

Marine National Monuments and Fishing Restrictions

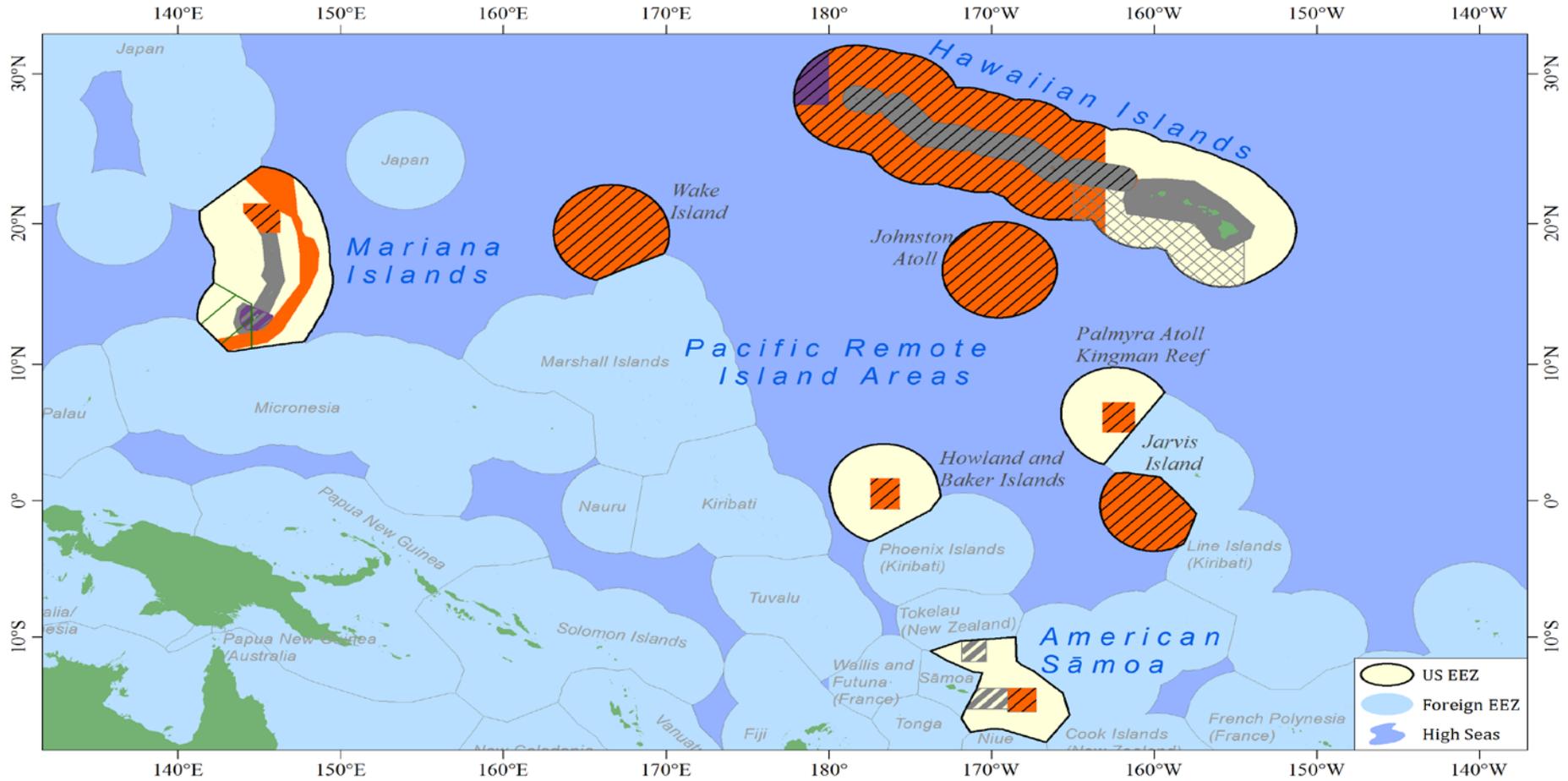
Council Coordination Committee Meeting
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Presentation by Ed and Kitty



US EEZ Regulated Fishing Areas, Western Pacific Region

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Longline fishing prohibited (1991 - 92, 2011) |  Bottomfish/Groundfish fishing prohibited (1986) |  Marine National Monument (2006 - 2016) |
|  Large Vessel Prohibited Area (2002) |  Bottomfish Vessels ≥ 50 ft prohibited (2006) |  Closed to all commercial fishing |
|  False Killer Whale Southern Exclusion Zone (2012) |  US EEZ: trawling, drift gillnets, poisons and explosives prohibited (1986 - 2004) | |
|  Guam No Anchor Zone (2004) | | |



51% of the 2.2-million-square-mile US exclusive economic zone of the Western Pacific Region have been designated as marine national monuments via presidential proclamation.

