



## Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishing

(Revised July 11, 2022)

This guide summarizes regulations for the Hawaii shallow-set and deep-set pelagic longline fisheries and serves as a Small Entity Compliance Guide, complying with section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. Regulations are subject to change, and any discrepancies between this summary and the official regulations will be resolved in favor of those published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). For the official regulations, refer to Title 50, CFR, Parts [229](#), [300](#), [404](#), [600](#), and [665](#).

### Fishing Permits and Certificates

The following permits, licenses, and certificates are required. Please visit the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) [Permits webpage](#) to download applications, or contact the NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO), Sustainable Fisheries Division (see Contact Information).

**Hawaii Longline Limited Entry Permit:** A valid Hawaii longline limited entry permit is required for using longline gear to fish for pelagic management unit species (PMUS) within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around Hawaii, or to land or transship PMUS shoreward of the outer boundary of the EEZ. A vessel must be registered to a valid permit. *Expires March 3 of each calendar year.*

**State of Hawaii Commercial Marine License (CML):** The vessel operator and each crew member must have a current CML from the Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources (HDAR) to take marine life for commercial purposes. Please contact HDAR for a CML application (see Contact Information).

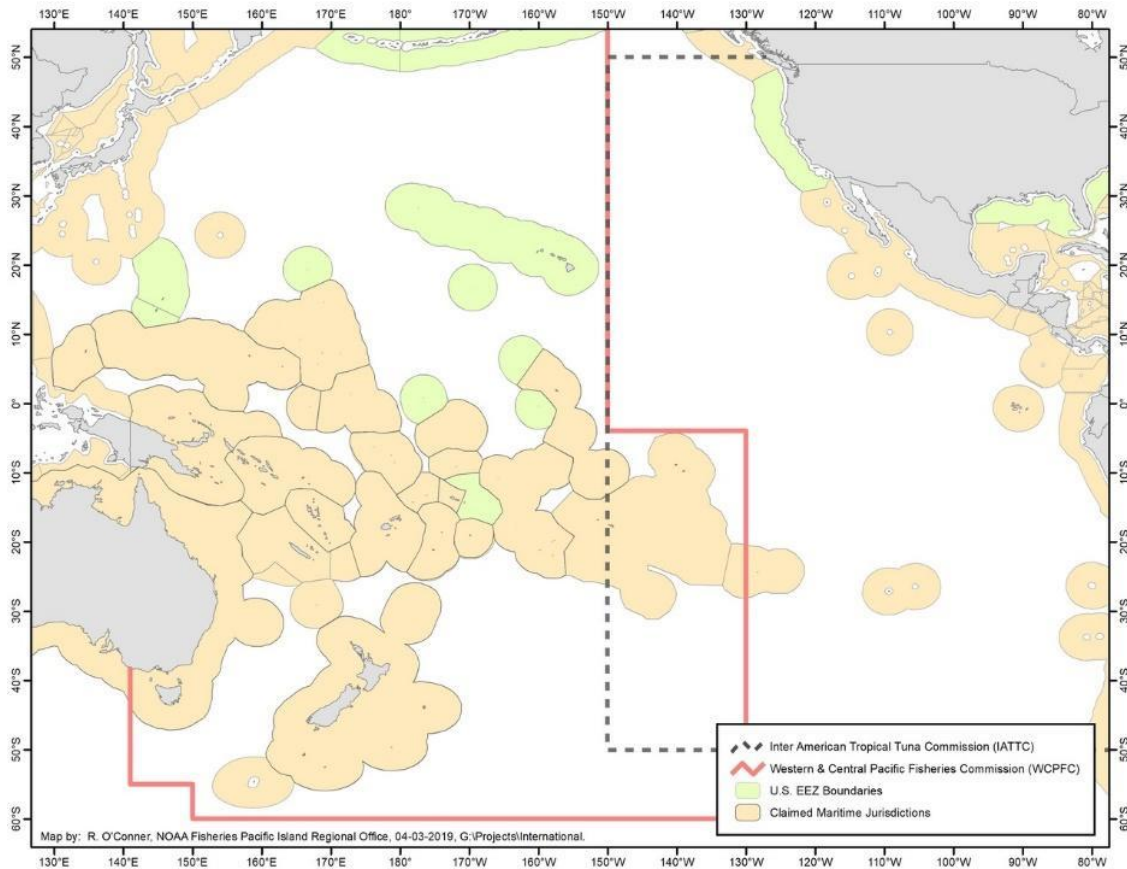
**High Seas Fishing Compliance Act (HSFCA) Permit:** A vessel must have an HSFCA permit to fish beyond the EEZ (outside 200 nautical miles (nm) from shore). *Expires 5 years from date of issuance.*

**Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Area Endorsement:** A supplemental registration to the HSFCA permit is required to fish beyond the EEZ in the WCPFC Convention area (see map below). *Expires when the associated HSFCA permit expires.*

**Marine Mammal Authorization Program (MMAP) Certificate:** A vessel registered to a Hawaii longline permit must have and carry on board an MMAP certificate issued by PIRO. *Expires March 3 of each calendar year.*

**Protected Species Workshop (PSW) Certificate:** The owner and operator of a vessel registered to a Hawaii longline permit must have and carry on board a PSW certificate issued by PIRO. The vessel owner must have a valid PSW certificate for the permit holder to renew a longline permit. (See Protected Species Workshop section below). *Expires 1 year from date of issuance.*

**Western Pacific Receiving Vessel Permit:** A U.S. vessel must be registered for use with a valid receiving vessel permit if that vessel is used to land or transship any PMUS harvested with longline gear shoreward of the outer boundary of the EEZ around American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island (CNMI), or Pacific Remote Island Areas (PRIA). *Expires March 3 of each calendar year.*



[WCPCF and Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission Convention Areas](#)

## Reporting, Monitoring, and Vessel and Gear Identification

**NMFS Western Pacific Daily Longline Fishing Log:** The vessel operator must use a NMFS-certified electronic logbook (tablet computer) and transmit completed logbook information via the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) to NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) within 24 hours after the completion of each fishing day. If there is a technology malfunction, the vessel operator must complete a paper or electronic logbook within 24 hours of the end of each fishing day, and submit the completed logbook to PIFSC within 72 hours of returning to port. Logbooks, user accounts, training, and/or tablet repair or replacements are available from PIFSC (see Contact Information). Contact the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement to report a malfunctioning VMS system (see Contact Information).

**NMFS Pacific Transshipment Declaration Form:** The vessel operator with a Western Pacific Receiving Vessel Permit must submit a Pacific Transshipment Declaration Form for each day of transshipment activity to PIFSC within 24 hours after completion of the transshipment. For details on transshipment requirements, see the [Compliance Guide for Transshipping, Bunkering, and Catch Retention/Discard Requirements](#).

**MMAP Mortality/Injury Reporting Form:** If a marine mammal interaction (hooking or entanglement) occurs, the vessel operator must complete and submit a [MMAP Mortality/Injury Reporting Form](#) online or on paper to NMFS within 48 hours after the end of the trip. You can mail this pre-addressed, postage paid form to NMFS. Forms are available from PIRO (see Contact Information).

**Vessel Monitoring System:** A vessel must have an operational NOAA Enforcement-owned and installed VMS unit on board whenever the vessel is at sea. The VMS transmits your vessel's position to NMFS for monitoring compliance with prohibited areas and other regulations. The VMS also transmits your electronic logbook information. Contact the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement for information and installation (see Contact Information).

**Vessel Identification:** You must display your vessel's international radio call sign (IRCS) on both sides of the hull and on a deck surface. If you do not have an IRCS, you must display your vessel's official number (U.S. Coast Guard documentation number or state/territory vessel registration number) on both sides of the hull and on a deck surface. The official number must be preceded by "USA -" (for example, *USA - 1234567*). For details on the requirements, see the [Compliance Guide for Vessel Identification](#).

**Gear Identification:** You must display your vessel's official number (U.S. Coast Guard documentation number or state/territory vessel registration number) on every longline buoy and float. Markings must be legible and permanent, and they must be of a color that contrasts with the background material.

## Notification and Observer Placement

- The vessel owner, permit holder, designated agent, or operator must notify the PIRO Observer Program Contractor (see Contact Information) at least 72 hours before departing on a fishing trip (not including weekends or federal holidays), and declare the intended trip type (shallow-set or deep-set). Once the fishing trip begins, the operator may make sets only of the declared type.
- The vessel must carry a NMFS observer if assigned. The Observer Program will notify you if an observer is assigned at least 24 hours before departing on the trip.
- You must follow the observer guidelines provided to you at the pre-trip observer placement meeting.

## Protected Species Workshop

Each year, the owner and operator of a vessel registered to a Hawaii longline limited access permit must attend and be certified in the Protected Species Workshop (PSW) conducted by PIRO. The workshop covers identification, mitigation, handling, and release techniques for sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals.

- The PSW is offered in person and online. Please contact PIRO PSW to attend a scheduled workshop (see Contact Information).
- PIRO will issue a PSW Certificate upon completion of the workshop, valid for 1 year. The PSW certificate may be renewed before it expires.
- The owner of a vessel registered for use under a Hawaii longline limited access permit must maintain and have on file a valid PSW Certificate to maintain or renew the permit.
- The operator must have a valid PSW Certificate (or a readable copy) in their name on board the vessel.

