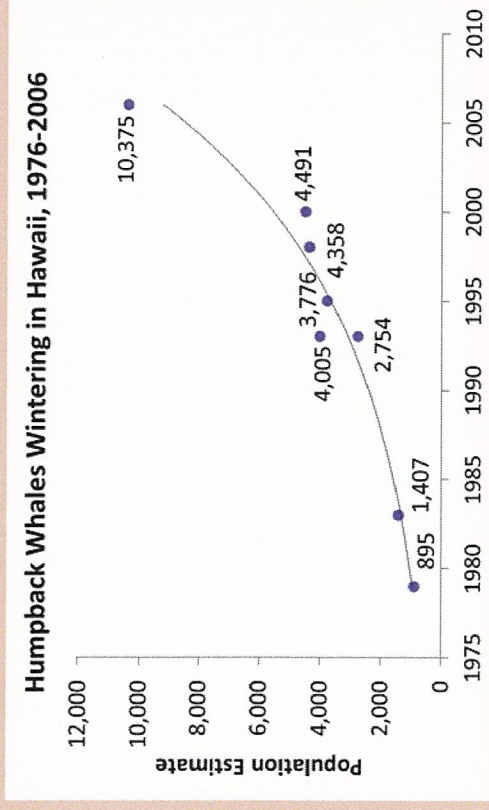


Satellite-tracking data of non-breeding black-footed albatross. Source: Arata et al. 2009.



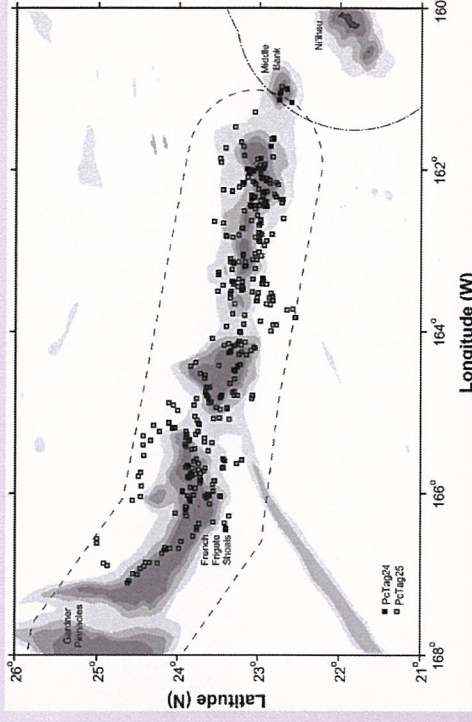
Annual number of black-footed albatross nests (bottom) at Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge (2004-2015). Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Region.

Humpback Whales



- Hawaii population recovered and proposed for ESA delisting
- Federal protection will continue under MMPA
- Rarely (<1/yr) interacts with HI longline fishery

