

Rabbitfish: loloa, lo (*Siganus aregenteus*)

Rudderfish: nanue, mata-mutu, mutumutu (*Kyphosus* spp.)

Scad: atule (*Selar crumenophthalmus*); atuleau, namuauili (*Decapterus macarellus*)

Sharks: malie-aloloa (*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*); aso (*C. albimarginatus*); malie (*C. galapagensis*); apeape, malie-alamata (*C. melanopterus*); malu (*Triaenodon obesus*)

Soldierfish: malau-ugatele, malau-va'ava'a, malau-tui, malau-mamo, malau-tuauili, malau-pu'u (*Myripristis* spp.); malau-tianiu, malau-tui, malau-talapu'u, malau-tusitisi, malau-pauli, tamalu, mu-malau, malau-toa (*Sargocentron* spp.)

Surgeonfish: afinamea, aanini, ponepone, gaitolama, alogo, pone-i'usama, laulama, maogo (*Acanthurus* spp.); pone, pala'ia, logoulia (*Ctenochaetus* spp.); ume-isu, ili'ilia, umelei, ume-masimasi, ume-ulutao (*Naso* spp.)

Threadfin: umiumia, l'ausi (*Polydactylus sexfilis*)

Triggerfish: sumu, sumu-laulau (*Balistoides viridescens*), sumu-'apa'apasina, sumu-si'umumu (*Melichthys vidua*), sumu-uli (*M. niger*), sumu-uo'uo, sumu-aloloa (*Rhinecanthus aculeatus*), sumu-gase'ele'ele (*Sufflamen fraenatum*)

Turban shells: alili (*Turbo* spp.)

Wrasses: lalafi, tagafa, malakea, lalafi-matamumu, lalafi-matapua'a, lalafi-pulepule (*Cheilinus* spp.); sugale (*Oxycheilinus* spp.); sugale-tatanu (*Xyrichtys aeneitensis*); sugale-mo'o (*Cheilio inermis*); sugale-laogutu, sugale-uli, sugale-aloa, sugale-lupe, sugale-gutumafia (*Hemigymnus* spp.); lape, sugale-pagota, sugale-a'au, sugale-pagota, ifigi, sugale-uluvela (*Halichoeres* spp.); uloulo-gatala, patagaloa, lape-moana, sugalesamasama (*Thalassoma* spp.); sugale-la'o, sugale-taili, sugale-gasufi (*Novaculichthys taeniourus*)

Fishery Regulations

All commercial fishing is prohibited within the boundaries of the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument (MNM). Noncommercial fishing that has been permitted is allowed seaward of 12 nautical miles. The executive order that established the Rose Atoll MNM is currently under review by the Trump Administration.

BOTTOMFISH

- All fishing vessels are prohibited from using or possessing bottom trawls and bottom set gillnets, poisons and explosives
- All fishing vessels must carry an observer when directed to do so by the National Marine Fisheries Service
- Annual quota. For updates, go to www.wpcouncil.org/managed-fishery-ecosystems/annual-catch-limits/

CRUSTACEANS

- Federal permit and logbook required
- Ban on fishing for, taking or retaining lobster with explosives, poisons or electrical shocking devices
- Notification before port landing and before offloading
- Observer coverage when requested by National Marine Fisheries Service
- Annual catch limits. For updates, go to www.wpcouncil.org/managed-fishery-ecosystems/annual-catch-limits/

PRECIOUS CORALS

- Federal permit and reporting required
- Use of only selective gear that can discriminate or differentiate between type, size, quality or characteristics of living or dead corals
- Annual catch limits. For updates, go to www.wpcouncil.org/managed-fishery-ecosystems/annual-catch-limits/
- 10-inch minimum height for live pink coral
- Minimum stem diameter of 1 inch or minimum height of 48 inches for live black coral
- Moratorium on gold coral

CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS

- Gear types limited to hand-harvest, spear, slurp gun, hand/dip net, hoop net for Kona crab, throw net, barrier net, surround/purse net that is attended at all times, hook-and-line, crab and fish traps with vessel ID number affixed, and remote operating vehicle/submersible
- The vessel number must be affixed to all fish and crab traps on board the vessel or deployed in the water by any vessel or person holding a permit when fishing for coral reef taxa
- Ban on possession and use of poisons, explosives or intoxicating substances to take coral reef ecosystem species
- Ban on harvest of live rock and living corals except for indigenous people for traditional uses and aquaculture operations for seed stock under special permit, reporting and pre-landing notification requirements
- Annual catch limits. For updates, go to www.wpcouncil.org/managed-fishery-ecosystems/annual-catch-limits/
- Special permit, reporting and pre-landing notification for any directed fishery on potentially harvested coral reef taxa

Get Involved!