## Sea Turtle, Seabird, Marine Mammal, and Protected Shark and Ray Safe Handling and Mitigation Measures

You must carry and use specific equipment for handling and releasing sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, and protected sharks and rays. You must also follow specific procedures if you hook or entangle these animals.

### Sea Turtles

For details on sea turtle requirements, see the [Compliance Guide for Handling, Resuscitation and Release of Sea Turtles](#).

### Seabirds

For details on seabird requirements, see the [Compliance Guide for Reducing and Mitigating Seabird Interactions in the Hawaii-based Longline Fishery](#).

### Marine Mammals

NMFS distributes recommended guidelines for handling marine mammals at the PSW. Animals must be handled according to those guidelines and returned to the ocean unless directed otherwise by NMFS personnel, a NMFS contractor, or an official observer, or otherwise authorized by a scientific research permit held by the operator. You must report marine mammal interactions on a [MMAP Mortality/Injury Reporting Form](#) on paper or online within 48 hours after the end of a fishing trip, even if an observer was aboard.

The False Killer Whale Take Reduction Plan adds requirements to the deep- and shallow-set long-line fisheries. NMFS-approved marine mammal handling and release, as well as captain notification placards, must be posted on every vessel. The crew must also notify the operator if a marine mammal interaction occurs so that the captain can supervise the handling and release. The Southern Exclusion Zone—an area south of the main Hawaiian Islands and inside the EEZ,—may be closed to longline fishing if a specified number of interactions with false killer whales occur in the EEZ around Hawaii (See the Prohibited Fishing Areas section below for a map of the SEZ). In addition, there are hook and branch line requirements for the deep-set fishery. For details on the requirements, see the [Compliance Guide for Longline Fishing Requirements to Reduce Take of False Killer Whales](#).

## Protected Sharks and Rays

Protected sharks include the oceanic whitetip shark and the silky shark. Protected rays include the mobula rays (manta and devil rays).

- You may not retain or land any part of any oceanic whitetip shark or mobula ray caught in the WCPFC and Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) Convention areas (See map above). You may not retain or land any part of any silky shark caught in the WCPFC.
- You must release all oceanic whitetip sharks and mobula rays caught in the WCPFC and IATTC, and all silky sharks caught in the WCPFC, as soon as possible after catching them, taking reasonable steps for releasing them in a manner that will result in the least possible harm to the animal without compromising human safety. Hooked oceanic whitetip sharks must be brought to the side of the vessel and be released using a dehooker or line clippers to remove trailing gear from the animal. When using line clippers, cut the branch line as close to the hook as possible.
- You must allow and assist in collecting samples from these sharks and rays if an observer requests it and it is safe to do so.

For details on protected shark and ray requirements and restrictions, see [50 CFR 300.226](#), [300.27](#), and [665.811](#); [C-15-04](#) and [C-11-10](#); [CMM 2019-04](#) and [CMM 2019-05](#). See also [Fishing Restrictions Related to the Oceanic Whitetip, Silky, and Whale Sharks](#).

## Shark Finning, Landing, and Requirements of All Other Shark Species

- You may possess and land shark fins only if the fins are naturally attached to the corresponding shark carcass (attached to the carcass through some portion of uncut skin).
- You may land a shark carcass only if its fins are naturally attached.
- You may transfer or receive fins between vessels at sea only if the fins are naturally attached to the corresponding carcass.
- While at sea, you may not remove any fins from a retained shark, including the tail.
- Sharks that are caught and are not to be retained should be hauled alongside the vessel before being cut free to facilitate a species identification when an observer or electronic monitoring camera is present, taking into account the safety of the observer and crew.
- Where sharks are unwanted bycatch, they should be released alive using techniques that result in minimal harm, taking into account the safety of the crew in the WCPFC.
- For details, see [50 CFR 600.1203](#) and [CMM 2019-04](#).

For more information on protected species identification, handling, and release information, see the [Protected Species Workshop Handling, Release, and Identification Guidelines for Pacific Islands Pelagic Fisheries](#).

## Gear Requirements for Fishing North of the Equator (0° lat.)

Fishing gear requirements apply to all Hawaii longline limited access permitted vessels. The requirements may vary, depending on what type of fishing trip you declare, where you fish, and how you set your gear.