False Killer Whales

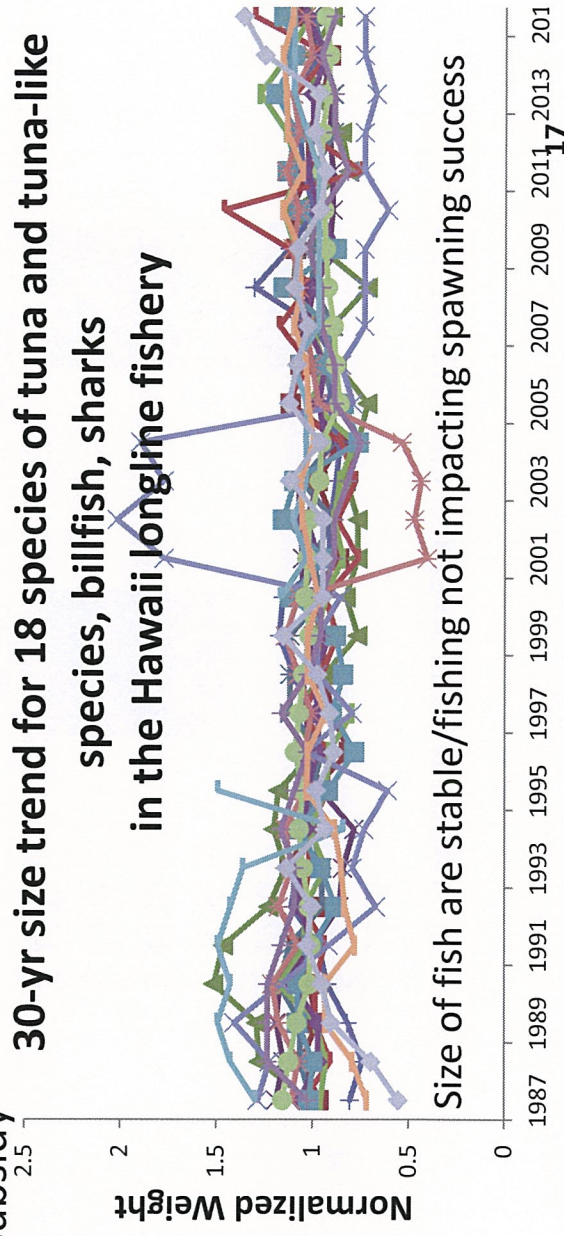
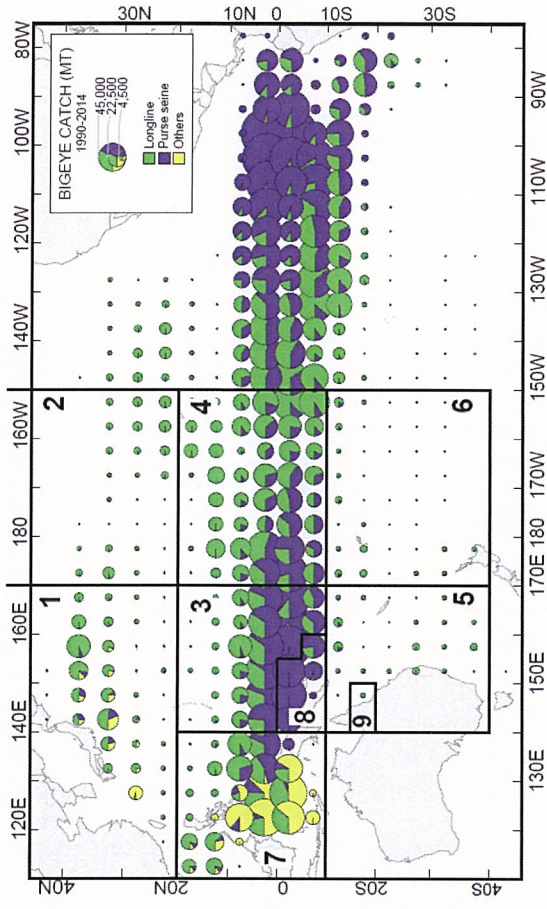


Source: Baird et al. 2013

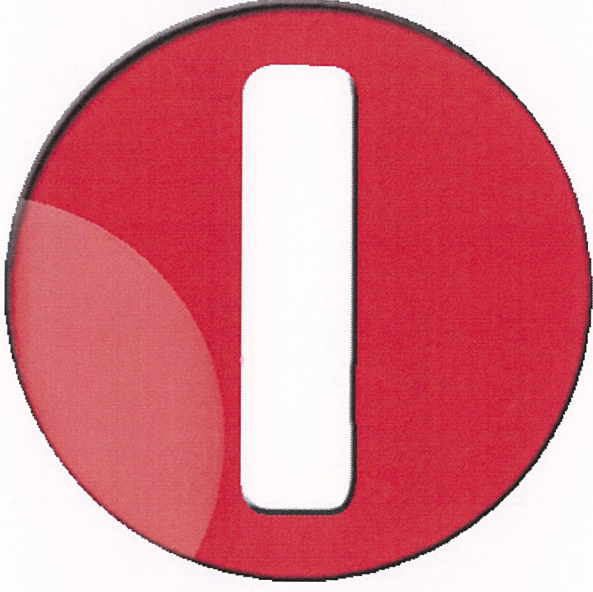
- NWHI population within existing monument boundary
- No observed interactions of NWHI-FKW in HILL
- FKW mitigation measures implemented in Hawaii longline fishery