Monument Areas

2006 - Northwestern Hawaiian Islands MNM
– first marine monument; 0-50 nm

2009 - Rose Atoll (American Samoa), Pacific Remote Islands, Marianas Trench monuments
– 0 to 50 nm

2014 - Pacific Remote Islands MNM expansion
– full extent of the US EEZ (0-200 nm) around Wake, Johnston, Jarvis Islands

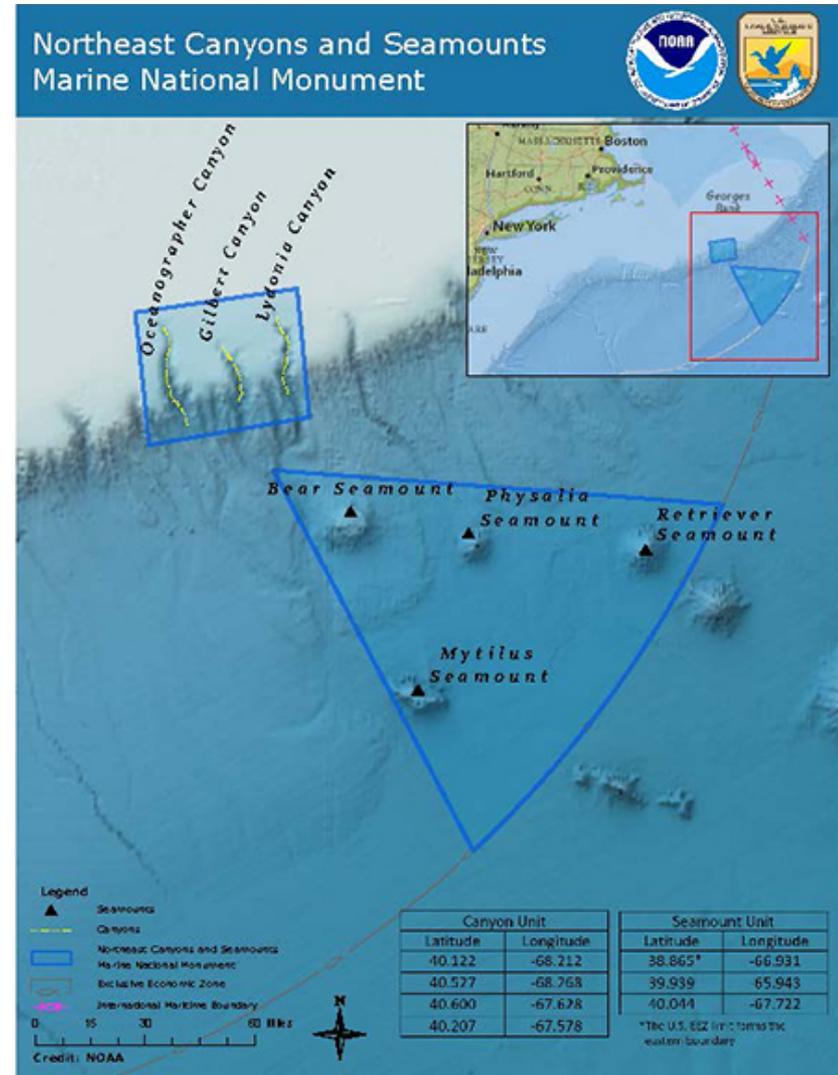
2016 - NWHI monument expansion
– encapsulates two-thirds of US waters around the Hawaii Archipelago (400 nm wide, 1200 nm long)

Monument Areas contd.

2016- Northeast Canyons and Seamounts monument established

Red crab and lobster fisheries provided seven years before being prohibited

- Monument area in NE region = 5,000 sq mi
 - 6% of US EEZ of NE region
- Monument area in Western Pacific = 1,200,000 sq mi
 - 52% of US EEZ in WPR
- **Total monument area = 25% US EEZ**



Antiquities Act and MSA

Antiquities Act of 1906

- Intended purpose was to protect Indian artifacts from grave-robbers
- Monument designations are to be the smallest area compatible with the proper care of the objects to be protected
- Designations do not require a public process such as NEPA, APA
- Designations do not have to be consistent with Best Scientific Information Available (BSIA)
- Congress never intended its use for fisheries management

MSA

- Nation's primary fisheries management law
- Fisheries management actions have to be consistent with the 10 National Standards and other applicable law (e.g. NEPA, APA, ESA, MMPA)
- Council process is public, transparent

Monumental Problems

- Direct impacts to displaced fishermen
- Indirect impacts to shoreside businesses
- Compromised national food security
- Regulatory overlays
- Lack of material conservation benefits
- Federal overreach and increased administrative burden
- Poor federal agency implementation record
- No public process
- Zero adaptive management potential
- No local government co-management

“In essence this is fake protection ... corruption of established management systems can be reversed by a change in politics.”

Professor Ray Hilborn, PhD

School of Aquatics and Fishery Sciences

University of Washington

WPFMC SSC member

Make America Great Again

Return US fishermen to US waters



CCC Action

- Request the Trump administration remove the monument fishing provisions

Then What?

- Removing the fishing restrictions will return management of these US waters to the RFMCs
- Without the monument fishing restrictions, MSA regulations would continue to apply and US fisheries managed according to MSA National Standards

Mahalo