### Deep-set Fishing

- Each float line must be at least 20 m (65 ft 7 in) long.
- Attach at least 15 branch lines between two consecutive floats (basket gear requires at least 10 branch lines).
- No light sticks are allowed on the vessel.
- Any nylon monofilament line used in a branch line or leader must have a diameter (thickness) of 2.0 mm or larger. Any other line material used in a branch line or leader must have a breaking strength of 400 lb or more.
- No metal wire line within 1 m of the hook.
- Shark lines, a type of fishing gear used to target sharks, are prohibited.
- Use circle hooks with a maximum wire diameter of 4.5 mm. The hook shank must contain round wire that can be measured with a caliper. If the hook point is offset, it must be offset by no more than 10°.
- Observe swordfish limits when fishing north of the equator on a declared deep-set fishing trip:
  - If an observer is on board, there is no limit on the number of swordfish that you may keep or land.
  - If there is no observer on board, and if only circle hooks are used, the limit is 25 swordfish per trip.

### Deep-Set Fishing North of 23° N. Lat.

Stern Set	Side Set
Use line shooter to set the gear	Line shooter, if used, mounted as far forward on the port or starboard side of the vessel, and at least 1 m (3 ft 3 in) from stern
Branch lines with 45 g (1.6 oz) weight within 1 m (3 ft 3 in) of each hook	Branch lines with 45 g (1.6 oz) weight within 1 m (3 ft 3 in) of each hook
Blue-dyed bait: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bait completely thawed</li> <li>● Bait dyed to match NMFS blue color control card</li> <li>● Keep at least two 1-lb cans of blue dye on the vessel</li> </ul>	Deploy bird curtain when setting gear on the same side of the vessel and aft of the line shooter or where the mainline is being deployed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bird curtain pole must be at least 3 m long with three streamers</li> <li>● Streamers must have a diameter of 20 mm, with an allowable terminal end of 10 mm</li> </ul>
Strategic offal discharge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● When birds are present, discharge fish, fish parts, or spent bait while setting or hauling, on opposite side of the vessel from fishing gear</li> <li>● Retain enough fish, fish parts, or spent bait between sets of longline gear for strategic offal discharge</li> <li>● Remove hooks from fish, fish parts, or spent bait prior to strategic offal discharge</li> <li>● Remove bill and liver from all swordfish, sever heads from trunk and split in half vertically, and periodically discharge butchered heads and livers for strategic offal discharge</li> </ul>	Mainline set from port or starboard side, as far forward as possible, at least 1 m (3 ft 3 in) from stern
When using basket-style gear, ensure mainline is set slack	When seabirds are present, set gear so hooks remain underwater and do not rise to the surface



## Shallow-set Fishing

- Use size 18/0 or larger circle hooks and, if the hook point is offset, it must be offset by no more than 10°.
- Use mackerel-type fish bait only (sardines, sanma, mackerel)—squid may not be used as bait.
- Sea turtle interaction limits:
  - There is a maximum annual fleet-wide interaction limit (hard cap) of 16 leatherback sea turtles for the Hawaii shallow-set longline fishery. If the fleet reaches the annual hard cap of 16 leatherback turtles, all shallow-set vessels must immediately stop fishing, retrieve fishing gear, and return to port. The shallow-set fishery will be closed for the remainder of the calendar year. For fleet wide leatherback sea turtle interaction updates, see the [Shallow-set Longline Sea Turtle Interaction website](#).
  - There is also an interaction limit of 2 leatherback and 5 loggerhead sea turtles for each fishing trip. If an individual vessel reaches a trip limit of either 2 leatherback or 5 loggerhead sea turtles, that vessel must immediately stop fishing, retrieve fishing gear, and return to port. That vessel may not engage in shallow-set longline fishing during the 5 days immediately following the vessel’s return to port. If a vessel reaches a trip limit for the same sea turtle species twice in a calendar year, it will be prohibited from shallow-set fishing for the remainder of that calendar year.
  - In the subsequent calendar year, that vessel will be limited to an annual interaction limit for that species (either 2 leatherback or 5 loggerhead sea turtles). If that subsequent annual interaction limit is also reached, that vessel will be prohibited from shallow-set fishing for the remainder of that subsequent calendar year. For details on these limits, see the [Compliance Guide for Sea Turtle Limits in the Hawaii Shallow-Set Longline Fishery](#). See also [50 CFR 665.813\(b\)](#).
- Shark lines, a type of fishing gear used to target sharks, are prohibited.