Tunas and other pelagics

- Highly migratory species managed domestically and internationally
- HMS stocks range hundreds to thousands of miles
- Larval and adult biomass spill-over is not relevant as larval drift is demonstrated to move from the southeast to northwest
- The MHI will not receive any “subsidy” from the NWHI



- Skipjack = above MSY biomass
- Yellowfin= above MSY biomass
- Albacore = above MSY biomass
- Bigeye = at MSY biomass
- Swordfish= above MSY biomass



NEGATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS TO HAWAII FISHERIES



2014 Hawaii Food Crops

(million \$, farmgate or dockside)

Food	\$ million	Kept in Hawaii
Commercial Wild Fish Landings	110.0	80-90%
Cattle	64.9	24%
Coffee	62.6	NA
Sugarcane	54.3	<5%
Macadamia Nuts	35.7	NA
Algae	33.0	0%
Bananas	11.8	100%
Papayas	11.3	50%
Milk	10.1	100%
Lettuce	7.6	100%
Taro	1.9	100%

Port of Honolulu (2014)



32nd in the US in
landed fish
volume
(29 million lbs)

7th in the US in
landed fish value
(\$110 million)

*“We do more
with less”*

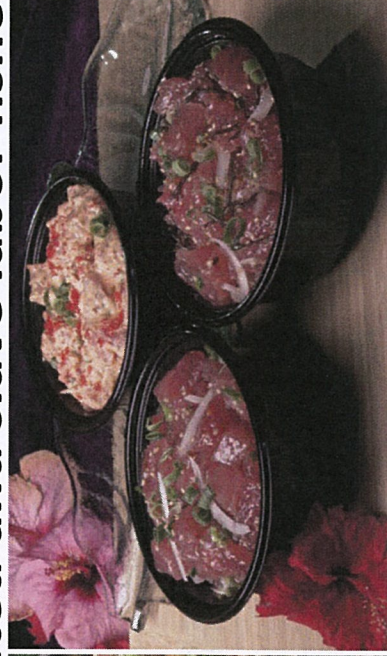
Source: NOAA 2015. Fisheries of the United States in 2014. Draft
Pelagic Fisheries 2015 Annual Report, WPRFMC and WPacFIN

Potential Impact to Hawaii Small-scale Fisheries

- The proposed expansion could subsume important fishing grounds to the people of Kauai (Middle Bank, NOAA weather buoy, Niihau)
- These areas produce about 1 million pounds of tunas, billfish, bottomfish, small pelagics and reef fish worth between \$3 million and \$5 million annually
- Middle Bank is an important bottomfish fishing area, producing high quality fresh bottomfish for the Hawaii seafood market worth \$80,000- \$160,000 annually
 - Approximately 10% of the MHI bottomfish total annual landed value from Middle Bank