Communities are encouraged to participate in the decision-making process for the American Samoa Archipelago FEP. Your participation ensures that fisheries development and planning is consistent with your community's long-range goals.

To learn how you can become involved, visit the Council website at www.wpcouncil.org or contact the Council staff at (808) 522-8220 or by email at info.wpcouncil@noaa.gov. Stay connected through [facebook.com/wprfmc](https://www.facebook.com/wprfmc) and on Twitter [@wpcouncil](https://twitter.com/wpcouncil).

American Samoa Fishery Ecosystem Plan

- Identifies management goals and objectives,
- Delineates geographical boundaries,
- Fosters coordination and community participation through various advisory bodies and an appropriate management structure,
- Designates managed species, and
- Details applicable fishery regulations

THE AMERICAN SAMOA ARCHIPELAGO FISHERY ECOSYSTEM PLAN (FEP) CONSERVES AND MANAGES NON-PELAGIC MARINE RESOURCES AND FISHERIES IN THE OFFSHORE WATERS OF AMERICAN SAMOA. THIS APPROACH IS PLACE-BASED AND ADAPTIVE, ACCOUNTS FOR ECOSYSTEM KNOWLEDGE AND UNCERTAINTIES, CONSIDERS CHANGES IN THE ECOSYSTEM AND MULTIPLE EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, AND STRIVES TO BALANCE DIVERSE SOCIAL OBJECTIVES.



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ECOSYSTEM: A geographically specified system of organisms (including humans) and their environment and the processes that control its dynamics

FOR PELAGIC SPECIES, SEE THE PACIFIC PELAGIC FEP.

Ecosystem-Based Management of Fisheries in the US Pacific Islands



Management Goals*

1. Conserve and manage target and non-target stocks
2. Protect species and habitats of special concern
3. Understand and account for important ecosystem parameters and their linkages
4. Meet the needs of fishermen, their families, and communities

Management Objectives*

1. Support fishing communities
2. Prevent overfishing while achieving on a continual basis the optimum yield from each fishery
3. Improve fishery monitoring and data collection
4. Promote compliance
5. Reduce bycatch and minimize interactions and impacts to protected species to the extent practicable
6. Refine designations of and minimize impacts to essential fish habitat (EFH)
7. Increase traditional and local knowledge in decision-making
8. Consider the implications of spatial management arrangements in Council decision-making
9. Consider the implications of climate change in Council decision-making

* Adopted by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council in March 2016.

Geographical Boundaries

The American Samoa Archipelago FEP includes all waters and associated marine resources within the federal waters (also known as the US exclusive economic zone or EEZ, i.e., from 3 to 200 miles from shore) around American Samoa.

Community Participation and Management Structure

Successful ecosystem management requires consideration of the impacts to the environment, including the social and cultural components. To garner this ecosystem knowledge, the FEP process uses a bottom-up approach, which begins with

recommendations made during public meetings and through several advisory bodies. The FEP management structure also fosters increased collaboration with state, federal and international governments and non-government organizations.

American Samoa FEP Advisory Panel (AP)

The American Samoa AP assist in the collection and evaluation of information relevant to the development and amendment of fishery management plans. The AP has 12 members who represent commercial and non-commercial fisheries and related interests. Representatives from the AP serve on the Island Fisheries, Pelagic Fisheries, Ecosystems and Habitat, and Indigenous Fishing Communities Sub-panels. AP members serve a four-year term.

Fishing Industry Advisory Committee (FIAC)

The FIAC provides information and recommendations on and assists in the development and amendments of the Council's FEPs.

Regional Ecosystem Advisory Committee (REAC)

The American Samoa Archipelago REAC includes representatives from federal and territorial government agencies and nongovernmental organizations and businesses with responsibility or interest in land-based and non-fishing activities that potentially affect the marine environment.