## Shallow-set Fishing North of the Equator

Stern Set	Side Set
Night set. Begin set at least 1 hr after sunset and finish setting before sunrise, using minimum vessel lights necessary for navigation and safety	Line shooter, if used, mounted as far forward on the port or starboard side of the vessel as possible, and at least 1 m (3 ft 3 in) from stern
When using basket-style gear north of 23° N, ensure the mainline is set slack	Branch lines with 45 g (1.6 oz) weight within 1 m (3 ft 3 in) of each hook
Blue-dyed bait: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bait completely thawed</li> <li>● Bait dyed to match NMFS blue color control card</li> <li>● Keep at least two 1-lb cans of blue dye on the vessel</li> </ul>	Deploy bird curtain when setting gear on the same side of the vessel and aft of the line shooter or where the mainline is being deployed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bird curtain pole must be at least 3 m long with three streamers</li> <li>● Streamers must have a diameter of 20 mm, with an allowable terminal end of 10 mm</li> </ul>
Strategic offal discharge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● When birds are present, discharge fish, fish parts, or spent bait while setting or hauling, on opposite side of the vessel from fishing gear</li> <li>● Retain enough fish, fish parts, or spent bait between sets of longline gear for strategic offal discharge</li> <li>● Remove hooks from fish, fish parts, or spent bait prior to strategic offal discharge</li> </ul> Remove bill and liver from all swordfish, sever heads from trunk and split in half vertically, and periodically discharge butchered heads and livers for strategic offal discharge	When seabirds are present, set gear so hooks remain underwater and do not rise to the surface

## Gear Requirements for Fishing South of the Equator

To reduce interactions with ESA-listed sea turtles, any federally permitted U.S. longline vessel longer than 40 ft (12.2 m), including vessels with American Samoa longline limited entry permits, must meet the following conditions when fishing south of the equator (see [50 CFR 665.813\(k\)](#)). (*Note, NMFS does not allow shallow-set fishing in the South Pacific.*)

- Each float line must be at least 30 m long.
- There must be at least 70 m of blank mainline (without hooks attached) before and after all floats with hooks between them.
- When hooks are deployed, there must be at least 15 branch lines attached between each float.
- Each branch line must be at least 10 m long.
- No metal wire line within 1 meter of the hook if the vessel is licensed as a Hawaii longline fishing vessel on a trip where deep setting occurs.
- Shark lines, a type of fishing gear used to target sharks, are prohibited.

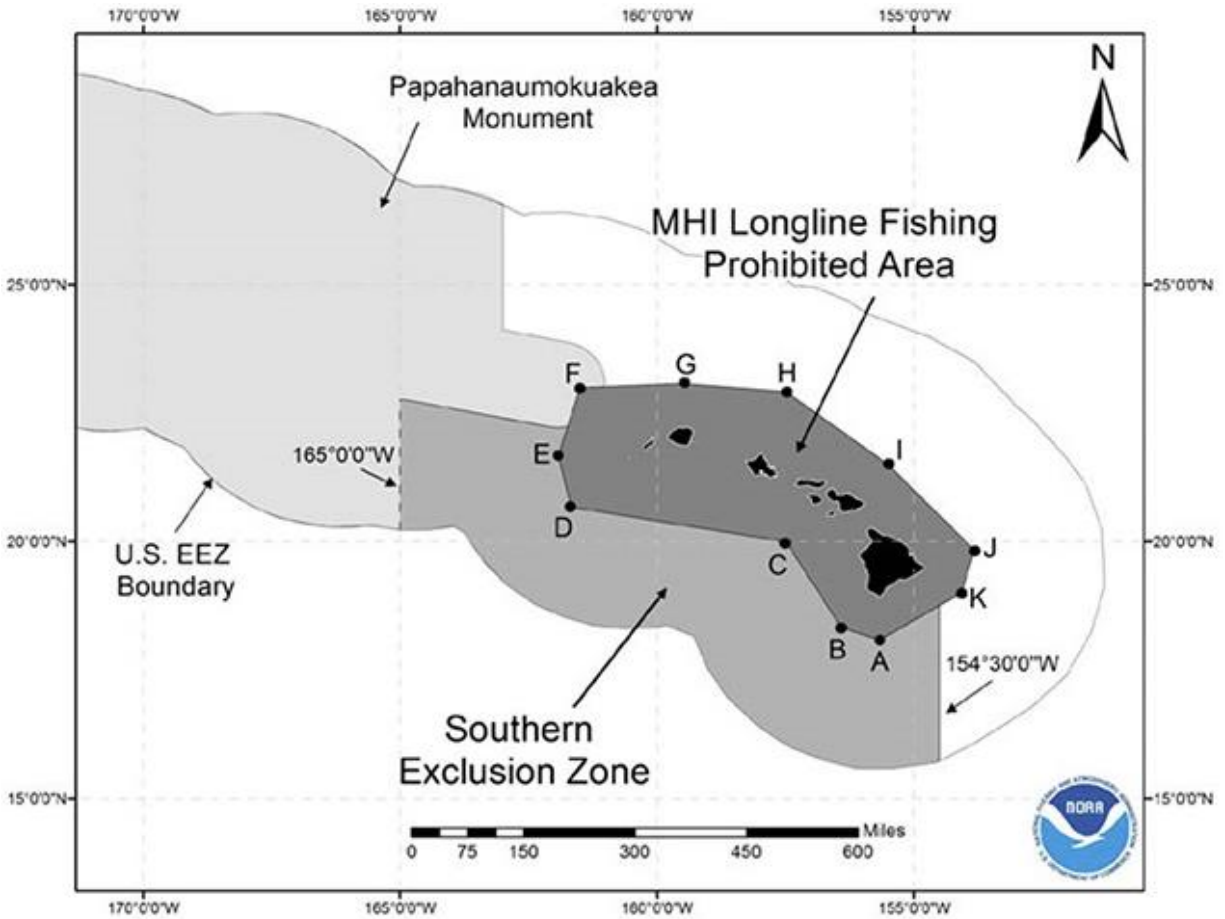
For more information on pelagic longline fishing requirements south of the equator, see the [American Samoa Regulation Summary](#).