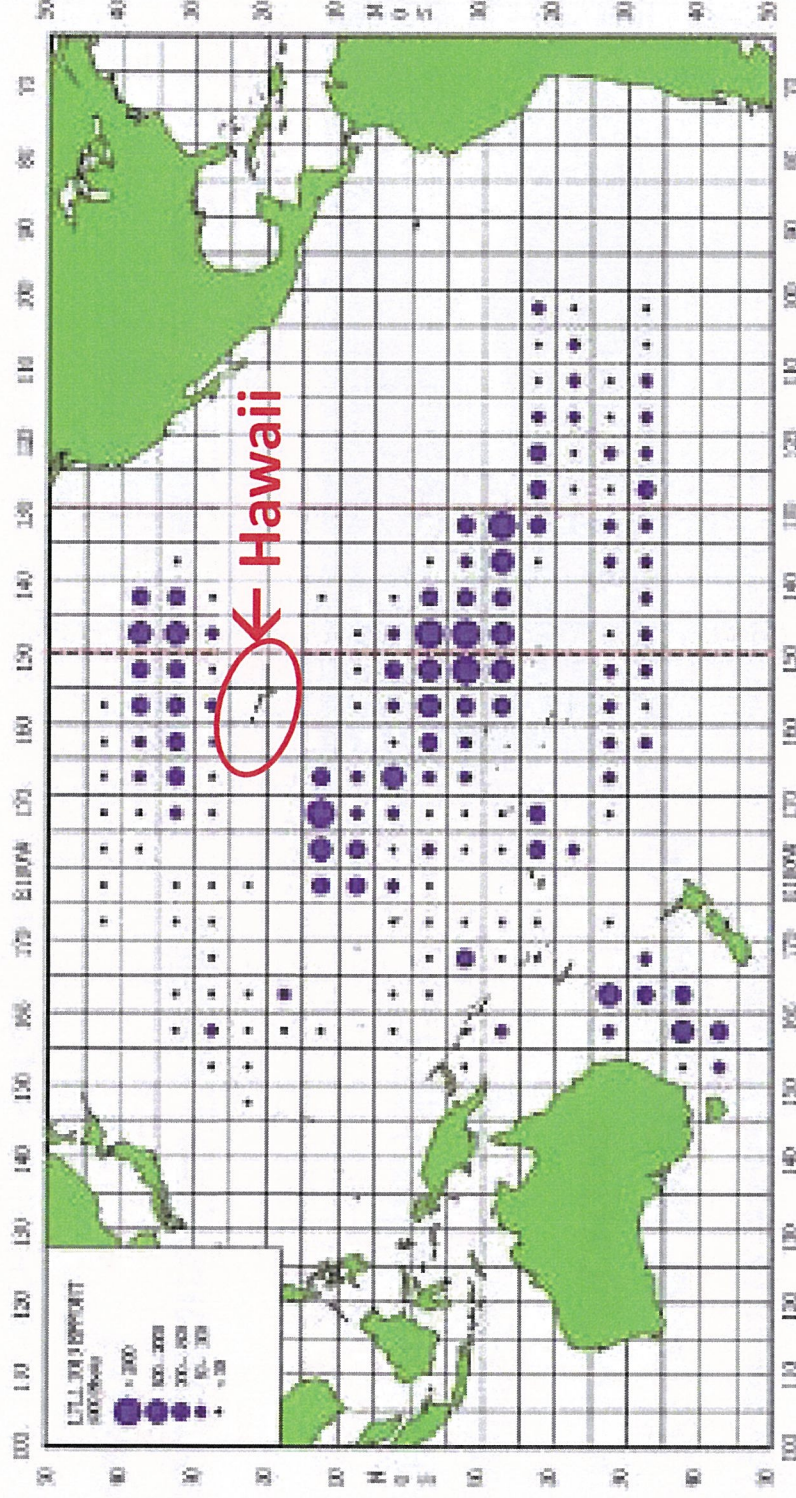
Impacts to Consumers, Markets, State

- **\$10 million annually in landed value of fish from US EEZ around the NWHI; \$30 million annually in Hawaii's retail markets**
- **Fresh, iced, local fish replaced by frozen, gas-treated imports**
- **Poorer quality fish due to longer trips**
- **Hawaii fisheries support thousands of direct and indirect jobs: vessel captains, crew, fish auction buyers, seafood wholesalers, ice and bait suppliers, vessel repair services, fork lift drivers, delivery drivers, fish cutters, chefs, and food servers**
- **Increased seafood trade deficit and reliance on illegal, unreported, unregulated and slave labor fisheries**