Archipelagic FEP Plan Team

The Archipelagic FEP Plan Team oversees the development and monitoring of the American Samoa FEP and those of other archipelagic areas in the Western Pacific Region. The Plan Team drafts the annual Stock Assessment and Fisheries Evaluation (SAFE) report for each FEP. The SAFE reports include an ecosystem chapter, which covers such issues as protected species, climate change, marine planning and socioeconomics related to the local fisheries. The Plan Team includes federal and local government and non-government specialists appointed by the Council. They serve indefinite terms.

Science and Statistical Committee (SSC)

The SSC is composed of scientists from local and federal agencies, academic institutions and other organizations. They represent a range of disciplines required for

the scientific oversight of fishery management in the Western Pacific Region.

Other Advisory Bodies

The Council convenes and solicits recommendations from a variety of other committees as warranted. The Marine Planning and Climate Change Committee, Protected Species Advisory Committee and Social Science Planning Committee review relevant ecosystem sections of the annual SAFE reports for each FEP. Other advisory bodies include the Education Committee, the Fishery Data Collection and Research Committee and the Non-Commercial Fisheries Advisory Committee.

Indigenous and Community Programs

The Council's Community Development Program, Community Demonstration Projects Program and Marine Education and Training Program are designed to foster increased fishery participation by

indigenous communities in the US Pacific Islands.

The Council has supported the American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resource's community-based management program. The Council has also organized and hosted community workshops on such topics as coastal and marine spatial planning and water quality monitoring.

International Management and Research

The Council actively participates in the development and implementation of international agreements and research regarding marine resources, including the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The Council is participating in the activities of an emerging South Pacific regional fishery management organization, which is focused on seamount fisheries in waters beyond national jurisdictions.

Managed Species

BOTTOMFISH

Amberjack: malauli (*Seriola dumerili*)

Emperor: filoa-gutumumu (*Lethrinus amboinensis*); filoa-paomumu (*L. rubrioperculatus*)

Grouper: fausi (*Epinephelus fasciatus*); papa or velo (*Variola louti*)

Snapper: palu-gutusiliva (*Aphareus rutilans*); asoama (*Aprion virescens*); palu malau (*Etelis carbunculus*); palu-loa (*E. coruscans*); savane (*Lutjanus kasmira*); palu-l'usama (*Pristipomoides auricilla*); palu-ena'ena (*P. filamentosus*); palu-sina (*P. flavipinnis*); palu (*P. seiboldii*); palu-ula or palu-sega (*P. zonatus*)

Trevally or Jack: sapoanae (*Caranx ignobilis*); tafaui (*C. lugubris*)

CRUSTACEANS

Crab: pa'a (*Ranina ranina*)

Deepwater shrimp: *Heterocarpus* spp.

Slipper lobster: papata (Family Scyllaridae)

Spiny lobster: ula (*Panulirus marginatus*); ula-sami (*Panulirus penicillatus*)

PRECIOUS CORALS

Bamboo coral: amu ofe (*Lepidisis olapa*, *Acanella* spp.)

Black coral: amu uliuli (*Antipathes* spp.)

Gold coral: amu auro (*Gerardia* spp., *Narella* spp., *Calyptrophora* spp.)

Pink coral: amu piniki-mumu (*Corallium* spp.)

CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEM

The following species are listed as currently harvested coral reef taxa.

Barracuda: sapatu, saosao (*Sphyræna* spp.)

Bigeye: matapula (*Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* and *Priacanthus hamrur*)

Dogtooth tuna: tagi (*Gymnosarda unicolor*)

Eels: pusi, maoa'e, pusi-pulepule (*Gymnothorax* spp.)

Flagtail: safole, inato (*Kuhlia mugil*)

Goatfish: i'asina, vete, afulu, afolu, (*Mulloidichthys* spp.); afoul, afulu, tusia, tulausaena, ta'uleia, matulau-moana, moana-ula, i'asina, matulau-ilamutu (*Parupeneus* spp.)

Mullet: anae, aua, fuafua (*Crenimugil crenilabis*); moi, poi (*Neomixus leuciscus*)

Octopus: fe'e (Octopus spp.)

Parrotfish: fuga (*Calotomus carolinus*); fuga, galo-uluto'i, fuga-valea, laea-mamanu (*Scarus* spp.); ulapokea, laea-ulapokea (*Hippocampus longiceps*)

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The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council is one of eight councils authorized by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. It is the federal agency responsible for managing the offshore fisheries of Hawaii and other US Pacific islands.

www.wpcouncil.org