## Prohibited Fishing Areas

*Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) Longline Fishing Prohibited Area:* Longline fishing is prohibited year-round within the area bounded by straight lines connecting the points listed below and in the corresponding map.

Point	N. Lat.	W. Lon.
A	18°05'	155°40'
B	18°20'	156°25'
C	20°00'	157°30'
D	20°40'	161°40'
E	21°40'	161°55'
F	23°00'	161°30'
G	23°05'	159°30'
H	22°55'	157°30'
I	21°30'	155°30'
J	19°50'	153°50'
K	19°00'	154°05'
A	18°05'	155°40'

In addition to the MHI Longline Fishing Prohibited Area, the SEZ—an area south of the MHI and inside the EEZ boundary—may be closed to longline fishing if a specified number of interactions with false killer whales occur inside the EEZ around Hawaii. The SEZ is bounded by 165°0' and 154°30' and shown in the corresponding map below. For details on the SEZ trigger and procedures, see [the Compliance Guide for Longline Fishing Requirements to Reduce Take of False Killer Whales](#).

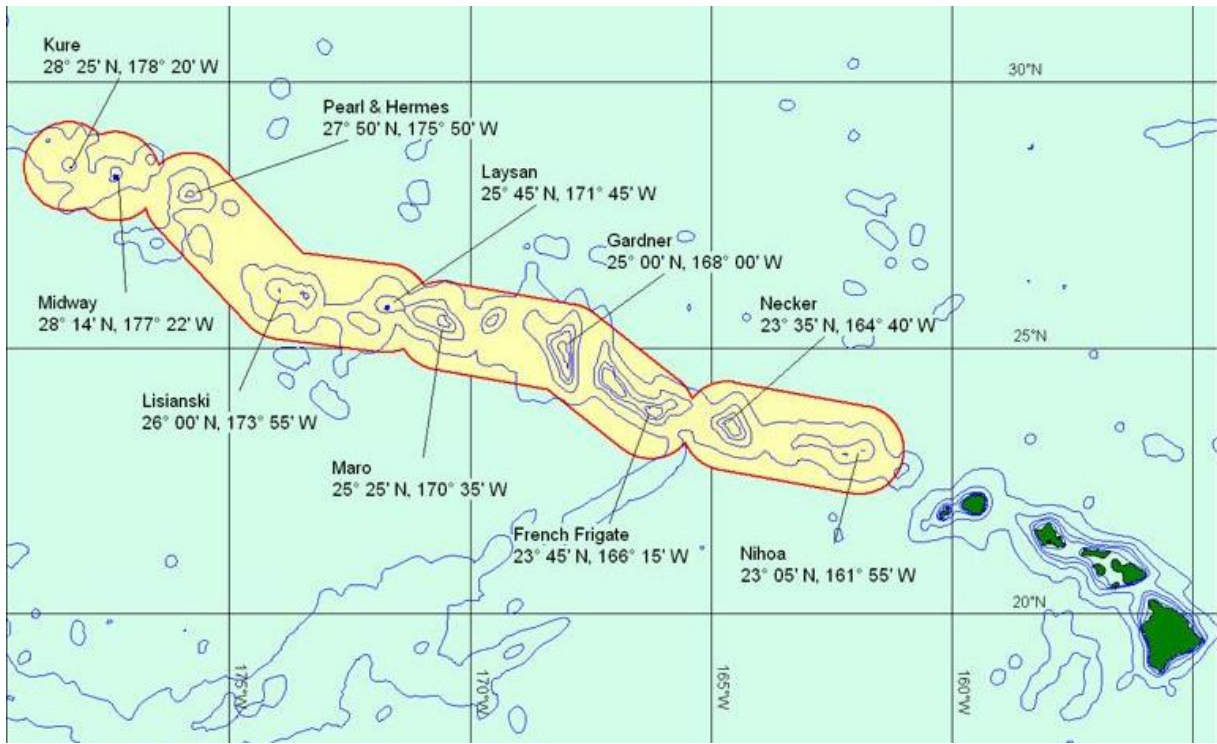


*MHI Longline Fishing Prohibited Area and SEZ*

**Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) Protected Species Zone:** Longline fishing is prohibited year-round within the protected species zone, or the portion of the EEZ within 50 nm of the center geographical positions of certain islands and reefs in the NWHI, listed in the table below. Where the areas are not contiguous, parallel lines drawn tangent to and connecting those semicircles of the 50-nm areas that lie between Nihoa Island and Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals and Gardner Pinnacles, Gardner Pinnacles and Maro Reef, and Lisianski Island and Pearl and Hermes Reef, delimit the remainder of the NWHI longline protected species zone.

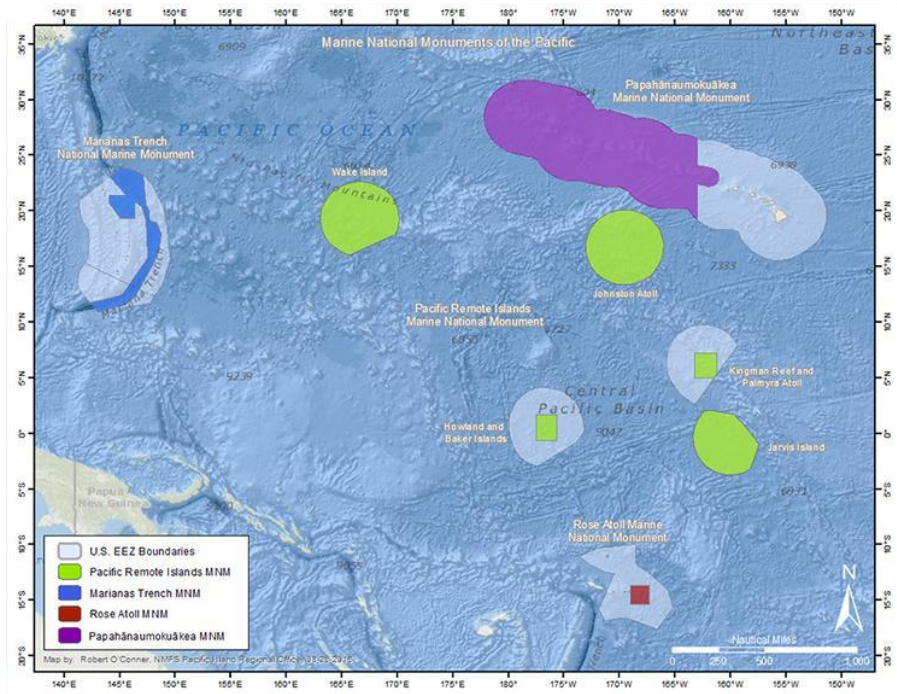
