

DRAFT TIMELINE OF PERTINENT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS IN CREATING THE PMNM.

YEAR	ACTION
1986	August 27, 1986 (51 FR 27413): Initial bottomfish fishery management measures prohibited certain destructive fishing techniques, including explosives, poisons, trawl nets, and bottom-set gillnets; established a moratorium on the commercial harvest of seamount groundfish stocks at the Hancock Seamounts, and implemented a permit system for fishing for bottomfish in the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI)
1987	March 23, 1987 (52 FR 5987): The Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region becomes effective. The Pelagic Management Unit Species (PMUS) at that time were billfish, wahoo, mahimahi, and oceanic sharks. The FMP's first measures prohibited drift gillnet fishing within the region's waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and prohibited foreign longline fishing within certain areas of the EEZ.
1988	September 6, 1988 (53 FR 299907): Amendment 2 divided EEZ around the NWHI into two zones, the more distant Ho'omalulu Zone and the closer Mau Zone. A limited access system was established for the Ho'omalulu Zone, with non-transferable permits and landing requirements for permit renewal and for new entry into the fishery.
1991	October 1, 1991 FMP Amendment 2, 56 FR 52214 : Due to Hawaii longline fishermen concerns about possible interactions with monk seals in the NWHI with WPRFMC, the council considered the science and stakeholder input through the mandated public process. WPRFMC recommended and NOAA adopted a longline fishing exclusion zone within 50 nm of the NWHI (and later the MHI) to protect monk seals.
1991	May 26, 1991 (56 FR 24351): Amendment 4 implemented a requirement for vessel owners or operators to notify the National Marine Fisheries Service at least 72 hours before leaving port if they intend to fish in a "protected species study zone" that extends 50 nautical miles (nm) around the NWHI for observer placement
1991	October 14, 1991: Amendment 3, (56 FR 52214) created a 50 nm longline exclusion zone around the NWHI to protect endangered Hawaiian monk seals. This is a contiguous area extending 50 nm from named features in the NWHI and connected by corridors between those areas where the 50-nm-radius circles do not intersect. Amendment 3 also implemented framework provisions for establishing a mandatory observer program to collect information on interactions between longline fishing and sea turtles.
1992	May 26, 1991: Amendment 2 became effective (56 FR 24731) and implemented requirements for domestic pelagic longline fishing vessel operators to have Federal permits, to maintain Federal fishing logbooks, and, if wishing to fish within 50 nm of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI), to have observers placed on board if directed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).
1992	August 17 1992: Moratorium on harvesting seamount groundfish from the Hancock Seamount was extended by six years until August 17, 1998 (57 FR 36907).
1994	June 24, 1994 (59 FR 26979): Amendment 7 became effective and replaced Amendment 4's moratorium with a limited entry program for the Hawaii-based domestic longline fishery with transferable permits, a limit of 164 vessels, and a maximum vessel size of 101' in length overall. Amendment 7 also established a framework procedure to be used for the future implementation of certain types of new regulations.
1998	June 29, 1998: Moratorium on harvesting seamount groundfish from the Hancock Seamount was extended by another six years until June 29, 2004 (63 FR 35162).
1999	May 28, 1999 Amendment 5 (64 FR 22810): established a limited entry program for the Mau Zone in the NWHI with non-transferable permits and landing requirements for permit renewal. Included in requirements for permit issuance was attendance by the primary vessel operator at a protected species workshop. Amendment 5 also established a Community Development Program (CDP) under which 20% of Mau Zone permits are reserved for CDP participants, as well as instituting a maximum vessel length of 60' for replacement vessels in the Ho'omalulu or Mau Zones.

2000	December 4, 2000: President Clinton created the NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve using the Marine Sanctuaries Act on top of the footprint of the pre-existing longline exclusion zone out to 50 nm of the NWHI. Hawaii's limited entry bottomfish fishery is closed permanently. Hawaii lost 50% of its local bottomfish supply. Executive Order 13178 https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/WCPD-2000-12-11/html/WCPD-2000-12-11-Pg2969.htm)
2001	March 30, 2001: NOAA completed the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of the Fishery Management Plan for the Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region. (http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/Library/PUBDOCs/environmental_impact_statements/FEIS_Wstrn_Pcf_Plgc_Fshrs/feis_wstrn_pcf_plgc_fshrs_cvr_ltr.pdf)
2002	June 13, 2002 (67 FR 34408): Framework Measure 2 became effective and incorporated the terms and conditions developed by the Council and contained in a November 28, 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS. These measures required Hawaii-based pelagic longline vessel operators to use blue-dyed bait, strategic offal discards, and line shooters with weighted branch lines to mitigate seabird interactions when fishing north of 23° N. Also included was a requirement that all Hawaii-based longline vessel owners and operators annually attend a protected species workshop conducted by NMFS.
2004	April 2, 2004: NOAA re-opened the Hawaii longline fisheries with new regulations implemented to achieve optimum yield while not jeopardizing the long term existence of sea turtles and other listed species. A Hawaii-based shallow-set swordfish fishery using circle hooks with mackerel bait was established. An annual 'hard' limit on leatherback (16) and loggerhead (17) turtle interactions was implemented. Minimum federal observer coverage rate was set at 100% for shallow-set and 20% for deep-set longline fisheries. Re-implemented earlier sea turtle handling and resuscitation requirements and included conservation projects to protect sea turtles in their nesting and coastal habitats. http://www.wpcouncil.org/pelagic/Documents/FMP/RegulatoryAmendment3-FR-FinalRule.pdf)
2006	June 15, 2006: President Bush created the NWHI Marine National Monument on top of the footprint of President Clinton's NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve using the Antiquities Act. Under the act, public process, Congressional action and scientific justification are explicitly not required. Presidential Proclamation 8031 (71 FR 36443): http://www.papahanaumokuakea.gov/permit/pdf/proclamation_8031.pdf)
2012	January 20, 2012: NOAA reviews the impacts of the Hawaii shallow-set longline fishery through requirements of the Endangered Species Act. NOAA's Biological Opinion is that this fishery does not place the continued existence of endangered species in jeopardy. http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/Library/PUBDOCs/biological_opinions/SSLL_2012_BiOp_1-30-2012-Final_Amended_5-29-13.pdf)
2014	September 19, 2014: NOAA reviews the impacts of the Hawaii deep-set longline fishery. NOAA's Biological Opinion is that this fishery does not place the continued existence of endangered species in jeopardy. http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/Library/PUBDOCs/biological_opinions/DSLL_Final_BiOp_9-19-2014.pdf
2015	September 9, 2015: NOAA completes consultation on the Hawaii deep-set and shallow-set fishery on fin whales and monk seals. NOAA's consultation concluded that this fishery does not place the continued existence of fin whales or monk seals in jeopardy. (Letter from Tosatto, M., Regional Administrator NOAA PIRO to B. Harman, Assistant Regional Administrator, NOAA PIRO.)
2016	Proponents of expanding the PMNM in the NWHI claim that NOAA management has failed and that the biota and habitat within the PMNM inside of 50 nm miles need additional protections from the Hawaii longline fishery. This position is not supported by NOAA scientific assessments. Instead, NOAA continues to confirm that the fishery and its management system are in compliance with the MSA, MMPA, NEPA, ESA, and other laws governing the fishery.