

1.7 FEDERAL LOGBOOK DATA

1.7.1 Number of Federal Permit Holders

In Hawaii, the following Federal permits are required for fishing in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) under the Hawaii FEP. Regulations governing fisheries under the Hawaii FEP are in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 50, Part 665.

1.7.1.1 Special Coral Reef Ecosystem Permit

Regulations require the special coral reef ecosystem fishing permit for anyone fishing for coral reef ecosystem ECS in a low-use marine protected area (MPA), fishing for species on the list of Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa or using fishing gear not specifically allowed in the regulations. NMFS will make an exception to this permit requirement for any person issued a permit to fish under any fishery ecosystem plan who incidentally catches Hawaii coral reef ECS while fishing for bottomfish MUS, crustacean MUS or ECS, western Pacific pelagic MUS, precious coral, or seamount groundfish. Regulations require a transshipment permit for any receiving vessel used to land or transship potentially harvested coral reef taxa, or any coral reef ECS caught in a low-use MPA.

1.7.1.2 Main Hawaiian Islands Non-Commercial Bottomfish

Regulations require this permit for any person, including vessel owners, fishing for bottomfish MUS or bottomfish ECS in the EEZ around the main Hawaiian Islands. If the participant possesses a current State of Hawaii Commercial Marine License, or is a charter fishing customer, he or she is not required to have this permit.

1.7.1.3 Western Pacific Precious Coral

Regulations require this permit for anyone harvesting or landing black, bamboo, pink, red, or gold corals in the EEZ in the western Pacific. The Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument prohibits precious coral harvests in the monument (Federal Register notice of final rule, [71 FR 51134](#), August 29, 2006). Regulations governing this fishery are in the CFR, [Title 50, Part 665, Subpart F](#), and [Title 50, Part 404](#) (Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument).

1.7.1.4 Western Pacific Crustaceans Permit

Regulations require a permit for the owner of a U.S. fishing vessel used to fish for lobster (now ECS) or deepwater shrimp in the EEZ around American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Pacific Remote Islands Areas (PRIAs), and in the EEZ seaward of three nautical miles of the shoreline of the CNMI.

Table 1 provides the number of permits issued to Hawaii FEP fisheries between 2010 and 2020. Data are from the PIRO Sustainable Fisheries Division permits program.

Table 1. Number of federal permits in Hawaii FEP fisheries from 2010-2020

Year	Special Coral Reef Ecosystem	MHI Non-Commercial Bottomfish	Precious Coral	Crustacean - Lobster	Crustacean - Shrimp
2010	0	59	2	0	0
2011	1	22	2	0	0
2012	1	18	2	1	2
2013	0	10	1	2	7
2014	0	3	1	1	6
2015	0	2	1	1	5
2016	1	0	1	2	5
2017	1	1	1	2	6
2018	1	0	1	2	6
2019	0	2	1	0	2
2020	1	2	0	0	0

1.7.2 Summary of Catch and Effort for FEP Fisheries

The Hawaii Archipelago FEP requires fishermen to obtain a federal permit to fish for certain MUS in federal waters and to report all catch and discards. While NMFS annually issues permits for various FEP fisheries, there is currently limited available data on the level of catch or effort made by federal non-longline permit holders. Determining the level of fishing activity through the required federal logbook reporting for each fishery helps establish the level of non-longline fishing occurring in federal waters to assess whether there is a continued need for active conservation and management measures (e.g., annual catch limits) for these fisheries. For each FEP fishery, the number of federal permits issued since implementation of the federal permit and logbook reporting requirement became effective as well as available catch and effort data are presented.

1.7.2.1 Special Coral Reef Ecosystem

NMFS has not received logbook reports under these permits for Hawaii.

1.7.2.2 Non-Commercial Bottomfish

Table 2. Summary of available federal logbook data for the non-commercial bottomfish fishery in Hawaii

Year	No. of Federal Bottomfish	No. of Federal Bottomfish Permits	No. of Trips in MHI	Total Reported Logbook Catch (lbs.)	Total Reported Logbook MUS Release/Discard (#)
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	Permits Issued ¹	Reporting Catch	EEZ	Deep 7 Bottomfish (MUS) from Sept 1-Aug. 31 the following year	Non-Deep 7 Bottomfish (MUS & ECS) ² from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Deep 7 Bottomfish (MUS) from Sept 1-Aug. 31 the following year	Non-Deep 7 Bottomfish (MUS & ECS) ² from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31
2008-09	80	4	9	182	32	0	0
2009-10	59	4	11	309	10	0	3
2010-11	22	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2011-12	18	0					
2012-13	10	0					
2013-14	3	0					
2014-15	2	0					
2015-16	0	0					
2016-17	1	0					
2017-18	0	0					
2018-19	2	0					
2019-20	2	0					

¹ Source: PIRO Sustainable Fisheries unpublished data

² On February 8, 2019, NMFS published a final rule (84 FR 2767) to reclassify certain MUS as ecosystem component species (ECS). This rule reclassified all of the non-Deep 7 bottomfish except uku as ECS.

Note: n.d. = Not available due to confidentiality.

1.7.2.3 Precious coral

There have been less than three permittees for the precious coral fishery in recent years, so any reports received are confidential.

1.7.2.4 Spiny and Slipper Lobster

Table 3. Summary of available federal logbook data for the lobster fisheries in Hawaii

Year	No. of Federal Lobster Permits Issued ¹	No. of Federal Lobster Permits Reporting Catch in MHI	No. of Trips in MHI EEZ	Total Reported Logbook Catch (lbs.) in MHI		Total Reported Logbook Release/Discard (lbs.) in MHI	
				Spiny lobster MUS	Slipper lobster MUS	Spiny lobster MUS	Slipper lobster MUS
2004	0						
2005	0						
2006	0						
2007	2	0					
2008	2	0					

2009	3	0					
2010	0						
2011	0						
2012	1	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2013	2	0					
2014	1	0					
2015	1	0					
2016	2	0					
2017	2	0					
2018	2	0					
2019	0						
2020	0						

¹ Source: PIRO Sustainable Fisheries unpublished data

Note: n.d. = Not available due to confidentiality.

1.7.2.5 Deepwater Shrimp

Table 4. Summary of available federal logbook data for the deepwater shrimp fishery in Hawaii

Year	No. of Federal Shrimp Permits Issued ¹	No. of Federal Shrimp Permits Reporting Catch ²	No. of Trips in MHI EEZ	Total Reported Logbook Shrimp MUS Catch (lbs.)	Total Reported Logbook Shrimp MUS Release/Discard (lbs.)
2009	0				
2010	0				
2011	0				
2012	2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2013	7	6	80	10,520	113
2014	6	6	61	11,676	212
2015	5	3	24	13,020	261
2016	5	3	123	39,781	7,257
2017	6	4	27	5,529	74
2018	6	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
2019	2	3*	192	23,939	0
2020	0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

¹ Source: PIRO Sustainable Fisheries unpublished data

² Permits are valid for one year from the date issued, so a permits issued in 2018 may be valid for part of 2019. The number of permits reporting catch can therefore be greater than the number issued that year.

Notes: n.d. = Not available due to confidentiality. Federal permit and reporting requirements for deepwater shrimp fisheries became effective on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 25650, May 29, 2009); n.d. = Not available due to confidentiality; Shrimp MUS = *H. laevis* and *H. ensifer*; No. of trips in MHI EEZ used permit number, gear set date to determine unique trips; total catch and discard includes both within the MHI EEZ and outside of the EEZ.