Point	N. Lat.	W. Lon.
Nihoa Island	23°05′	161°55′
Necker Island	23°35′	164°40′
French Frigate Shoals	23°45′	166°15′
Gardner Pinnacles	25°00′	168°00′
Maro Reef	25°25′	170°35′
Laysan Island	25°45′	171°45′
Lisianski Island	26°00′	173°55′
Pearl and Hermes Reef	27°50′	175°50′
Midway Island	28°14′	177°22′
Kure Island	28°25′	178°20′
Nihoa Island	23°05′	161°55′





*NWHI Protected Species Zone*

**Marine National Monuments:** Commercial fishing is prohibited in the Pacific Remote Islands, Rose Atoll, and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monuments, and in the Islands Unit of the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument. In the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument, all fishing is prohibited within 12 nm of the atoll. Fishing vessels may transit through the Monuments, but entering and leaving the Papahānaumokuākea Monument requires notifying the Papahānaumokuākea Monument office (See Contact Information). For the coordinates of the boundary of each marine national monument and other requirements, see [50 CFR 404](#) or contact the Marine National Monuments Program (see Contact Information).



*Marine National Monuments of the Pacific*

**No-Take Marine Protected Areas:** Longline fishing is prohibited shoreward of the 50-fm curve at Jarvis, Howland, and Baker Islands, and Kingman Reef, and shoreward of the 50-fm curve around Rose Atoll in American Samoa.

**American Samoa Large Vessel Prohibited Areas:** Longline fishing from a vessel longer than 50 ft is prohibited within the large vessel prohibited areas, except as allowed by an exemption. For the coordinates and map of the large vessel prohibited areas, see the [American Samoa Longline Regulation Summary](#).