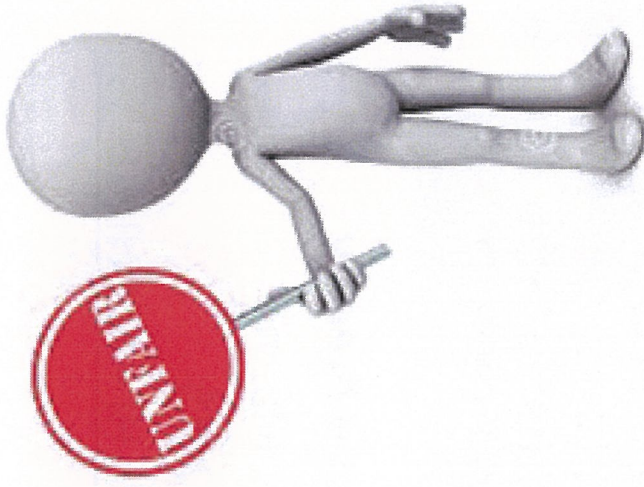


Foreign Longline Vessels Compete with Hawaii Longline Vessels

Taiwan = 1337 Japan = 361 China = 353 Korea = 113

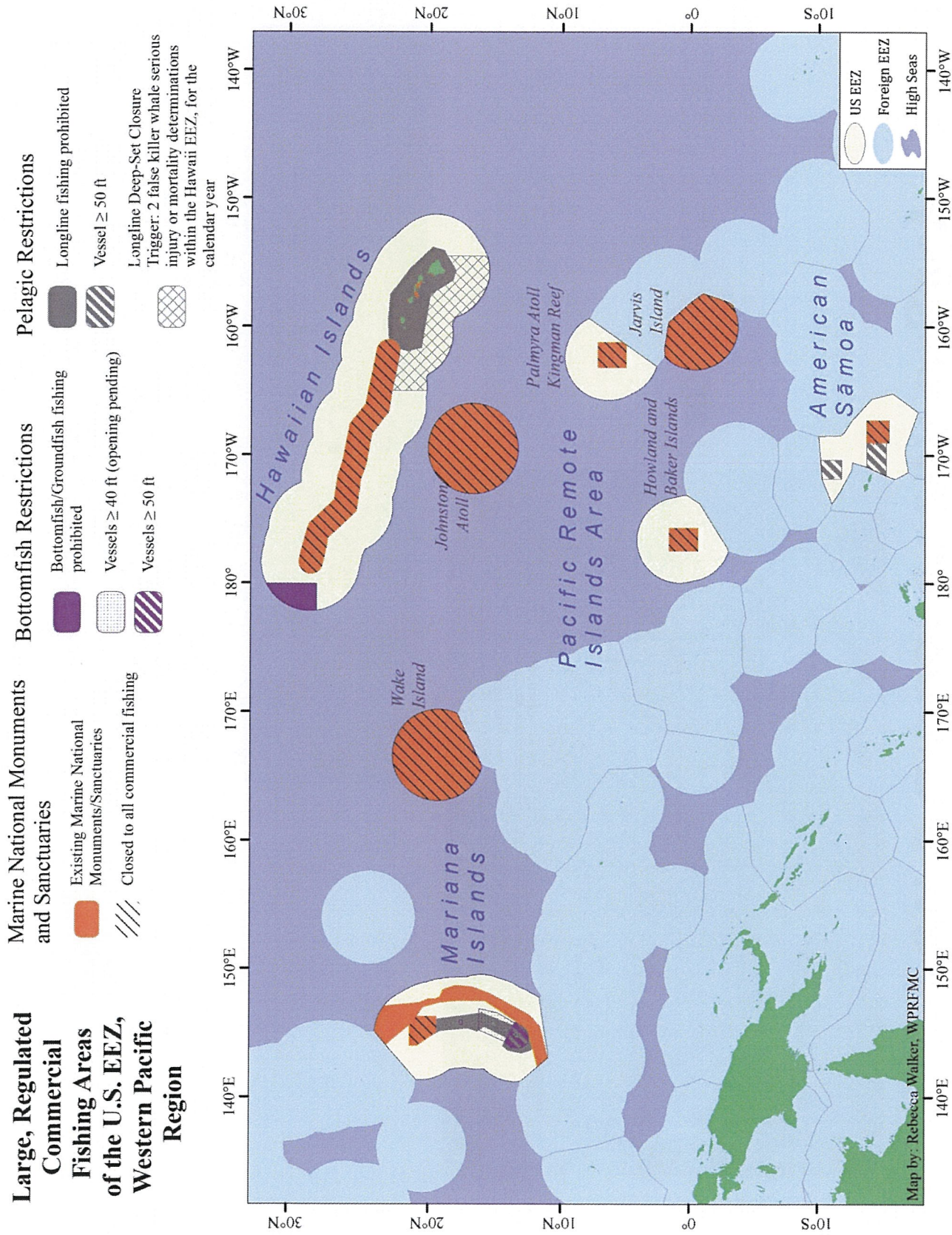


Map Showing Taiwan Longline Fishing Effort-2014



UNFUNDED AREA EXPANSION

Large, Regulated Commercial Fishing Areas of the U.S. EEZ, Western Pacific Region