**Guam Longline Fishing Prohibited Area:** Longline fishing is prohibited within approximately 50–100 nm from shore around the island. For the coordinates and map of the prohibited area, see the [Western Pacific General Longline Regulation Summary](#).

**CNMI Longline Fishing Prohibited Area:** Longline fishing is prohibited within approximately 30 nm from shore around the islands. For the coordinates and map of the prohibited area, see the [Western Pacific General Longline Regulation Summary](#).

## Pacific Pelagic Management Unit Species

### Tunas

Common Name	Scientific Name
Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
Kawakawa	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>
Pacific bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
Tuna relatives	<i>Auxis</i> spp., <i>Scomber</i> spp., <i>Allothunus</i> spp.

### Billfishes

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black marlin	<i>Istiompax indica</i>
Pacific blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>
Sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>
Shortbill spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>
Striped marlin	<i>Kajikia audax</i>
Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>

### Sharks

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bigeye thresher shark	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>
Common thresher shark	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>
Longfin mako shark	<i>Isurus paucus</i>
Oceanic whitetip shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>
Pelagic thresher shark	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>
Salmon shark	<i>Lamna ditropis</i>
Shortfin mako shark	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
Silky shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>

### Other Pelagic Fish

Common Name	Scientific Name
Mahimahi, Dolphinfin	<i>Coryphaena</i> spp.
Moonfish, Opah	<i>Lampris</i> spp.
Oilfish	family <i>Gempylidae</i>
Pomfret	family <i>Bramidae</i>
Wahoo, Ono	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>

### Squids

Common Name	Scientific Name
Diamondback squid	<i>Thysanoteuthis rhombus</i>
Neon flying squid	<i>Ommastrephes bartramii</i>
Purpleback flying squid	<i>Sthenoteuthis oualaniensis</i>

## Contact Information

### Fishing Permits, Certificates, MMAP Report Forms, Compliance Guides, and Other Information

Sustainable Fisheries Division  
NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office  
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176  
Honolulu, HI 96818  
Phone: (808) 725-5190  
Fax: (808) 725-5215  
Email: [piro-permits@noaa.gov](mailto:piro-permits@noaa.gov)  
Web: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pacific-islands/resources-fishing/pacific-islands-fishing-permits>

### Logbooks

NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center  
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176  
Honolulu, HI 96818  
For Electronic Logbooks:  
Phone: (808)725-5604  
Email: [pifsc.elogsupport@noaa.gov](mailto:pifsc.elogsupport@noaa.gov)  
For Paper Logbooks:  
Phone: (808)725-5324  
Email: [russell.ito@noaa.gov](mailto:russell.ito@noaa.gov)

### Protected Species Workshop

NMFS Honolulu Service Center at Pier 38  
1139 N. Nimitz Hwy, Suite 220  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
Phone: (808) 725-5000  
Email: [piopsw@noaa.gov](mailto:piopsw@noaa.gov)  
Web: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pacific-islands/resources-fishing/pacific-islands-protected-species-workshops>

### Vessel Departure Notification or Observer Placement

NMFS Observer Program Contractor  
Lynker, LLC, Attn: Josee Vincent, Program Director  
47-559 Nenehiwa Pl.  
Kaneohe, HI 96744  
Vessel call-in: (808) 235-5575  
Email: [jvincent@lynkertech.com](mailto:jvincent@lynkertech.com)  
Office: (808) 321-9183

### VMS, Enforcement Information, or to Report a Violation

NOAA Office of Law Enforcement  
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176  
Honolulu, HI 96818  
Phone: (808) 725-6110  
Confidential hotline: (800) 853-1964  
Fax: (808) 725-6199  
Web:  
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/enforcement>

### Marine National Monuments in the Pacific

Habitat Conservation Division – Monuments Program  
NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office  
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176  
Honolulu, HI 96818  
Phone: (808) 725-5000  
Fax: (808) 725-5215  
Email: [pirohonolulu@noaa.gov](mailto:pirohonolulu@noaa.gov)  
Web: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pacific-islands/habitat-conservation/marine-national-monuments-pacific>

### Papahānaumokuākea

#### Marine National Monument

Monument Entry Notification  
Phone: (866) 478-6944  
Email: [nwhi.notifications@noaa.gov](mailto:nwhi.notifications@noaa.gov)

### State of Hawaii Commercial Marine Licenses and Reports

Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources  
1151 Punchbowl St., Rm. 330  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
Phone: (808) 587-0100  
Licenses: (808) 587-0109  
Fax: (808) 587-0115  
Web: <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/>