New United Nations Convention Forming and Focused on High Seas MPAs



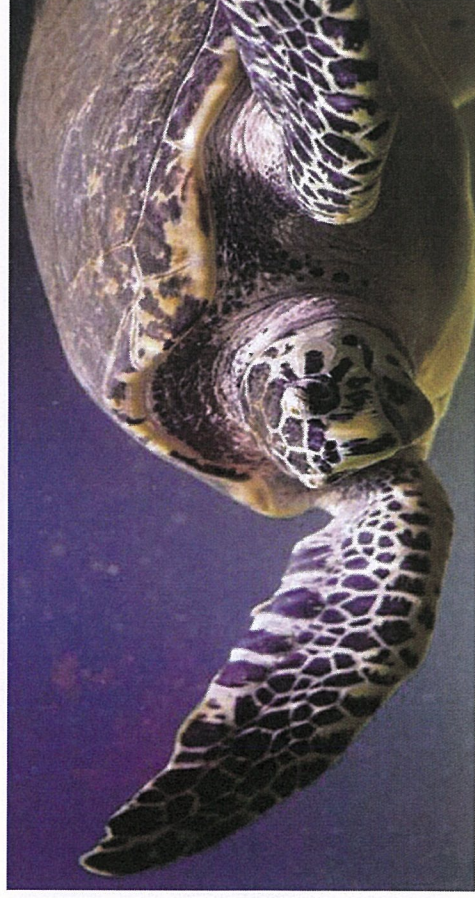
The Pew Charitable Trusts / Research & Analysis / Marine Protected Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

ISSUE BRIEF

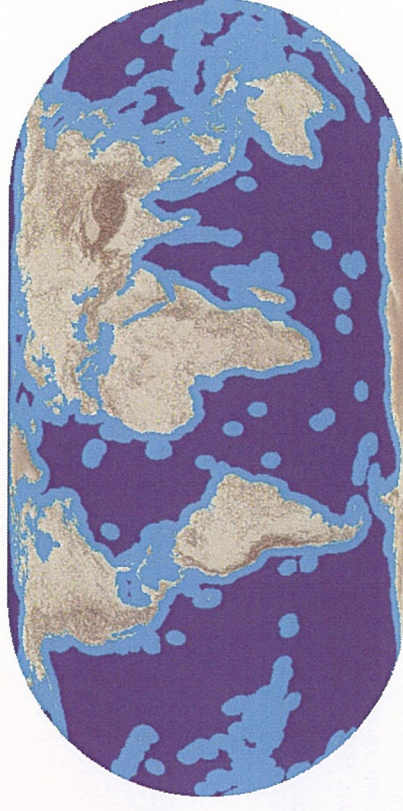
Marine Protected Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

March 15, 2016 | Protecting Ocean Life on the High Seas

SHARE     



WORLD OCEANS



71%
of Earth is covered
by ocean

64%
of the ocean is
considered the
high seas /
international waters

45%
of the Earth's
surface is covered
by the high seas

Jurisdictional v
High seas

Source:
National Geographic
<http://theterramap.org>

Erosion of Hawaiian Rights

- The State shall protect all rights customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural, and religious purposes for Native Hawaiians (Article XII, Sec 7 of the State Constitution)
- Ceded lands (submerged lands) are to be held in trust for Native Hawaiians and the general public (Article 12, Section 4 of State Constitution)
- Existing monument (0 – 50 miles) prohibits free access to traditional fisheries and gathering resources by requiring federal permits.
- Native Hawaiian traditional fishing has been precluded as bringing fish and other resources back to their families and communities is prohibited
- Monument Expansion:
 - Would further prohibit Hawaiian traditional and cultural access and practices
 - Would expand Federal control over Hawaii's resources and cultural heritage